

Social Aspects of Culture That Change Language

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Abstract

Our topic is the social aspects of culture that change language. The change of time, religion, different profession, technological influences, modernization, marriage, and free sex, mainly the total social situation change the culture. This culture is controlling our memory thoughts and it changes our daily life work. So, the functions of daily life change and our language changes gradually. By investigating the different social aspects of culture that changes the language, we will show the cultural changes, then people can understand in which way the language can change and get a different shape. The words like *roza*, *namaj*, *hadith*, *salat* are not our words. But they are used in our own culture for our religion. So, language is influenced by religion. With the passes of time many foreign cultures come to our country. The people of our country do not follow their own culture perfectly. Now, the situation gradually changes, western culture is followed in each and every situation in our country and the language changes automatically.

Introduction

Culture is whatever a person must know in order to live in a particular society. It has to acquire, and it is not biological. In Bangladesh, we follow the different pattern of culture. Language is very much important on culture. So, when our culture changes, language also changes automatically. Our research would show what are the different social aspects of culture that change language. So, people would easily understand the thing that the ways in which the speakers of particular language see the world, behave in it, they use the language in that way.

In our research paper, we plan to investigate the effects of culture that changes languages. There are various reasons for changing languages such as colonialization, mongralization, technological and the cause of social changes. When one country dominates the other country, their languages, culture, education, thought, everything will come to the different culture. If the people of any country come for trade or any other reasons and then marriage the foreign people, then the language also change. Mongrel language has no specialty. It is a negative term. When the original prestigious language mixed with the low prestigious language and get the lowest prestige, that situation of language is called mongralisation.

Languages are changes also for social changes and technological causes. Now, in Bangladesh women also work outside with men. Their language is also changed because they can earn money, they get their own identity. They live happily with each other, and they are not dominated by men. Here, both men and women live in happiness, and they are now educated.

The expansion of literacy is one of the reasons for changing the social artistic situation. The language of women is changing, so that linguistic form is changing. The requirement of modern age is, never use the word of sex discrimination. The sexism of language is now-a-days, a very important topic for our research. So, this change of our society obviously changes the language.

Technological reasons also change the languages. Bangladesh is a developing country. Many technological items come to our country and language changes gradually. The influence of technology changes the culture. Now we can watch easily foreign movies, learn the foreign culture. Internet also helps us to make communication with the whole world. We can speak at any time or make communication when we want. Mobile, internet or different technological devices help us to make communication with the whole world and our language gradually changes. Through our investigation of the different social aspects of culture that changes the language, people can understand in which way the language can change.

Different Social Aspects of Culture That Change Language

There are lots of reasons to change languages. The external change of language brought about through borrowing. Changes that occur through borrowing from other dialects or languages are often quite distinguishable, for a while at least, from changes that come about internally. They may be somewhat idiosyncratic in their characteristics or distribution and appear, for a while at least, to be quite ‘marked’ in this way, for example, the **schl** and **schm** beginnings of **Schlitz** and **schmuck**, or **Jeanne** with the **J** pronounced like **zh**. There are often good social or cultural reasons for borrowing, and the items that are borrowed are usually words used to describe ‘exotic’ objects – e.g., pajamas, tea, perfume, and kangaroo - learned or scientific words.

Speakers of different languages may have different views about borrowing. English speakers borrow almost indiscriminately from other languages, but speakers of French, German, Modern Hebrew, and Icelandic are far more discriminating. Speakers of Hindi, cultivated ones at least, look to Sanskrit for borrowing, and speakers of Urdu look to Arabic. As we will see in the following section, there is also some borrowing, or spread, at least of phonological and grammatical items through certain areas, but this phenomenon is much more limited and much harder to explain than the borrowing of words to describe objects.

We think that culture exists to satisfy the needs of the people within a society. It offers order, direction, and guidance in all phases of human problem solving by providing “tried and true” methods of satisfying physiological, personal and social needs. For example, culture provides standard and rules about when to eat, where to eat, what is appropriate to eat for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks and what to serve to guest at a dinner party, etc. So, with the need of the people, the language also changes. We want to give one example: many people of our country go abroad for earning money, business, or various reasons. When they want to live with different cultural people, it is mandatory for them to learn different cultural language. Then, they learn their culture, their language. If they come back to their country, many different cultural items and languages mix with their own culture. If any of them want to live abroad permanently, he obviously has to follow the different regional culture and speak in that cultural way. In that case, the language mixes and changes, and their next generation will follow the mixed culture. So, what we said earlier that their way of thinking, their way of working, when to eat, where to eat what is appropriate for lunch, dinner, breakfast, snacks, and language everything will be changed and get a new shape with the influence of their different culture.

We would like to explain it now in the term of color terminology. Color terminology has been used to explore the relationships between different languages and cultures. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1986), all languages make use of in a wide variety of languages reveals certain very interesting patterns. If speakers of any language are asked to identify the parts of the spectrum, they find one system of such identification much easier to manipulate than other. They find it difficult to draw a line to separate that part of spectrum they would call yellow from that part they would call orange, or similarly to separate blue from green. That is assigning precise borders, or marking discontinuities, between neighboring colors is neither an easy task for individuals nor one on which groups of individuals achieve a remarkable consensus. However, they do find it easy, and they do reach a better consensus, if they are required to indicate some part of the spectrum, they would call typically orange, typically blue, or typically green. That is, they have consistent and uniform ideas about ‘typical’ colors. Speakers of different languages exhibit such behavior, always provided that the appropriate color terms are in their languages. As we will see in the following section, we can use that people can and do classify in such a way to

look at a somewhat different approach to relating language and culture (Language and culture, p. 231)

According to Sapir-Whorf, the grammar of a language shapes a person's thinking process and actually guides the way the person thinks and analyses impressions. Different speakers will therefore view the world differently in so far as the languages they speak differ structurally. But there is no proof of the Whorfian claim. Every natural language provides its speakers with a language for talking about every other language. And an adequate system for making any kinds of observations that they need to make about the world. If a speaker uses circumlocution, that is, uses a number of words instead of one word. It is possible to talk about anything in any language though some concepts may be easier to express in one Language than in another.

Then, we want to say that culture changes our lifestyle, our languages, our way of speaking and thinking. Let us give an example, Valentine's Day, candy, cards, flowers are not our culture. This comes from western culture, but this is now the part of our culture. In this day, 14th February our restaurants and stores are decorated with flowers. All wear red dresses. So, through following the western culture the thoughts and languages of our country gradually change.

We think that the impact of culture is so natural and automatic that its influence on behavior is usually taken for granted. For instance, when consumer researchers ask people why they do certain things, they frequently answer, "Because it's the right thing to do." This seemingly superficial response partially reflects the ingrained influence of culture on our behavior. Sociolinguists and others interested in this area, have tried to find some kind of relationship between the sounds, words and syntax of a language and the ways in which the speakers of that language see the world and behave in it.

Conclusion

In the situation of Bangladesh, various religions of people live together. In Bangladesh, a developing country, many technological changes and different modern cultures are coming gradually. Here, sex free languages are not used, women use soft languages, men-women live in conservative surroundings. Bangladesh is a country where Islam is followed by most of the people. Other people follow different religions like Hindu, Buddhism, Christianity, etc. They use different languages and cultures to maintain their different rules and regulations of religion.

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