

At this stage, students reflect on the work done, identify whether they have solved the problem, analyze the solution process, and the knowledge gained.

Among the advantages of building a foreign language lesson with the use of such technology, it can be noted that students have a great incentive to learn, especially this is observed at the senior level. In such a lesson, students develop better problem-solving skills, engage in various types of speech activity (writing, reading, listening and speaking). It is especially important that during the PBL lesson the student gets the opportunity to constantly speak and comment on his actions in English. Constant cooperation and exchange of knowledge and ideas help to develop respect and tolerance for the interlocutor, the ability to work and cooperate in a group in finding a solution to a problem. There is a development of thought processes.

**Conclusion.** As a conclusion from the experience of using problem-based learning in English lessons, it can be noted that motivation to learn the language increases, students' activity and independence develop, and communication skills develop. This technology creates a favorable atmosphere in the classroom, relieves stress in students. As well as problem-based learning in a foreign language lesson has practical significance in the formation of personality. This technology teaches children to acquire knowledge on their own. We live in an information society and the main capital is the ability to extract information, which is the most valuable and important product of the future market economy. In other words, problem-based learning vividly reflects the change in the essence of education "From education for life to education through life."

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#### LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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*Language, as a carrier and spreading medium of culture, is an external manifestation of culture. A specific national culture inevitably contains various forms of an abstract linguistic system, which corresponds to it in the development and progress of culture. Language and culture are interdependent, influence each other and develop together. In this article, the relationship between language and culture is revealed from four sides: language as a special phenomenon of culture, a bearer of culture, a way of communication of culture and the interaction between language and culture.*

**Key words:** Language, culture, relationship, communication, transmission, human symbols.

*Тіл мәдениеттің тасымалдаушысы және таратушы ортасы ретінде мәдениеттің сыртқы көрінісі болып табылады. Нақты ұлттық мәдениет сөзсіз мәдениеттің дамуы мен прогресінде соған сәйкес келетін, іабстрактілі тілдік жүйенің әртүрлі формаларын қамтиды. Тіл мен мәдениет бір-біріне тәуелді, бір-біріне әсер етіп, бірге дамиды. Бұл*

мақалада тіл мен мәдениеттің арақатынасы төрт жақтан қарастырылады: тіл ерекше мәдени құбылыс, мәдениет тасымалдаушысы, мәдениеттің қатынас тәсілі және тіл мен мәдениеттің өзара байланысы.

**Тірек сөздер:** Тіл, мәдениет, қарым-қатынас, қарым-қатынас, трансмиссия, адам рәміздері

*Язык, как носитель и распространяющая среда культуры, является внешним проявлением культуры. Конкретная национальная культура неизбежно содержит различные формы абстрактной языковой системы, которая соответствует ей в развитии и прогрессе культуры. Язык и культура взаимозависимы, влияют друг на друга и развиваются вместе. В данной статье отношения между языком и культурой раскрываются с четырех сторон: язык как особый феномен культуры, носитель культуры, способ коммуникации культуры и взаимодействие между языком и культурным развитием.*

**Ключевые слова:** Язык, культура, взаимоотношения, общение, передача, человеческие символы.

*“Language is a cultural roadmap. He will tell where his people came from and where they are going”  
Rita Mae Brown*

*“Each language is a temple in which the souls of those who speak this language are carefully kept”  
Oliver Wendell Holmes*

**Introduction.** Language is one of the most important categories of culture, since it is through language that a person's worldview is formed and expressed. However, language is not only a means, it is also the environment in which a person is formed and lives, which determines the life experience of a person. You can even say that a person lives, as it were, inside the language, constantly experiencing its influence on himself.

Language does not just reflect the human world and culture. The most important function of language is that it preserves culture and transfers it from generation to generation. That is why language plays such a significant, not to say decisive, role in the formation of the personality, national character, people, nation.

**Main Part.** If you want to study the relationship between language and culture, you must first understand the definition of language and culture so that you can better find a starting point to conduct a comprehensive and thorough research. The definition of language has always been less controversial. In general, many scholars believe that language is a kind of system of symbols. The linguistic structure of a language is a complete system of phonetic symbols and a system of written symbols. This is the difference between one language and another. However, since ancient times there have been different opinions regarding the definition of culture, and there is no consensus.

In the 19th century, British anthropologist Edward Taylor explained culture in his Primitive Culture: "Culture is a complex whole that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, laws, morality, customs and individuals as members of society, acquiring any other ability and habits." This look began to draw people's attention to the area of spiritual culture and was later recognized by many anthropologists. Thus, the definition of culture, which has been formed so far, sounds something like this: "Culture is the sum of spiritual civilization and material civilization" [1].

As for culture, most scholars agree that it mainly includes two aspects: material culture and spiritual culture. Concrete examples demonstrating cultural phenomena will be very helpful for our understanding. The material culture is this: Indian women wear saris, Nepal loves pilaf, Japanese people love sashimi. That is, all traditional food, clothing, decoration, etc. This is a

manifestation of the material culture of each nation, and spiritual culture is values, ideology, morality, laws and regulations, as well as the aesthetic interests of popular ideologies in development. For example: the Chinese love to shake hands when they meet, while the Maori people have their own traditional greeting – “hongi”. This way of greeting has a long history and is expressed in touching their noses when they meet. Rubbing noses is a symbolic act of referring to “ha” (“breath of life”), which goes directly back to the gods. The one who has passed this rite is no longer considered a “manukhiri” (visitor), but becomes “tangata venue”, which means "a man of the earth"[2].

So, language is a kind of spiritual culture that was formed with the emergence of culture after the appearance of man. It is part of the culture, but the language has special characteristics that are not found in other cultures.

As a part of culture, language is not only a cultural phenomenon, but also a carrier of culture. “Language is a unique system of human symbols. When he influences culture, he is the carrier and repository of cultural information”. Each nation has different language systems due to different cultures. Just as the simplest Chinese speak Chinese, Americans speak English, and Koreans speak Korean. The language of a nation contains its unique traditional culture and way of thinking., Social psychology, national customs, value orientation, social concepts, etc.

The points of contact between language and culture are:

- Firstly, both language and culture are forms of consciousness that reflect a person's worldview,
- Secondly, they exist, interacting closely.
- Thirdly, the subject of these phenomena is always a person (individual) or society (society),
- Fourthly, the characteristic features of both phenomena are the desire for normativity and historicism.
- Fifthly, both phenomena, on the one hand, are constantly changing, on the other; they strive for stability, fixation of what has been achieved.

Culture is one of the most important treasures of literature. At the same time, literary works are important tools that mediate the popularization and acceptance of culture. It is enriched with cultural motives in the literary text and at the same time ensures that the values of the culture to which it belongs reaches the broad masses. A person who reads, hears and thinks cannot feel comfortable and live without expressing their feelings and thoughts. Because a person is a being who understands, reading and listening, thinks about what he understands, creates a perspective, superimposing his thoughts on each other, and he needs to convey his knowledge to others orally or in writing. Therefore, language and culture are closely related to the processes of communication (communication between people), with the formation of a person's personality, as well as society as a whole [3].

Language is one of the most important ways of human thinking and cultural communication. Human thinking and cultural communication are in fact expressions of the formation and spread of culture. Through their thinking, people gradually created a culture in continuous social practice, spreading the culture of their peoples in constant language exchange. The great linguist Saussure F.D. clearly pointed out in his "Course in General Linguistics": "Language is a sign system for expressing ideas, and this is the most important sign system," because language is the bearer of culture. People forms different cultures in continuous social practice, and then the culture gave birth to the corresponding language. Since language is an instrument of human thinking and communication, various human creations often need to be recorded and combined using linguistic vocabulary or speech [4].

Their points of contact as phenomena presuppose the existence of differences.

Language is a self-developing phenomenon, i.e. language is created by many people, but at the same time people cannot change the language at their whim. Culture is associated with the active participation of a person, it is created by people, develops under the influence of new

theories, new phenomena of reality (for example, the 21st century - the century of high technologies - changes human culture: way of life, art, structure of society, family relations, etc.).

Language is the property of any person, the mass character of language as a phenomenon is completely natural. While elitism (exclusivity) is valued in culture. Although it must be said that the culture of the 21st century is largely created for the mass consumer, which, nevertheless, does not reduce the high value and high appreciation of, for example, elite works of art. At the same time, language is an integral part of the culture that we inherit, the main tool for cognition and assimilation of culture. Comprehension of science, religion, literature is possible only through language and through language [5].

Language is a collection of dictionaries accumulated by people over the centuries, a means of communication. Linguistic culture is based on the depth of artistic expression and linguistic richness. The freer, clearer and more accurate a person can express himself in his own language, the higher his linguistic culture will be.

Wisdom and prudence are not limited to the actions that a person leaves behind, but also to the extent to which he is able to analyze and transmit the knowledge gained in his own language, as well as systematically express his thoughts in a linguistic culture. Sometimes the good and bad qualities of a person depend on the language. Take, for example, a cultured or rude person. The speech of a civilized person is unique, his behavior and clothing are unique! A rude person has no language skills. In their speech, they use only everyday words.

**Conclusion.** Language is like a mirror of society and culture to which it belongs through literary works. Everything in culture is manifested through language. If language is a tree, then culture is the root of that tree. A tree without roots cannot be saved from drying out, not to mention the production of a product, it dies and leaves. Culture keeps the language alive, just as the root keeps the tree alive. Language thrives on what it takes from culture; gives fruitful results. Literary tales and novels based on history and social life are some of the first examples of such products that come to mind.

Culture is like a well-built and beautiful building. The basis of this building is the structure of the language, its strength. Each word that acts as a brick that gives shape to a building is carefully selected and linked, sentence by sentence, in appropriate formats. The resulting cultural construction now has content and structure that can be passed down from generation to generation. As you can see, language and culture are two inseparable parts of a single whole. The wealth of language is a kind of wealth of culture. The more effective and richer the language is, the more effectively you can reveal cultural wealth through the products offered. The richness of culture also helps the speaker or writer to use language effectively. Culture with its values gives strength to self-expression. Culture is an incredible resource for language learning, and language is also an indispensable cultural tool.

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