

The Interlinking of Language, Culture and Communication in Literature

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Abstract

The present paper aims on the preeminence of literature in relation with language, culture and communication. This close relationship is evident because, literature is interlinked with this trio of language, culture and communication. Literature is an art form that reflects the objective reality in the form of language and words. It is by concurred that language and culture are closely related. Works of literature represent tradition and culture of language and people. It is improbable to discuss literature without language preferences. The present paper is an attempt is to explore the link between language and culture and understand how these two are interlinked to enhance communication process and their innovative use in Literature. Through this paper I aim to show the creative uses under which these forms are put to appeal to human senses and make a piece of literature alive. Communication skills affect people in every area of their lives. Literature can stimulate the interests of language learning, provide rich and vivid materials, make learners seem to be immersive and unknowingly complete the accumulation of vocabulary, the infiltration of grammar and the formation of language sense. At the same time of getting the ability of understanding, the ability of outputting language also forms. With the improvement of literary literacy, language skill also increases from the basic understanding and expression to deep understanding and literary expression. The study of English language and literature has an important influence on improving students' skills to use language. It generates personal involvement in the learning process and provides authentic material with a clear picture about different cultures and nationalities by making them familiar with the norms and behaviors of the people and helps in cultural enrichment.

Keywords Language, Culture, Communication, Literature

Introduction

Literature and Language are interlinked. According to an English phonetician and language scholar, Henry Sweet, "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts." Literature is constructed through language and serves as a bridge between the related but distinct fields of linguistics and literature. Literature can help us understand how language is used in the critical study of literature and is thus considered that language is the mirror of culture. A particular language points to the culture of that particular group in society. All the literature exists in language. Any literary text can be used, dealt with, worked upon, understood or taught and can be exposed to various activities through an understanding of the language in which it is written.

It might seem obvious to the non-specialist that literature, the most culturally valued and aesthetically prestigious form of language practice, is best studied using the resources developed in the field of linguistics. However, this truism has not always been obvious to a wide range of disciplines, all of which claim a different stake in the study of the literary. Much of this contentiousness has arisen out of the historical baggage accumulated by institutionalized disciplines, out of territorial self-interest, and (it must be said) out of intellectual laziness, as well as the legitimate arguments around the validity and scope of linguistics. Stylistics is the discipline that has bridged these areas, and stylisticians have found themselves engaged in arguments not only with literary critics, cultural theorists, philosophers, poets, novelists and dramatists, but also with practitioners of linguistics. On the one hand it is argued that the artistic endeavour of literature cannot be amenable to the sort of rigorous analytical procedures offered by linguistic analysis; on the other hand it is argued that descriptive linguistics cannot be applied to artificial texts and readerly interpretations. For one group, stylistics simply and reductively dissects its object; for the other, the object simply cannot be described in a scientifically replicable and transparent manner. The multivalent position of stylistics has its roots in the histories of language study and literary criticism, and the institutional make-up of modern universities and department divisions which fossilize particular disciplinary boundaries and configurations. Stylistics has therefore come to be regarded as an essentially interdisciplinary field, drawing on the different sub-disciplines within linguistics to varying degrees, as well as on fields recognizable to literary critics, such as philosophy, cultural theory, sociology, history and psychology. However, by the end of this article, I would like to argue that stylistics is in fact a single coherent discipline: in fact, is naturally the central discipline of literary study, against which all other current approaches are partial or interdisciplinary.

Literature Review

Since literature is constructed through language, stylistics a branch of linguistics, acts as a link between the two complementary disciplines of linguistics and literature. Through the process of stylistically analysing a text it becomes easier to analyse the text within linguistic framework. It facilitates the development of critical appreciation and interpretative skills as well as reading comprehension. Language use in various cultural contexts can be understood through literature. On the other hand preacher serves as a creative canvas on which diverse and colourful uses, aspects of language can be painted.

Defining Culture

Scholars define culture differently. Schein defines culture by giving his own views about it in managerial terms “how people feel about the organization, the authority system. He further adds that culture can be seen as a set of different ideas, values and beliefs. Culture defines every individual by focusing on their values and ideas. It identifies one’s belongingness and helps to interact with people of different culture from different countries.

Views of Czinkota and Ron Kanen states that culture is based on languages, religion , politics, economy, education

Usage of Literature in Language and Communication

Language is recognised as the essential tool for human interaction. Culture expresses one’s values, beliefs and their civilization and thus is seen as primarily dependent on language. It serves as a vehicle

for communicating the customs and principles that define a group's identity. Language learning through literature has four main advantages. They are, to facilitate intelligence and sensibility training. To stimulate students' creative and literary imagination. To improve students' general cultural awareness. To enhance the psycholinguistic aspect of language learning. The Introduction of Literature can Stimulate English Learning Interests. The rich and varied vocabulary, expression and wonderful chapters in literary works present the exquisite and charm for learners, which is more attractive than the illustrative or expositive language materials and can stimulate the intrinsic motivation of learning. At the same time, literary works reflect the vast world and complex people, can mobilize learners to participate and think, so that their learning states will be changed from passive to active. Through the study and accumulation of literary works and the improvement of literary literacy, personal language ability will also be strengthened. Literary Works can Provide Rich and Vivid Language Materials. Literary works contain inexhaustible language materials. On the one hand, it uses language to create artistic image, be free from time and space constraints and can always reflect the endless social life and the world's face; on the other hand, it can directly depict the complex and subtle hearts of the characters truly. The literary work library is the language library where there are amazing language materials which can be drawn. Therefore, on the basis of the original Chinese literary literacy, to contact, understand and absorb a large number of English language materials is helpful to consolidate and deepen the basic knowledge of language and to learn the vivid language and authentic expression method. The rich and emotional literature provides the specific context of the vocabulary and helps the learner understand.

Many critics objected to the use of literature in language learning whereas a number of scholars concentrated on the value and the importance of literature in language learning. They contend that literature gives exposure to the pupils and help them learn more and more. Wide variety of vocabulary, expression, dialogues in literary works plays a magnificent role in the lives of learners. At the same time, literary works reflect the vast world and complex people, can mobilize learners to participate and think, so that their learning states will be changed from passive to active. Through the study and accumulation of literary works and the improvement of literary literacy, personal language ability will also be strengthened. Literary Works can Provide Rich and Vivid Language Materials. Literary works contain inexhaustible language materials. On the one hand, it uses language to create artistic image, be free from time and space constraints and can always reflect the endless social life and the world's face; on the other hand, it can directly depict the complex and subtle hearts of the characters truly. The literary work library is the language library where there are amazing language materials which can be drawn. Therefore, on the basis of the original Chinese literary literacy, to contact, understand and absorb a large number of English language materials is helpful to consolidate and deepen the basic knowledge of language and to learn the vivid language and authentic expression method. The rich and emotional literature provides the specific context of the vocabulary and helps the learner understand.

Conclusion

Literary language is appealing in the sense that it serves as a tool to manifest the thinker's mind on paper through words and sentences. "A literary text is authentic text, real language in context, to which we can respond directly". Such a text securely grips the reader's imagination and makes scopes for the examination of the language as well. Literature may provide the appropriate way of stimulating the acquisition and learning of languages by providing meaningful and memorable contexts for processing

and interpreting new language. Reading literature, however, also increases learners' awareness of language use since literary texts present language in discourse set in different social contexts.

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