

The Impact of Culture on Language Use and Development

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Abstract

The research analyzes the pattern between language usage and development by studying the effects of social along with cultural elements on language modification. The structure of language as well as communication methods derive from cultural influences whereas vocabulary and grammatical frameworks form through cultural transmission methods. Technology-powered globalization enhances interpersonal language interaction which leads to the development of new words and phrases. The development of language as well as its daily use depends powerfully on cultural elements in various dimensions. The traditions together with the values and beliefs and lifestyle of a society guide how language both forms initially and develops throughout time. The capacity to communicate functions as a means of communication yet expresses cultural identity at the same time. Several expressions and phrases carry different meanings across various cultures because language develops according to cultural influences. Globalization procedures together with cultural transformation activities promote significant developments within language systems. Multiple cultures meeting creates an opportunity for languages to assimilate vocabulary items between each other. The dissemination of media alongside technology together with international relations specifically has led to languages obtaining new terms while making some previous expressions obsolete. The language displays dynamic attributes because it responds easily to cultural adjustments. Language development together with its usage depends on cultural influences which will be evaluated throughout this topic.

Keywords: Cross-Cultural Communication, Cultural Semantics, Language Socialization, Linguistic Relativity, Sociocultural Theory.

Introduction

Language and culture maintain such close interaction that culture demonstrates powerful subordination to language in its development. Cultural elements identify which language features become utilized for development. Society uses culture to express its set of social values and beliefs and customs and thoughts and lifeways. Human expressions of values and beliefs along with customs and thoughts and lifestyles unite into culture. The exchange between different cultures plays an essential role in the development of language. Through language people obtain access to the most crucial tool needed to communicate effectively. Through communication people express their cultural identity as language serves both functions. However, processes like globalization, digitalization together with language evolution strongly affects both language functions and development. The language abundance of globalization adds new word choices to selected languages though it simultaneously threatens

minority languages and cultures to disappear. The process results in lower levels of language variation. In addition, the rapid development of technology and the spread of digital culture lead to the transformation of traditional language structures and the emergence of new forms of communication and the Internet contains excessive verbalization and jargon tokens and visual elements which spread throughout it. Social media redefines how people use language through their evolution and transformation of verbal expressions. Interethnic transfer of the language faces challenges because of this phenomenon. language difficult and impair cultural ties. The cultural environment strongly shapes the way languages develop because every group uses its distinct cultural values to form its speech patterns. Beliefs that exist within separate community's shape how languages develop. The ability of language functions as an expression which represents the cultural core elements of society reveals how cultural identity of society starts from

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a cultural origin that deeply affects communication processes and meaning. Research investigates the effects that culture has on language development to determine its processes better, relationship of intercultural differences with the diversity and evolution of language. This investigation concentrates on studying the deep effects which cultural background has on language usage and development. The investigation specifically focuses on discovering cultural interaction patterns as displayed through linguistic changes. Research examines both modifications to linguistic systems and determines how transformative processes affect cultural diversity of languages. Language effectiveness depends on cultural understanding because each language expression represents the fundamental aspects and behaviors of its corresponding culture. Knowing the cultural background makes it possible to grasp the complete meaning behind certain linguistic phrases in a language. The function of language extends beyond basic communication because language serves to convey specific meanings together with its essential communications functions. Elements from a particular culture enrich language with deeper significant meanings. Having context knowledge about the cultural background helps avoid misinterpretations while promoting improved conversation between people. Individuals who want to establish effective communication with people from different cultures need to study cultural values and norms that exist beyond simple language knowledge. Individuals from different backgrounds use language through the influence of their cultures while various cultural frameworks generate multiple creative language possibilities. Language together with culture represent essential social facets that create mutual support between them. The comprehension of cultural elements allows language use between technicalities and social-emotional contexts. Language functions much better because of this element. Language development depends on culture because these elements determine the fundamental values of communities alongside established standards and fundamental beliefs alongside personal lifestyles. Language and culture relations receive theoretical investigation using the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (1). According to the hypothesis people who speak specific languages

understand their world differently because of the way their language structure shapes their vocabulary (2).

Language helps people talk to one another and also transports cultural information. Vygotsky claims that the way individual's language develops comes from social relationships. The child learns social skills for interacting with the environment, not just the language from it. Learning in a society depends on its cultural tools, signs and routines. How we develop language depends largely on our family, school and community (3).

From a cultural background, language development may also be studied using an ethnolinguistic perspective. From this perspective, language echoes the society's structure, beliefs and view of everything around them. A language reflects the history and politics of the society it comes from. It appears in Japanese by using varying titles that show the social order in both speech and writing.

How we use language depends on things outside our own minds, including what those around us normally do and learn. Development of one's thinking is possible mainly because of how a person communicates with society. Children, according to this theory, understand the world by picking up language and putting it to use among others. Especially thanks to adults and peers, scaffolding helps build the foundation for learning language. This method helps us figure out that language is related to both individuals and the social group.

However, ethnolinguistics differs by showing the relationships between language, ethnicity, culture and what people believe. We can see the way people in the community see the world by observing their use of metaphors, ancestors or idioms. As a result, both of his sociopolitical theories and ethnolinguistic framework should be looked at when studying culture and language. Not having these two theories means it is difficult to explore fully how language develops within a culture. Consequently, learning language is affected by culture as well as the individual's brain development. We should always consider cultural issues when reviewing how people use and develop language.

The hypothesis exists between the two fundamental concepts which are linguistic relativity alongside linguistic determinism. The

theory of linguistic relativity states that thinking patterns among people depend on the traits found within their spoken language (4). Through linguistic structures a society develops unique approaches to understand their reality. Some languages provide extensive color vocabulary but other languages operate without such specific color terms. The same pattern exists in space terminology and time measurement vocabulary. Every language shapes both perception and thinking without putting any restrictions on them according to this linguistic relativity theory. Language differences create varying mental perceptions among people who speak different languages (5).

Linguistic determinism represents the powerful version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis that Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf developed. With linguistic relativity as a theory it demonstrates that language constrains how someone thinks but this idea stands opposite to linguistic determinism. The theoretical framework of linguistic determinism states that thinking possibilities depend entirely on language structure since the lack of language words prevents the ability to think about a concept. Each culture uses between one and multiple words to describe particular colors as other languages may use distinctive ways to describe colors. The examples of time show that certain languages structure past present and future differently from other languages which do not employ time-related structures (6). According to this theory, cultural tools including written texts symbols and linguistic expressions aid in developing language capabilities and enhancing mental processes for individuals (7, 8).

Examples, stories and facts using recent research are extremely helpful to understand how culture and language are connected. As a result, it can be measured how language grows and is used in a specific culture. For example, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, developed by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf which shows how language affects both our ideas and our cultures (9). These researchers believe that language influences people's views and experiences of the world. In the Inuit languages, you can see that their different terms for snow link the people to nature and concern for the environment. Language changes like these suggest how much culture is part of our vocabulary.

Ethnographic findings help explain how languages are related to each other. The ethnographic methods outlined by Hymes reveal the community's regular speech, set of norms and values (10). A field study of Turkey has revealed that the dialects and idioms that people from different groups use match their social identity (11). The research demonstrates the ongoing interaction between language, social setup and culture.

Besides, previous research shows that culture plays a role in the way individuals acquire language. In 2013, Hoff learned that the influence of family culture and socioeconomic status are two main contributors to how children acquire language. The results show that culture, rather than individuals themselves, helps shape language development (12).

What's more, studies of multilingualism and cultural identity by sociolinguists demonstrate how culture and language are connected. Multilingualism is important for keeping and sharing people's cultural identities which Garcia and Wei explain in their study (13).

To understand the link between culture and language well, the article has to include details and recent data. Therefore, the theories developed in this area rely on scientific proofs and present the reader with many different sets of information.

A given language phrase generates diverse semantic meanings because of its association with cultural traditions. Pragmatic language operates differently according to national cultural traditions throughout the world. Wierzbicka establishes in her cultural keywords theory that every culture expresses its distinct meanings through its linguistic framework (14).

According to the work of Dutch social psychologist Geert Hofstede, we find his theory of cultural dimensions. According to cultural dimension theory developed by Geert Hofstede people construct different cultures which impact their communication methods and behavioral patterns. The theory studies cultures in six basic dimensions: power distance, individualism/collectivism, uncertainty avoidance, masculinity/femininity, long/short-term orientation, and indulgence/restraint. The theory provides the model used to understand and compare different cultures. Hofstede's model facilitates understanding and effective

communication of cultural differences while respecting these differences (15).

Methodology

Method of analysis: The cultural elements of the language are deeply explored. This method analyzes the basic structure of language (words, idioms, sentence structures, etc.) in a cultural context. Considering the cultural origins of each element of language, its evolution and interactions in the historical process, how language evolves and the influence of cultural factors on language are examined. For example, the meaning of a word or the use of an idiom may reflect the values and norms of the culture to which the word belongs.

Comparative method: By comparative method, the similarities and differences between languages of different cultures have been investigated. This method illustrates the effects of cultural factors on language development by comparing the structural and meaningful differences between two or more languages. Comparative studies examine certain phrases, words, or grammatical structures used in one language and their equivalents in another language. This analysis shows how intercultural connection traces language, retrieval words, or cultural idioms are embedded in language. For example, expressing a concept often used in one culture differently in another language shows how cultural differences are reflected in language usage.

Ethnographic Method: The use of language in the community through the ethnographic method has been investigated directly about the daily life and cultural experiences of that community. Ethnographic studies treat language not only as a means of communication but also as a reflection of cultural identity and social values. By learning cultural phrases, idioms, local words, and everyday language usage used in the language of a particular society, it is discovered how language is formed in a cultural context.

Comparative methods section reveals the key objective is to explore both the competition and complementary features between languages of distinct cultures. To do this, researchers compare language forms and structures in several languages while exploring the effects of culture on language growth. This is what makes cross-cultural language comparison different from others.

With this method, researchers illustrate cultural effects on language by looking at how different languages are organized and what their meanings are.

People's language routines and the cultural background of various societies are both important subjects studied in linguistic anthropology. According to this approach, language reflects both general values and culture, so it is important to observe such behavior closely in the field. Ethnographic studies understand language to show both what each culture says and what it values.

The first approach studies words, set phrases and grammar in their cultural and historical context by also looking at what is discussed in conversations. Here, the researcher studies the structure of words, common phrases and sentence styles as they appear in a given culture.

Mainly, this study falls under cross-cultural comparative analysis and uses ethnographic methods as well as cultural discourse analysis in addition to its key methodology. In this study, the main method is to compare countries using qualitative data. The study is mainly done by comparing cultures through excellent design quality. Also, ethnographic methods and cultural discourse analysis are applied to examine language in its cultural setting

Different perspectives on cultural influence on language are covered by analysis and comparative and ethnographic methods that support each other. The analysis conducts deep studies about the cultural origins of language but the comparative approach focuses on linguistic structure comparison between cultures. Direct field observation helps the ethnographic method to understand social language usage and cultural contexts. Such methods reveal fundamental cultural developments of language across societies while showing differences that exist between linguistic systems of communities.

Language and culture are two elements that shape each other. Culture determines the use of language, and language promotes the transfer of culture. This interaction between language and culture forms the personalities of individuals. Language learning requires not only speaking this language but also understanding the culture and values of this language. As culture is severely influenced by the use of language, people's forms of communication

are based on the values, beliefs, and norms of the society in which they live. That's why cultural experiences and languages need unique words and phrases. The environment in which people live, the activities they engage in, and the challenges they face directly affect their vocabulary. For example, communities in colder areas have multiple words associated with snow and ice. There are dozens of words to describe different types of belly in Inuit. Detailed vocabulary is formed in agricultural and livestock communities, which are unique to these industries. For example, there are numerous words associated with "sand" and "camel" because desert life is important in Arab culture. The term maritime has been highly developed in communities living inland by the sea. For example, there are hundreds of specific terms related to fishing in Japanese (16).

A person's cultural values help to define their social identity. Social identity theories argue that people identify with a group by following the group's values and expectations. In this situation, personal social identities develop through cultural values and influence our choice of language, communication form and way of acting. Language lets us talk with others and also helps us feel like we belong to a group.

Alternatively, the way power is spread influences cultural values as they affect language. Through language, the way people are organized in society is revealed and sustained (17). Educational and official bodies tend to use the major culture's language, meanwhile, the languages of minorities are less important. By doing this, cultural beliefs are kept strong thanks to language and social problems. Cultural values help to form understanding between different cultures. Besides data transmission, language helps people share the habits and rules that are accepted in their society (18). Knowing about cultural values can stop misunderstandings and help us become more understanding.

For these reasons, cultural values touch on issues like how people see themselves, who holds power,

cultures meeting and language uses. A closer investigation of these areas within research helps us understand better the connection between culture and language.

Results

According to the survey conducted at Baku Engineering University, participants were asked whether they believe culture shapes the way people think through language (Figure 1). The Figure 1 shows the followings: 54.5% agreed that it greatly influences meaning and context; 36.4% believed that it somewhat affects interpretation, but not significantly; a small percentage of respondents selected the options stating that thinking is universal and independent of language or that they were unsure. Cultural traditions and rituals also allow unique expressions and idioms to emerge. These statements can only be fully understood by those living in these cultures. Religious beliefs are an important factor in language formation in many cultures. Religious phrases such as "Mashallah" and "Inshallah" are often used in everyday language due to the influence of Islamic culture in Turkish. In Indian culture, the word "Namaste" is a form of greeting, as well as respect for the divine. Every culture creates idioms and sayings that reflect their unique lifestyle and values. These statements reflect society's understanding and vision of wisdom. With the influence of individualist societies, phrases that emphasize individuality are common in English, such as "Every man for himself".

As cultural experiences and needs evolve, language evolves at the same time. In the modern world, technological developments and globalization are leading to the formation of new words in languages. The words "selfie", and "influencer", which go into everyday life through the influence of technology, are even constructed in Turkish. Words derived from Western culture are used in Japanese to adapt their phonetic system (e.g. "konpyūta" - computer).

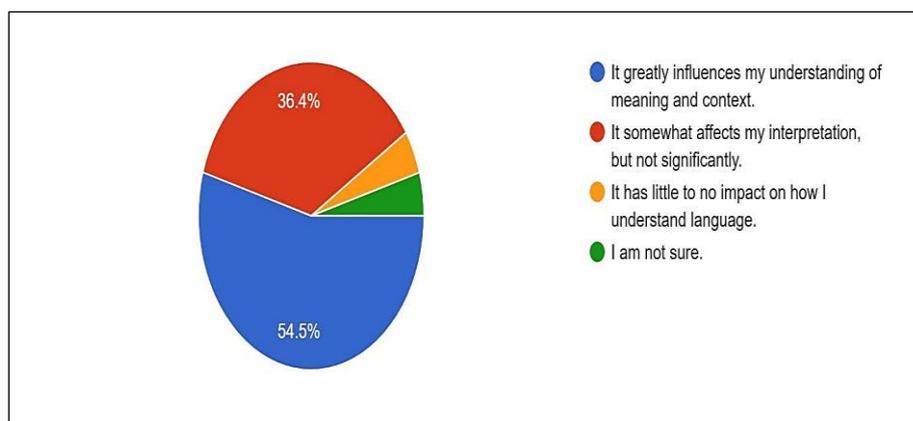


Figure 1: How Culture Shapes the Way People Think Through Languages

Language and culture have a strong influence on the politeness strategies, greetings, and appeal forms used in communication. Supervisory strategies reflect the importance society places on its values, social structure, and interpersonal relationships. These strategies vary from culture to culture based on factors such as directivity, indirectness, hierarchy, and personal space. In Western cultures, especially individual societies like the United States, direct communication is more common. Supervision is ensured by unambiguous statements. In Eastern cultures, for example, societies like Japan, Korea, or Turkey, indirectness is at the forefront. People often use indirect phrases to avoid hurting the other side or maintaining social cohesion.

In some cultures, courtship depends more on social status and hierarchical relationships. The usage of “you” in Turkish is based on the age, status, or social position of the person being spoken. Saying “you” to someone older or official is considered a sign of respect. Since Japanese and Korean have complex systems of respect and hierarchy, the figures and vernacular structures used during the conversation are formed according to the status of the person being spoken. Different cultures are greeted with both linguistic and body expressions. In Turkish culture, greeting usually begins with “Merhaba” and is followed by “How are you?” and proceeds by questioning the other side's situation in words like This shows the importance that Turkish society places on intimacy and sincerity in human relations. Greetings are shorter and more direct in Western cultures. In many Arab cultures, greetings are longer and often involving prayer. In Western societies, shaking hands is a common form of formal greeting. It can be embraced in more intimate situations. In

Mediterranean and Middle Eastern cultures, the form of greeting, like kissing a cheek, is more common. Such greetings are also common among friends and family in Turkey. In Asian cultures, greetings are usually performed by avoiding physical contact. For example, in India, “Namaste” (partial tilt of the head with both hands joined together), and in Japan, tilted greetings are a sign of respect and humility.

How someone addresses it gives important tips on the social structure of that society, understanding respect, and degree of intimacy. In official relations in Turkish, the title and surname are usually addressed by adding “Bey” or “Hanım”, and in more intimate situations, only the first name can be used. As the official address in Western cultures, especially in English, words such as Mr./Mrs/Ms are used, but in many Western societies, the use of names is quickly adopted at work or in a social environment. In Eastern cultures, for example, Korean titles (e.g., “Seonsaeng-nim” – teacher) or family terms (e.g., “Hyung” – brother) are often used. In Turkish culture, it also appeals to people you don't even know from a family perspective. For example, calling an old man “Uncle” and a woman “Aunt” is a sign of respect and sincerity. Similarly, in Indian culture, terms like “didi” (sister) or “bhaiya” (brother) are commonly used in social relations. Additions like “-san” (dear), “-sama” (more formal expression of respect), or “-kun” (more intimate address) added at the end of names in Japanese define the relationship and status during the conversation.

According to the survey conducted among foreign students of Baku Engineering University, they were asked how politeness is expressed in their culture's language (Figure 2). The results obtained from Figure 2 are as follows: 54.5% indicated that

politeness is expressed through specific honorifics, titles, and respectful speech; 22.7% stated that politeness is conveyed by adjusting tone and using indirect phrasing; a small percentage of

respondents selected the option indicating that politeness is not a strong feature of their culture's language.

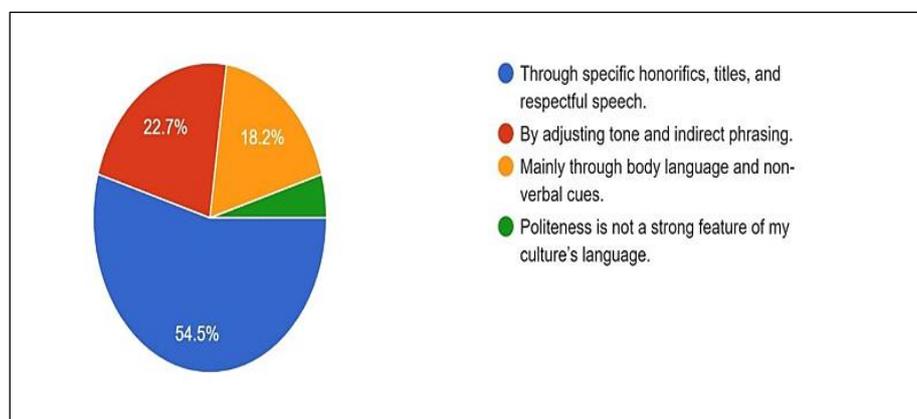


Figure 2: How Politeness is Expressed in Their Culture's Language

During the centuries-long rule of the Ottoman Empire, Turkish language interacted with many different cultures and these interactions left deep traces in the language. The Ottoman Empire was the junction point between different ethnic groups and religions and developed interaction with Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages. In particular, Arabic and Persian words in literature and science are integrated into Turkish, and interaction between these languages has played an important role in the formation of both language and culture.

The language of "Divan literature" used in late Ottoman Empire featured numerous words derived from Arabic and Persian origin. The language served both literary purposes and indicated social position in addition to its literary role. The strong cultural connection of the language appears in this specific example. Turkish continues to utilize words from Arabic and Persian origin which serve as living representatives of the cultural history of the Ottoman Empire.

The Chinese nation spans multiple linguistic backgrounds so Standard Chinese or Mandarin Chinese exists as the state-approved official tongue. Ethnic groups throughout China use distinct local languages and dialects among their members. Linguistic homogenization spreads throughout China during modernization processes yet makes it difficult to protect native cultural expressions and languages.

The linguistic system of Cantonese differs substantially from those found in Guangdong

Province across southern China. Some words and phrases used in Cantonese have profound cultural meanings that only the carriers of this language can understand. At the same time, Mandarin, spoken in northern China, is the dominant language in official affairs and education, while other ethnic groups try to protect their cultural identity by using their language. For example, local languages such as Tibet in Tibet, Uyghur in Xinjiang, Manchuria in Manchu are important means of reflecting the cultural identity of the people.

However, the Chinese government's "one nation, one language" policy has put pressure on the use of these indigenous languages and puts them at risk of exhaustion. Yet this interaction between language and culture continues to perpetuate the identity and history of the people.

India is a country with a population of about 1.3 billion people and a large number of ethnic groups, religions and languages. The linguistic diversity in India is one of the most important reflections of the cultural structure of this society. 22 official languages and hundreds of local languages are spoken in India. The most common of these are Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marati and Tamil. Although Indian is the most widely spoken language in the country, it carries the historical and cultural background of India as a language of Sanskrit origin.

Language and culture in India have an intense relationship which influences both domains. The sacred Hindu scripture called Bhagavad Gita exists

in Sanskrit while it serves as a foundation for numerous religious together with cultural customs throughout India. Through its productions Bollywood cinema serves as a major factor for how people worldwide identify Indian culture. Most Bollywood productions are filmed in Hindi where the artistic elements embody various cultural aspects of India. The language serves as a medium to present different cultural attributes from India during Bollywood productions.

Indian culture and language sometimes create tools that identify different groups of people. Some states located in northern India demonstrate a struggle to protect as well as spread their regional languages. The official status of Tamil language in southern Tamil exists because of regional cultural self-identity preservation movements. The use of French by French-speaking Quebec maintains Quebec's cultural identity just like an additional example of the connection between language and culture.

In the Basque region of northern Spain, Basque (Euskara) is an important means of representing the historical and cultural identity of the region. Basque belongs to a language family different from European languages and has earned its official status in Spain and France. In the Basque region, language is important not only as a means of communication, but also for expressing the national identity of the people and maintaining historical ties.

With the protection of the Basque language, Basque culture evolved and this language became important in cultural festivals, songs, folk tales and traditional dances in the region. In particular, the study of Basque by younger generations plays a critical role in the transfer of this cultural identity to future generations. Linguistic and cultural resistance in the Basque region is a reaction to pressure from the central government in Spain against the Basques, and the language has also become a symbol of social struggles.

The African continent establishes itself as an area that holds one of the greatest numbers of spoken languages. Bantu remains the original origin of numerous African languages across the southern and central and eastern regions of this continent. These languages matter in daily talks and they also support both traditional storytelling and singing as well as religious observances. Through its large

collection of oral literature Bantu people enhance their cultural identification process.

The Zulu people maintain their culture through speaking the Zulu language throughout South Africa but they preserve their traditions primarily through this language. Oral traditions within the Zulu language serve as historical, traditional and belief-centered reflections of Zulu cultural identity. East African communities within different ethnic groups connect through Swahili as their preferred communication language. Swahili language contains East African cultural heritage and historical inheritance which creates collaborative cultural relationships among geographical neighbors.

The identities of societies form from their language interactions with their cultures while these two forces express themselves differently across distinct geographical groups. Each of these instances including Ottoman Turkish heritage in the Turkish language and Chinese ethnic languages alongside Indian multilingualism and Basque cultural position and Bantu language centrality demonstrates the intense connection between culture and language. Evidence demonstrates that languages serve as more than mere communication tools because they function as vital badges which represent historical and cultural along with societal makeup of communities.

Their identity profile as well as their understanding of the world stem from both language and culture which function as fundamental building blocks. While language is a means of expressing an individual's thoughts, culture is the tool that shapes these thoughts. Therefore, culture plays a critical role in the development of language. Culture is a dynamic element that develops language, adds new insights, and allows language to evolve.

Language development progresses by integrating with culture within the education system. When an individual learns his/her native language, he/she not only understands the rules of vocabulary and grammar but also the values of the culture in which this language is formed. The cultural dimension of language must also be conveyed using cultural stories, proverbs, and sayings when teaching language in educational institutions. Thus, individuals learn cultural codes as well as language.

Culture also influences individuals' ways of thinking and understanding of language. Cultural diversity is an important factor that drives people to learn more than one language. In communities where different cultures live together, people interact in different languages and become multilingual people. This condition has a positive impact on both cognitive development and language skills. Multilingualism increases people's ability to solve problems, be creative, and think analytically. This allows people to better communicate with diverse communities and increase cultural awareness and empathy. As a result, cultural diversity promotes multilingualism, contributing to people's cognitive and language development. This process helps people achieve greater success both academically and in public life (19, 20).

Cultural values play an important role in the transmission of languages from generation to generation. The tendency of a society to preserve or abandon its language is largely determined by its cultural values and understanding of identity. In some cultures, language is considered an integral part of identity and tradition. Families in these communities place great importance on teaching their children the native language. Protecting language, especially in local and minority communities, is critical to preserving cultural heritage. Conversely, due to economic and social cohesion issues in some cultures, children are advised to learn a dominant language, and their native language may be forgotten over time. Especially in immigrant families, children's local language learning can be a priority, and their native language can remain secondary. Family, societal, and educational systems are determining factors in language transmission. In communities where cultural values are strong, language is supported through stories, traditional songs, and rituals. The reduction of language use in daily activities can cause decommunization to appear between different generations. Language continuity depends entirely on cultural values because they determine if language remains used or disappears. Societal value for its language ensures its transmission from one generation to the next (21, 22).

Regional dialects receive substantial influence from linguistic variations together with the way words sound. The historical along with cultural

and geographic elements contribute to the dissimilarities between British English and American English in the English language. The way English people speak their language remains traditional because of historic language conservation but American people develop different language patterns through indigenous and immigrant contacts. A broad spectrum of differences exists between the two languages which spans from selecting particular words to their pronunciation as well as their grammar systems and specific phraseology. British English keeps the monarchical framework of United Kingdom while American English implements a modernized language framework that is more straightforward in use. The two language variants draw their vocabulary and cultural elements from separate ethnical expressions and life patterns.

Through language one can preserve their cultural identity. Throughout generations individuals share social values together with traditions and beliefs by using language as their transmission medium. Language words along with idioms and expression patterns directly present the historical development and way of life of the involved society. Regional vocabulary together with local pronunciation helps to showcase the original cultural practices of the community. Through language people find cultural connections which also enables the protection of their heritage identity. People experience their cultural heritage through language despite changes in language that occur because of migration and globalization.

Global influences determine how retrieval words get used in local languages and how language changes in this process. Different languages engage in continuous interaction because of globalization together with technological advancements that include Internet and social media. The widespread usage of English has made it a dominant global language so that many languages have incorporated English words. The integration of the English words "online" "market" and "email" triggers changes that occur within Azerbaijani language vocabulary. Various factors which include international working arrangements and educational systems together with travel activities result in language convergence but may also generate damaging effects on native language diversity. Language development becomes possible through these outside influences although

some traditional structures are lost in the process. Several societies dedicate different conservation strategies to protect both their cultural backgrounds and the original authenticity of their languages (23, 24).

Digital communications combined with global media platforms directly influence linguistic and cultural transformations that have occurred throughout the past few years. The digital revolution and expanding internet networks transformed person-to-person worldwide connections leading to new social impacts on cultural variety and linguistic dynamics and cross-cultural communications. This article analyzes the linguistic and cultural alterations caused by digital communication together with global media including their corresponding advantages and disadvantages. The internet represents an essential part of modern living while digital communication links people together better than they have ever been. People can maintain sustainable and instant connections through email together with social media applications and instant messaging programs and video conferencing software regardless of geographical boundaries. Data communication systems facilitate both language progress and cultural interaction and allow users to obtain cultural material that was previously unavailable to them.

Users in the digital environment both create content across various languages and enhance their linguistic interactions with others. Various social media platforms post multilingual content that helps users learn and implement new languages between different user groups. The development of language skills needs this approach to benefit the current generation of learners. The platform provides content which reaches vast audiences through broadcasting across worldwide media together with television and radio networks and movies and news websites as well as digital publications. Information transfer through these contents provides cultural immersion opportunities that unite different ethnic groups through cultural outreach. The global media now spreads cultural influences at a faster rate because of television series along with films and music and digital broadcast platforms. Millions of people across the world can access global cultural artifacts including Hollywood movies and Western music because terms used in

this transmission already have global youth adoption. The global media serves as a mechanism to promote local cultural expressions across the world. The digital sector enables numerous domestic series, films and music bands to establish global fanbases and utilize their platforms to showcase their traditions.

The digital age became responsible for major modifications in the way languages appear. Modern online communication has generated creative language patterns which require written texts to be brief and quick while maintaining directness. Digital communication through abbreviations together with emojis and video and voice expressions have modified standard linguistic rules. The swift language evolution took place because of this change and produced novel language structures. Social media abbreviations such as "lol" and "brb" used to indicate laughing out loud and being available have spread worldwide and can be found in various language communities. Emojis have achieved widespread adoption to such an extent that they now serve as alternative replacements for written language thereby enabling easier depiction of feelings through images.

The rising connectivity among languages through global media results in specific languages gaining prominence during the process. The status of English makes it the predominant language which functions as a common means of communication in digital media and worldwide connections. Internet users presently rely on English as their chief language for connectivity which allows social interaction among those who speak distinct languages internationally. An increased exposure of languages and cultures creates risks for some to become extinct.

People now modify their cultural identities because of digital communication and global media outlets. Modern technology enables people to communicate with multiple worldwide cultures standing beyond their regional cultural interactions. The globalized world now allows people to develop adaptable cultural identities combined with enhanced appreciation for multiculturalism and rapid cultural unities. Through digitization musical expressions together with diverse foods alongside clothing styles and various lifestyle methods become available for broader consumption. The elements of various

cultures enable numerous people to reconstruct their identity. The cohesive strength between cultures can create homogenization problems which lead to possible loss of native cultural traditions.

Digital communication methods have brought substantial changes in the way people use language forms. Modern online communication has generated creative language patterns which require written texts to be brief and quick while maintaining directness. New communication methods that use abbreviations and emojis along with video and voice functions have modified old linguistic regulations. The swift language evolution took place because of this change and produced novel language structures. People from different regions worldwide frequently use the abbreviations “lol” and “brb” on social media through various language communities. Visual communication through emojis has become widespread enough to substitute written language which enables people to transmit their thoughts and emotions through pictures.

The rising connectivity among languages through global media results in specific languages gaining prominence during the process. The usage of English has established itself as the principal standard language across shared media platforms and digital networks. Internet users presently rely on English as their chief language for connectivity which allows social interaction among those who speak distinct languages internationally. An increased exposure of languages and cultures creates risks for some to become extinct.

People now modify their cultural identities because of digital communication and global media outlets. Modern technology enables people to communicate with multiple worldwide cultures standing beyond their regional cultural interactions. The globalized world now allows people to develop adaptable cultural identities combined with enhanced appreciation for multiculturalism and rapid cultural unities. Digital platforms make music along with food and dress styles and lifestyle preferences from various cultures accessible to larger audiences. The elements of various cultures enable numerous people to reconstruct their identity. Cultural cohesion might create risks for indigenous cultural extinction caused by cultural homogenization.

Social media and the internet function as leading instruments that modify language patterns in the contemporary world. The digital platforms affect both the methods people communicate to each other and the complete process of language development and refinement. Language usage became both flexible and multileveled because the Internet enabled faster cultural interactions among people. The article discusses how the internet and social media transform language usage and social interaction between different cultures and promotes language development. The internet together with social media functions as essential platforms that help advance linguistic development.

Internet technology has transformed language into various new formats which include abbreviations as well as symbols known as emojis and voicemail messages and video content. Speedy social media communication necessitated text to remain brief together with easy comprehension to reach instant understanding. Abbreviations born from multilingual word combinations have spread along with new linguistic structures being developed. Global users now employ common abbreviations which comprise “lol” for “laugh out loud” and “brb” for “be on the right” and “omg” for “oh my god”. Quick emotional and cognitive sharing is possible through the use of emojis and gifs enabled on social media channels. Language has changed into a flexible shorter and more visual system due to new technological developments which also gave rise to both visual representations and written language status within our linguistic system. Social media platforms adopt numerous similar language forms which produces a unified method for users with different languages to interact. The quick progress of linguistic evolution meets the necessary conditions for multilingual social interactions to occur.

The widespread use of English as a global language for communication remains a primary effect which social media and the internet have had on languages. People across the world number in the billions who use social media services on the internet. The majority of these platforms welcome either English as their original language format or they operate across multiple nations through English communication channels. English has more widely spread through this social media and internet use while young people show particular

interest in learning it. Social media users watch YouTube videos in English and see content on Instagram and TikTok with an English language output which becomes available to global audiences. Through social media users cross between linguistic barriers of different cultures by using English language as their primary method of communication. The situation leads to declining strength in local languages as time progresses. English functions as a worldwide communication language yet local languages together with cultural practices have reduced visibility.

Through the internet and social media users can exchange languages across cultures which results in better cultural connections. Social media allows people to connect with users from various geographic regions so their digital contact enables both language acquisition and linguistic innovation. A Turkish user who engages with English or French-speaking people on social media platforms will learn new words as well as understand their appropriate usage within their Turkish language context. Social media users gain rapid cultural information exchange through the sharing of local language terms and cultural references and native expressions. Individuals can master language words before they learn German or Spanish through social media interactions then expand conversations through these words either in their language or in different contexts. Appreciating cultural meanings along with learning grammar and vocabulary becomes achievable through intercultural interaction.

The universal language spreads through Internet and social media platforms yet users can find regional languages even in this digital environment. Internet platforms present chances for safeguarding as well as promoting native language distributions. Through social media platforms including YouTube and Twitter together with Facebook users can select material in various languages which becomes accessible worldwide. Digital environments provide conditions for local cultures and languages to gain visibility when presented within them. Despite being a benefit for world-wide exchanges through digital platforms local languages together with their accompanying cultures face extinction dangers. The global spread of media content throughout present day makes it significantly harder to safeguard small languages along with their associated cultures mainly in

specific local areas. The worldwide technological space encourages language standardization but might simultaneously cause several native language and cultural traditions to disappear.

The language now avoids traditional rules because the Internet and social media provide its influence. The expedited and simple use of language emerged because of messaging tools and instant sharing features and user interactions. New words along with fresh language categories emerged because meaning and structural aspects of language changed. Internet users continue to expand the capacity of language on digital platforms through the development of new words and reassignment of meanings to established terms. Each time social media users encounter terms like “troll” and “hashtag” they become more popular in everyday usage which drives language evolution for social media platform users. Thinking globally has turned various modern expressions like “influencer” as well as “selfie” into standard linguistic terms across languages.

Language usage has changed significantly because of the internet and social media platforms while cross-cultural connection speeds up through these platforms. Digital tools provide language users with adaptable ways to speak as well as support fast communication and visual presentation through which users encounter increased linguistic diversity because of their cultural exchanges. Digital communication technology produces a dual effect on globalized language by causing local languages to risk disappearing despite contributing to its development. Social media together with the internet fuel linguistic progress through cultural interaction between diverse individuals while local language and cultural preservation becomes essential for the process.

Language exists beyond its basic communication function as it functions as a fundamental vehicle for carrying cultural elements such as identity alongside values along with traditions and worldview of any society. A spoken language displays all facets of its society including cultural frameworks as well as group outlooks and their collective historic background. The relationship between culture and language shows strong intercompares through unique manifestations which become especially prominent across different geographical areas. The document

demonstrates the connection between language and culture by exploring particular regions and communities.

A society reveals its identity by using language as one its fundamental cultural components. Culture represents observed values and beliefs together with traditions and lifestyles that have survived through time until the present so it serves as the most powerful tool to transmit these elements over time. A people's language system contains two main elements: past heritage and contemporary intellectual ideas from cultural background. A society depends on language and communication systems for safeguarding its identity thus they establish their foundational nature. Through linguistic expression the community establishes personal membership as well as connection with society members. The use of native language by people strengthens family ties together with their cultural heritage knowledge. Western languages disappear which causes the natural dissolution of cultural elements. Through the course of history cultural communities ceased to exist because their native languages faded away. The defense against cultural identity forms depends on language protection measures.

Culture reveals its mobility through language alterations that play a role in cultural evolution. Through intercultural contact people experience modifications in their chosen vocabulary. Transformation processes must be handled so they do not endanger cultural integrity. Many local languages faced threat during globalization which caused multiple words and expressions to disappear because of foreign language integration. When cultural identities become weak cultural ties between people and their ancestors are likely to break down. Cultural identity stands directly connected with language since both concepts cannot be separated from each other. To experience society's language means to experience the heritage of its culture. Native language education requires sensitivity as well as proper language transmission methods because various policies must be developed to protect linguistic heritage. Society must combine fortification in its progress with preservation of its cultural characteristics to move ahead powerfully (25).

Bilingualism together with multilingualism increases the linguistic abilities of people within

their communities. The development of languages benefited from hundreds of cultures which supported multiple languages for various encouraging reasons throughout historical times. Knowledge of different languages enables people to derive personal advantages in addition to social advantages during globalization. This paper examines the developmental influences from cultural environments which drive bilingualism and multilingualism acceptance. Through cultural transformations society creates language which acts as its essential foundation. Language evolution reaches new phases at greater speed through bilingual and multilingual community interactions of different languages (26, 27).

The learning process of language alone does not determine language development according to linguists who view it as a factor influenced by cultural changes together with trade migrants and educational systems. The historical exchange of different social groups proved essential for shaping new language systems. Cities located along trade routes give different linguistic communities the chance to meet and enhance their communication. Cities that situated on the Silk Road route prompted their merchant population to adapt various languages so they could do business with other traders. In our current society many people need to acquire multiple languages because of their migration experiences. The process leads speech development to speed up while new linguistic terms and linguistic regulations together with speech formats emerge quickly.

Academic institutions act as crucial promoters of bilingualism and multilingualism because of their position as vital educational institutions. Nationals of certain countries must learn multiple languages due to official educational policies which also support young learners to acquire multiple languages. The government of Canada established dual official languages including English and French which both receive educational implementation throughout their school system. Switzerland conducts school education through four official languages that consist of German, French, Italian, and Romanian. Educational policies that enforce multilingual studies enable students to achieve better understanding between their thoughts and develop two or more cultural

viewpoints along with improved language capabilities (28).

Multilingual interactions between languages in communities with more than one primary tongue create new linguistic elements that emerge from contact between speech patterns. Linguistics refer to this process as “language theme”. Spanish speakers adopt English vocabulary and form the hybrid language Spanglish when both languages exist in the same speaking regions. During the Ottoman period the formation of Ottoman Turkic language emerged from different nationalities which resulted in the combination of three components: Turkish and Persian and Arabic. Two-speakers exchange linguistic codes back and forth between their two languages during their conversations. The language adaptation process will most likely advance through these mixed-language communications but the adjustments can result in substantial semantic transformations. One person can construct a sentence made up of English language terms and Turkish language elements (29).

Language transitions enable the creation of both novel terminologies while boosting linguistic communication between speakers. The learning process becomes more effective through communication while language acts to improve mental capacities of individuals. The development of problem-solving capabilities together with analytical thinking and memory function occurs at higher levels for people speaking dual languages in comparison to single language speakers. The brain performance of bilingual people shows higher mental flexibility while their multiple language skills strengthen executive brain function.

Upon learning multiple languages people can sustain their cultural background. Community groups that have migrated to new countries develop dual cultural roots through language acquisition of their destination culture alongside language preservation for future generations. The native language might disappear due to a change in languages. Due to its importance cultures supporting bilingualism develop native language education and language policies to stop language loss (30).

The development of languages benefits from the presence of bilingual and multilingual cultures in ways that are both individual and social positive. Language development speeds up through the

contact between cultures and migration movement alongside education institutions and commercial activities which generate fresh terminology and linguistic structures alongside expressive forms. People who speak two languages demonstrate excellent ability to adapt their thinking patterns and communicate effectively while connecting different cultural backgrounds. The development of language requires absolute support for policies enabling bilingual education and multilingual practices and more than two languages will gain prominence as globalization unfolds in the future.

Language is shaped, used and given its social role by its cultural influences. Even so, its impact can build stronger connections among people by helping communities form meanings, still it can produce language hierarchy, biases and discussions in every direction. That shows that cultural influence may or may not include the use of language.

Typical language patterns from some cultures often label the speech of one group as correct, beautiful and meaningful, but the language of another group as incorrect, vulgar or inaccurate. As a result, schools that use standard language may inadvertently prevent the use of local and ethnic languages by their students. Besides putting linguistic diversity at risk such things also prevent individuals from expressing who they are.

Besides, stereotypes in the language due to cultural ideas also support social stereotypes. Words or expressions in the media, jokes or in speaking about everyday life help express the cultural location of people in certain groups. As a result, minorities may often find themselves excluded from important communication and discriminated against.

As a result, while there are clear positive connections between culture and language, the structure is also complex and needs careful analysis. Culture can foster strong and unified aspects of language as well as help form structures and hierarchies that are discriminatory. For these reasons, it is important to examine both the flow of power and policy decisions on representation during cultural analysis.

Bilingual and multilingual people regularly use the language phenomena known as coding and language mixing when they communicate in everyday situations. The cultural environment

where people reside continues to play dominant roles through these processes. Cultural circumstances make language mixing and switching between languages imperative during the creation of language produce. This paper explores the impact that cultural background has on both modifications within language codes and combined language systems. During communication between languages an individual performs code replacement. Language transformation takes place within one sentence and also throughout the course of the communication. Using language formed by combining elements of two or more languages constitutes language blending. The processes depend on the person's grammar structure as well as environmental and cultural interactions (31).

Bilingual people who speak more than one language tend to change their communication style by mixing languages during social situations with various groups. Immigrant populations utilize these communication exchanges to maintain their original language stability while learning the new community's main speech format. Any individual demonstrates their identity through the language they choose to convey themselves. When changing codes or mixing languages people express their cultural backgrounds along with their membership to specific communities. Spanish descent individuals in the USA display their cultural heritage by changing between speaking English and Spanish. People develop stronger bonds with their culture together with their residence community through this practice. Some cultures require specific languages as mandatory rules or they offer more power to select languages for communication purposes. An official work language is expected at the job but families choose to speak their mother tongue more often. People transform their language according to the timing and circumstances determine by their social environment.

Situational Code Replacement: People switch their linguistic codes depending on the social situation they are currently in. School students who use English during their academic hours might talk to their parents using their mother language at home.

Changing the Metaphorical Code: When a reporter adjusts the code they use they intend to stress specific emotional or cultural aspects. The conversation moves into another language when used for comedic or emotive purposes (32).

Blending various languages will result in newly formed linguistic systems. Spanglish serves as an essential example of hybrid language development which integrates English and Spanish linguistic elements to create a two-cultural expression. Culture connection through this procedure enables people to understand multiple cultural backgrounds. The modification of codes together with language blending depends heavily on cultural background. The social environment alongside personal identity along with cultural standards and communication needs define the timing and methods through which people switch their linguistic systems. Code modification together with language mixing serves as vital linguistic tools for culture protection and growth in the rapidly expanding global environment of intercultural contact.

According to the survey conducted at Baku Engineering University, participants were asked how taboos affect language (Figure 3). The results obtained from Figure 3 are as follows: 45.5% agreed that they strongly shape what people can say and cannot say; 27.3% believed that they influence language use in some social settings but not at all; 18.2% selected the option stating taboos have little impact on everyday language; a small percentage of respondents believed that they don't affect language.

Studies regarding cultural differences' effects on children's language acquisition remain among the main focus of linguistics psychology and sociology. The essential role of cultural environment becomes apparent because language functions as the central part of culture when children learn language. Diverse societies establish separate standards when it comes to teaching language and utilizing communication methods and assigning social functions to language. This article evaluates multiple fundamental aspects which influence cultural variations during child language development.

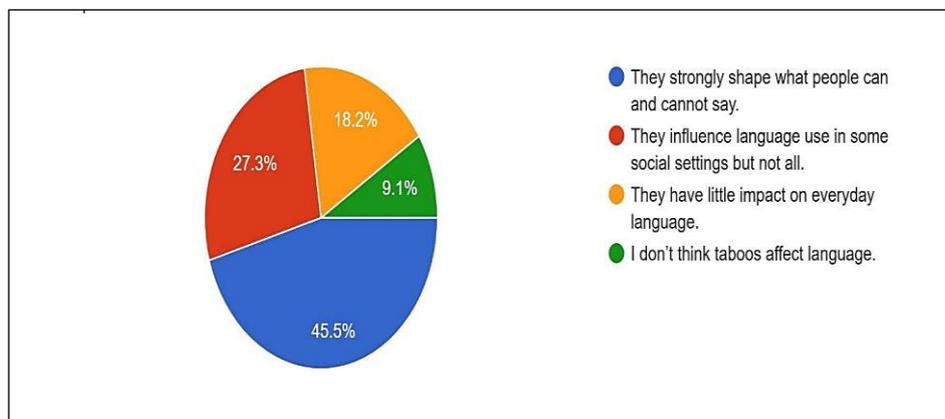


Figure 3: How Taboos Affect Language

Through language people transmit the collective heritage of their society including cultural components with its values beliefs and social measures. Source language introduces cultural elements to children when they learn from their environment. Culture variations influence the language acquisition process of children as well as their language learning methods. Culture plays a role in promoting independence in children before they reach specific developmental stages because social bonds between family members become important at this time. Social communication methods between children exhibit variations which impact their choice of linguistic expressions. Cultural variations create substantial influence on the pedagogical approaches that teachers use to teach languages to students. Western culture traditions establish language teaching as an official system while schools normally make language learning academic in nature. The traditional approach to language education for children includes teaching grammar and writing skills and reading through teachers as well as social-based learning within families and everyday settings. Children develop different methods of learning language because of this situation. Language acquisition in children happens differently across cultures since some environments teach via storytelling combined with singing or speaking games but other ethnicities prefer independent exploration for language learning. Language acquisition processes through social contexts differ among children leading to different language learning behaviors.

The family environment stands as the major environmental influence children need to learn language skills. Family cultures shape their language patterns alongside their communication

behaviors when dealing with their children. While speaking to one another constantly families provide their children with prime opportunities for fast language development. The social customs of certain communities endorse viewing rather than doing things to interact.

Language learning process for children is influenced by the cultural variations that exist between families. Increased social interaction between members of a culture provides children early access to larger vocabulary while isolated or differently interacting societies lead children toward language learning or language choice. Social rules along with the beliefs that shape nations influence how students learn language skills. Some cultural settings dictate how people speak based on their age groups as well as their social class position and gender identity. Children within these communities acquire only limited communication skills for contacting specific persons at predetermined times. A different culture normally uses language that provides fewer forms of etiquette and more say in communication.

The language learning process of children follows social duties that provide them with language use training. The way social duties teach language use shapes both children's grammatical abilities and their cultural linguistic capabilities. Language directly connects to established social identities based on gender roles and age categories and mainstream behaviors of the community. The existence of cultural diversity stimulates children to study multiple languages. The ability of children who live in multilingual communities to enhance their language abilities emerges when they use multiple languages for communication. Through this mechanism child develop comfort with

language and culture simultaneously. Cultural dialogue enables children to master various languages while they learn the cultural background of these languages. Language diversity presents certain obstacles when learning new languages. Children who learn multiple languages tend to struggle with distinguishing their linguistic skills accurately. Children struggle to identify which language matches which setting and how to speak in each situation due to differences between cultures.

People grow linguistically through a process that involves many layers and is not only bound by culture. Despite language being influenced by a person's culture, this should usually be examined in connection with gender, socioeconomic status and ability to speak more than one language. Let's say it involves teaching boys and girls according to social norms which often sheds light on the roles certain words play. Similarly, people who grow up in poverty may not hear many words and may have difficulty using language grammatically (33).

At the same time, being multilingual lets people increase their language skills in different ways and in different places. Still, sometimes this does not help, but may actually lead to speech bias or social isolation. For this reason, focusing on language development within just one cultural framework might lead someone to misinterpret events in their language journey.

So, today's research in linguistics ought to examine language growth from the perspective of intersection and must include approaches that focus on the multiple roles and backgrounds individuals have.

Children need language to develop their personality because it serves as an essential developmental element. Children establish their identity by relying on the language they learn in their cultural surrounding. Children residing in multicultural environments develop dual or triple cultural identities which influence how they use language. A child who speaks one family language often uses a different language while attending school. Children need to understand which identity corresponds to specific languages in addition to recognizing stronger social contexts where these languages appear. Relational competence formation among children occurs when they acquire their social identity and cultural identity via language. Language learning depends greatly

on cultural sensitivity development. Culture transmits messages to children which show them language functions as both a communicative tool and a system that reveals identity as well as values and social connections. Foreign language fluency improves through cultural awareness by enabling children to adjust more naturally to language learning challenges. Cultural diversity teaching from parents and educators enhances both language mastery and social development in children. Such understanding enables children to speak effectively with people from diverse cultures while gaining improved competence in recognizing cultural differences.

Children's language acquisition depends extensively on cultural differences between them. The language learning processes of youngsters vary based on the cultural settings where they reside. The language learning process influences more than linguistic development since it shapes the social aspects alongside cultural elements and psychological growth of children. With cultural sensitivity and conscious language teaching children acquire better language learning success along with enhanced ability to connect in multicultural society.

Language development influences cultural elements while their combination leads to severe debates about implementation challenges. The identity within cultural communities becomes visible through language since language expresses historical traditions combined with social values and cultural practices. The combination between globalization and technological progress together with population movement has speeded up the natural development of regional languages while revealing new difficulties in preserving cultural heritage.

Changes brought by globalization present the first major challenge to local languages and accents that risk disappearing completely. Large and powerful languages which spread across the world have successfully eliminated numerous local languages. Due to worldwide language influence local words together with their idioms and structures tend to experience modification or complete disappearance. When social identities weaken along with cultural heritage destruction takes place. Despite efforts of indigenous languages to halt language evolution these changes stay unavoidable. Human language development

results in occasional cultural value degradation combined with miscommunications between different communities.

Changes in language that follow cultural evolution often generate intercultural disagreements within specific social groups. Society exists with linguistic differences that at times create social inequalities as well as discrimination practices. A term which carries a good meaning within one culture might transfer to a different cultural context as negative in meaning. Certain words along with idioms that represent regional traditions and local beliefs may be misinterpreted as negative or offensive when used between different cultures. The result is conflicts between different cultural values when they encounter each other. Many local communities actively avoid language changes since they aim to preserve their cultural heritage. Through language people shape their culture while observing major linguistic variations that develop from diverse cultural backgrounds. These contrasting language uses lead to both disputes between cultures as well as added enrichment and linguistic confusion. Culture works together with language since language transformations reveal changes in cultural diversity. The communication purpose of language combined with the challenges during its evolution produces community identity which is directly affected by cultural elements thus steering the development of linguistic systems. Language functions as a fundamental tool for preserving the identity beside history and culture alongside values of a specific society. Language education provides a fundamental power through which people gain comprehension of various cultural worlds as well as behavioral competence in both domestic and worldwide environments. Language education represents more than teaching grammar since it must include teaching the cultural settings associated with language usage. Language education plays a key role in promoting cultural understanding together with the adjacent opportunities which this paper will discuss.

Language learning involves both new vocabulary acquisition and grammatical rule memorization in addition to cultural understanding and traditional ethical practices and spoken linguistic habits of the related speech community. Learning a new language provides direct access to fully understand another culture. Every phrase along

with word and expression in language shows the worldview of native speakers along with their cultural beliefs. The Japanese language educational focus is heavily on “wa” (harmony) because Japanese society places social unity as the most significant value above individual desires. English language learning emphasizes individual choice and personal freedom which demonstrates Western cultural preferences for self-ascendancy. Participating in this educational experience transfers cultural components to language trainees while teaching them to embody both linguistic and cultural systems.

Teaching a language helps people form their identity, understand how power works and bridge cultural gaps. The book suggests that learning a language involves discovering its customs, beliefs and unique way of life, along with the use of its language. As a result, individuals can learn who they are within the groups they identify with. Japanese language learners learn to value togetherness and balance in Japanese culture and English language learners focus on what each person decides and what each person is entitled to. In the process of teaching a language, those differences create and solidify the culturally defined part of students' identities.

With learning and language comes the effect of positioning cultures and languages in their relative place among people. In international affairs and schools, the languages of dominant groups are normally more common than those of minority cultures. This means that culture's impact is strengthened by language. In this circumstance, studying another language can help people notice when cultures have too much or too little power and can make them question it.

Language teaching opens paths for people to learn about and feel for others' cultures. Language learners can interact fluently when they treat each other with respect, while also picking up vocabulary, grammar, traditions and how people generally behave in this language. Learning in multiple languages fosters understanding between groups, reduces prejudices and makes everyone more interested in cultural diversity.

As a consequence, language education develops social identity but also points out power differences and promotes exchange between cultures. All three of these play an important role

in how language education changes social and cultural life.

Language education establishes understanding between persons from different cultural backgrounds thus fostering communication. The fundamental understanding of foreign cultural beliefs combined with the fundamental understanding of foreign way of life serves as crucial to eliminate cultural differences. A language education program provides both linguistic qualification upgrades and enables students to view the cultural dimensions of multiple civilizations. Through language education students discover country-related historical facts and mapping details in addition to social patterns of the spoken language's nation. The acquisition of such information develops open-mindedness and understanding in students who dismantle cultural prejudices. Understanding cultural language nuances enables individuals to feel personal empathy toward others and maintain respectful admiration toward their life experiences (34).

Discussion

Language learning involves both new vocabulary acquisition and grammatical rule memorization in addition to cultural understanding and traditional ethical practices and spoken linguistic habits of the related speech community. Learning a new language provides direct access to fully understand another culture. Every phrase along with word and expression in language shows the worldview of native speakers along with their cultural beliefs. The Japanese language educational focus is heavily on "wa" (harmony) because Japanese society places social unity as the most significant value above individual desires. English language learning emphasizes individual choice and personal freedom which demonstrates Western cultural preferences for self-ascendancy. Participating in this educational experience transfers cultural components to language trainees while teaching them to embody both linguistic and cultural systems.

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Through language education institutions become able to exchange cultural values. Each language maintains its exclusive cultural background together with its historical record. Teaching a language requires students to receive the cultural elements of the targeted language. Students exposed to this process learn about diverse cultural traditions together with arts and literature as well as music and food. Every culture can be transmitted effectively through language mechanisms. Learning French through education provides students with complete understanding of distinctive elements from French culinary traditions and artistic creations together with philosophical intellectual background. Spanish language learners have access to a deep understanding of Latin American traditions together with its historical backgrounds and musical heritage. These exchanges between cultures enable individuals to learn about each other better and to appreciate cultural materials. Language education creates chances for multilingual education which serves as a main conduit for cultural understanding. Learning multiple languages enables people to develop greater openness and endurance when interacting in languages as well as cultural traditions. The knowledge that multilingual people gain about various cultures helps them successfully communicate within different linguistic groups. People within multilingual education systems develop better comprehension of their culture and show increased appreciation for other cultures. Through multilingual education people learn better communication skills in an era of globalization as well as grow more sensitive to cultural diversity. Educational programs which bring students together with diverse cultures help

build understanding between peoples and facilitate student development of empathy and tolerance abilities.

The education of languages plays an essential function for the development of cultural understanding abilities. The acquisition of new languages enables better communication abilities that provide worldwide access to diverse cultural foundations as well as social outlooks. Learning about different cultures enables people to develop better empathy skills while simultaneously promoting tolerance toward the world in a receptive manner. Learning languages as part of education provides students better linguistic abilities and simultaneously develops their cultural understanding and their learning about global societies. Through this process individuals along with communities and global society become closer and show greater respect toward each other.

Conclusion

The development along with usage of language depends on multiple complex ways from cultural elements. A society's traditions together with its values along with its beliefs and lifestyle patterns guide the evolution process of its language. Communication functions through language yet this tool additionally displays cultural values of specific groups. Word meanings shift between cultural settings since language structure changes as per cultural norms. The road to both cultural changes and globalization heavily influences language development thus enabling new linguistic growth. More than one culture interacting together results in the transfer of words and phrases between languages. The expansion of international relations together with media technology has driven the acquisition of new linguistic terms while diminishing the practical value of several older expressions. The language evolves dynamically because it easily adapts to changes in cultural circumstances. The impact of culture on language gets observed through linguistic diversity together with dialects. The historical alongside social makeup of each society determines language development which results in variations of meaning as well as usage patterns between different speaker communities who share the same language. The definition of specific words remains inconsistent across

different geographic areas while specific words develop their meanings only within particular cultural domains. The combination of culture and language results in interaction elements. Language has an essential role in cultural protection yet cultural changes serve as a primary force behind language development. Modern linguistic changes within globalization need to be balanced against preserving both the original foundation along with historical depth of languages to defend native cultural identities.

Abbreviations

None.

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Author Contributions

The author's contributions to the research article are as follows: study framework, Data collection, conception, methodology, draft manuscript preparation, Data analysis and Results.

Conflict Of Interest

The authors have no competing interests pertinent to the context of this article to declare.

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