

## EXPRESSIVE WAYS OF CONNECTION BETWEEN CULTURE AND LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article involve in interrelation of culture and literature, as well as the ways that expresses basic features of their connection. There are instances identifying research purpose. The basic concept is that literature is a creative effort, an universal form of expression that addresses spiritual, emotional, and intellectual issues of mankind. Furthermore, literature encompasses a wide range of works that are written in books, newspapers, or articles, as well as spoken, acted, filmed, sung, or drawn as cartoons on television.*

**KEYWORDS:** *culture, literature, relationship, communication, art, English.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Culture is a contentious concept that means various things to different people. It is the synthesis of human knowledge, beliefs, and conduct. Language, ideas, beliefs, practices, taboos, codes, institutions, instruments, methods, and works of art are all examples of culture. Culture is made up of common values, beliefs, knowledge, skills, and practices that guide the behavior of members of a social group at a given moment. It is the expression of one's creativity, talents, traditional knowledge, and resources. Craft and design, oral and written history and literature, music, drama, dance, visual arts, celebrations, indigenous knowledge of botanical properties and medicinal applications, architectural forms, historic sites, and traditional technologies, traditional healing methods, traditional natural resource management, and patterns of social interaction that contribute to group and individual welfare and identity are examples of these. It is widely agreed that culture encompasses how individuals interact with and treat others, as well as how they evolve or respond to changes in their circumstances.

In general, culture is a difficult question to answer; it is a huge and deep sea depending on the scene and viewpoint from which we seek to describe culture. However, based on our prior readings and studies, we may describe it as a framework of ideas, expressive symbols, and values within which people and communities define and express their judgements and sentiments in a democratic and free manner.

Literature may be understood in a variety of ways. It is a collection of written and spoken works, such as novels, poetry, or theatre, that employ words to excite the reader's imagination and offer him with a new perspective on life. The basic concept is that literature is a creative effort, an universal form of expression that addresses spiritual, emotional, and intellectual issues of

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mankind. This, however, is a fourteenth-century concept. Literature in the eighteenth century was defined as "well-written writings of an imaginative or creative nature." Good literature is seen to display creativity and the ability to stimulate questions and discussions, present fresh points of view, and allow the reader to broaden his awareness of himself and the entire world.

Furthermore, literature is any factual, imaginative, and creative work about people's lives and what they have accomplished, what they have believed, and what they have made or thought to create. Furthermore, literature encompasses a wide range of works that are written in books, newspapers, or articles, as well as spoken, acted, filmed, sung, or drawn as cartoons on television. It should not portray a single perspective on human life, for example, only the positive aspects of their lives; rather, literature should portray various and real perspectives on human life, whether positive or negative, because this implies a balanced and viable representation of human life realities and existence.

Moreover, literature may be experienced through a variety of mediums, including auditory, audiovisual, oral, and so on. It is a cultural expression since it transmits human knowledge, ideas, and actions.

For millennia, individuals have felt compelled to communicate their feelings about the things and events that happen around and to them. The need to show and pinpoint their own place in the spatial and temporal dimensions naturally led to the process of documenting these occurrences in various forms and media. Such as imaginative literature, which has shown to be one of the most important instruments for reflecting on what is going on around us. According to Philip Tew

“[n]ovels both rationalize and engage dialectically with our historical presence, playing their part, however provisionally at times, in our understanding of and reflection upon our lives”

Moreover, as Tew argues,

“[t]o cite history and critical longevity as offering the only correct or worthwhile arbitration of literary worth [...] is at best questionable and certainly naïve”

On the top of that, literature is viewed as a mirror of culture and society, depicting people's views and ambitions placed in certain time and space frames in the most creative and imaginative way. It represents and stimulates societal changes, and it is frequently seen as a reliable source of cultural representation. According to Hanauer (2001), literature is a useful source of cultural information exactly because it presents a personal perspective of life and values as experienced by the author of the literary work. Thus, Cruz reasoned, reading literature helps people to develop new ideas and ethical perspectives, and it may assist individuals in presenting themselves as educated members of society.

Literature and culture are deeply intertwined and have a strong relationship because literature has always embodied culture; the first literary work in English that conveys cultural context about life is written in Old English, which appeared in the early Middle Ages, and we are referring to "Beowulf" from Anglo-Saxon literature, which is a heroic epic poem. Typically, many writers like to write about female epic poems or stories in Old English, recounting the account of how the heroes defeated evil and regained their glories. In Beowulf, the hero Beowulf had to fight several fights against the devils Grendel, Grendel's mother, sea serpents, and the dragon. In general, this Beowulf poem in Old English Literature depicts the true history of the old Old

English period in which heroes went on campaigns, fighting against devils or terrible things, and eventually returning home with glory. The Middle English literature began in the 12th century, when a new variety of English known as Middle English emerged. Middle English literature was divided into three categories: religious, courtly love, and Arthurian.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, literature serves as a voice that expresses values and beliefs, and it demonstrates how people live as individuals or groups with this perspective, as well as how their cultural life was and how their culture and traditions used to be; literature becomes the ideal tool for showing learners the English-speaking world and leading them to discover English culture. It provides an excellent chance for learners to broaden their global knowledge since they will have access to a wide range of situations, all of which are unquestionably tied to the target culture. Learners will comprehend and engage well with the English people if they have literary understanding of the English language.

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