



The Perspective Reviews: Relations of Language and Culture in English Language Teaching (ELT)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian literatur dengan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kepustakaan (Library Research) yaitu penelitian yang merujuk pada literatur, baik berupa buku, catatan, maupun laporan hasil penelitian dari penelitian sebagai objek penelitian. Pada studi literatur ini penulis menggunakan berbagai sumber tertulis seperti artikel, jurnal dan sumber lain yang relevan dengan kajian dalam penelitian ini. sumber utama yang dijadikan penulis objek dalam penelitian ini adalah artikel yang berjudul Bahasa dan Budaya: metode penelitian dan pendekatan yang digunakan dalam bidang multidisiplin bahasa terapan, yang ditulis oleh Claire Kramasch. Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan oleh peneliti, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa budaya adalah seperangkat ide, sikap, kepercayaan, nilai, dan pengetahuan yang diwariskan dan bawaan yang merupakan dasar umum dari perilaku sosial.

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa, Budaya, dan Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris*

Abstract

This research is a literature study with descriptive qualitative research. Thus, this research used the Library Research Method, that research carried out using literature, either in the form of books, notes, or research reports from previous studies. In this literature study, the authors used various written sources such as articles, journals, and other relevant sources. The main source used by the author as the object of this research is an article entitled Language and Culture: research methods and approaches used in the multidisciplinary field of applied language, written by Claire Kramasch. Based on the analysis conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that culture is the inherited and innate set of ideas, attitudes, beliefs, values, and knowledge that is the general basis of social behavior.

Keywords: *Language, Culture, and English Language Teaching.*

Introduction

The paper that was written by Claire Kramersch under the title *Language and Culture* have discussed research methods and approaches used in the multidisciplinary field of applied language studies or language education over the last forty years and its relation with language and culture.

Here psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, educational linguistics, and linguistic anthropology with regard to language and culture and it is organized around five major questions that concern language educators.

The first question discussed how the use of a symbolic system affects thought, how speakers of different languages think differently when speaking, and how speakers of different discourses (across languages or in the same language) have different cultural worldviews. The second discussed the realization of speech acts across cultures, culturally-inflected conversation analysis, and the use of cultural frames. Then the third discussed how applied linguistics has moved from a structuralist to a constructivist view of language and culture, from performance to performativity, and from a focus on culture to a focus on historicity and subjectivity. The fourth discussed the print culture of the book, the virtual culture of the Internet, and the online culture of electronic exchanges all have their own ways of redrawing the boundaries of what may be said, written, and done within a given discourse community. They are inextricably linked to issues of power and control. And the last section explores the current methodological trends in the study of language and culture: the increased questioning and politicization of cultural reality, the increased interdisciplinary nature of research, the growing importance of reflexivity, and the noticeable convergence of intercultural communication studies and applied language studies in the study of language and culture [1]. This present research is one that elaborated on Kramersch's writing about the relationship between language and culture from various perspectives. It is interesting that Kramersch described various research methods and

approaches by years from some previous researchers.

Humans are social beings. [2] In fact, the recipients and senders of the messages collected and shared are humans. A resource [3] claimed that: Behavior includes direct or implicit communication. Tools for that Communication are language. In this present study, the writer tried to elaborate the Kramersch' Idea in her writing about language and culture by the times. Then the purpose of this research is to clarify whether there is a relationship between language and culture, and if so, in what context. In other words, if language and culture are related, how do get this association?

Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. [4] their *Handbook of Qualitative Research* has moved through time, qualitative research is a positioned movement that finds the spectator in the world. It was conducted as library research that focused on *Language and Culture* in ELT terms. The data were collected from research articles published in either international or national accredited journals.

As stated by [5], library research is a kind of research that collects data by learning and understanding data having a close relationship with the problem from theories, books, documents, etc. The main resource of this study is the Sociolinguistics study in Claire Kramersch: *Language and Culture*. While the supporting data included the references and also materials related to the study. For the technique of collecting data, the researcher used note-taking. Then the researcher analyzed the issue of the articles by interpreting the text and content analysis. [6] the detailed description means the 20 authors describe what they see. This detail is provided within the context of the setting of the person, place, or event.

Result and Discussion

The finding of this research can be described as follow:

According to [7], "Culture has multiple meanings. Culture means agriculture". It is widely used in rural culture, urban culture, and American culture. Today, all research in all fields, in the humanities, requires an overview of the culture. It is used in archeology, linguistics, history, psychology, sociology, etc. It is even said that humans are animals with culture. Thus, the factor that distinguishes human behavior from animal behavior is culture [8]. In general, from a sociological perspective, culture is the set of inherited, innate ideas, attitudes, beliefs, values, and knowledge that constitute or form the common basis of social behavior. Likewise, culture in the anthropological and ethnological sense includes the activities and ideas of a particular group of people with common shared traditions that are transmitted, disseminated, and emphasized by members of the group. Includes the entirety. [9]

There are 200-300+ definitions of culture. Regarding the definition of culture, Edward Sapir (1956) states that culture is a system of behaviors and modes that depend on the unconscious. Anthropologist Rocher believes that "Culture is the combination of ideas and emotions that is acceptable to most members of a society" [10]. Culture is undoubtedly learned, shared, and non-genetically transmitted within social groups. [11] Anthropologist, [12] defines culture as a complex definition of the beliefs, arts, abilities, morals, laws, traditions, and behaviors that individuals receive from them as members of society. said to include their own society. [13] consider civilization and culture to be the same thing, and that the two terms are used interchangeably. For them, both refer to different levels of the same subject. Civilization shows the great development of a civilized society. Culture points to the same problem. [14].

Every society has its own specific culture, simple or complex. It seems that if you take culture seriously, you need not only

enough food, but also well-cooked food. [15] argues that culture is an organized collection of people with a particular way of life. Culture is therefore the only difference between humans and animals. Of course, animals live in herds, but they are a special species and humans and animals have many things in common: B. Community life, responsibility for children, etc. But culture is only for men. [16] sees culture as the capital and instrument for the development of all cultures and knowledge, ending all problems of human sharing and contributing to economic stability and political security. [17] calls culture a super-organic environment and emphasizes the separation of culture from physical and natural factors. He believes the super organic factor is only for humans. His two other factors are the same for humans and animals.

Five areas that were elaborated by Kramersch gave new insight and perspective about the relation between language and culture within a time span. [18] How language and culture can not be separated from then until now. There were new views towards this term that were stated by some researchers in their own times and it came from the multidisciplinary field of applied language studies or language education.[19]

Conclusion

From a sociological perspective, culture is the inherited and innate set of ideas, attitudes, beliefs, values, and knowledge that is the general basis of social behavior. As well as, culture in the anthropological and ethnological sense includes the activities and ideas of a particular group of people with shared traditions that are transmitted, disseminated, and emphasized by the members of the group.

A group of people organized in a certain way of life. Therefore culture is the only difference between humans and animals. Of course, animals live in herds, but they are a special species and humans and animals have a lot in common.

Culture is only for humans, sees culture as capital and instrument for the development of

all culture and knowledge, puts an end to all problems of human division, and contributes to economic stability and political security.

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