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THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL CONTEXT ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Cultural context is a vital dimension of English language teaching (ELT) and learning that influences the teaching process, the learners, and language learning itself. Cultural values and social norms will impact learners in their approach to learning a language, influence teachers in curriculum design, and contribute to the learners' perceptions of the English language itself. Therefore, developing an understanding of cultural context and incorporating this dimension into teaching and learning English is key to creating an effective, inclusive, and relatable educational experience for learners with diverse backgrounds. This paper seeks to investigate the role that cultural context plays in English teaching and learning, specifically how cultural norms, values, and behaviors shape the learners' approach to language acquisition, the dynamics of the classroom, and communication styles.

Cultural context shapes the way language learners interpret and use language in various contexts. Language is not just a vehicle for communication, but also carries cultural meanings. When students are learning English, they will have their own cultural vantage points that will shape how they learn, what they learn, and how they approach the language. For example, learners born into collectivist cultures may approach language learning different than individualist thinking learners because their cultural background influences their socially constructed concepts about social relationships, authority, and communication styles. These differences affect how students consider language use in different contexts (e.g., formal and informal communication), as well as how they respond to their peers and teachers within the classroom. 10 Integrating cultural context into different EFL contexts will help bridge these gaps and engage students in the learning process. When teachers develop an understanding of their students' cultural backgrounds, they will be able to adjust their teaching strategies in a way that is more aligned with their students' learning styles and communication tendencies. For example, some students come from cultures that emphasize rote memorization and teacher-centered instructional methods, whereas other students come from cultures that emphasize collaborative learning and student-centered instructional approaches. Understanding these differences allows teachers to create a teaching environment that aligns with students' cultural expectations while promoting language acquisition effectively [1].

In addition, culture influences not only the content of English language teaching, but also the materials that teachers use as well. Textbooks, multimedia, and reading materials for English language teaching often demonstrate the cultural norms and values of the English-speaking world, including but not limited to aspects of culture or cultural



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practices, which may not be familiar or might even alienate students from other (non-Western) cultures. For example, if the learner was from another culture, British or American culture, with culturally unique things - customs, idioms, and history - may not parallel the learners' background or culture. In response to this phenomenon, the teacher must embed culturally unique materials and perspectives into the curriculum and share different experiences. This can connect learner's more meaningfully to the language, while also offering an expanded perspective regarding cultures of the world [2].

An important consideration when trying to include cultural context in English language teaching is the delicate balance between emphasizing cultural perspectives and focusing separately on language development. Cultural context can be beneficial to education, but it should not become the exclusive focus of a language lesson. While a cultural context can offer greater learning rich opportunity, it should not distract students from their central purpose for language learning; that is to become proficient in English. Therefore, teachers must seek ways to incorporate cultural contexts in lessons and not flood students with a range of cultural content when it could confuse, rather than enhance language learning. For example, when mentioning idioms or cultural references, a language learner should have awareness and understanding of the English language itself, before being overtly aware of the cultural reference behind phrases. This allows the learner time to digest the language and the cultural reference behind it equally and with a balance of language and cultural context.

One more significant element of cultural context in English language learning is globalization. As English continues to be the global lingua franca, learners from various parts of the world become increasingly exposed to English in numerous forms from various forms of media, from, for example, watching movies, to learning English with social network sites and the Internet. Exposure to different cultural representations of the language can, and does, influence learners' understanding of the language and its use in different contexts. Learners may start perceiving English as not only a language of the West, but also as part of their own communication across cultures, which can apply pressure to shape how their approach learning. For instance, students in non-English speaking countries are often likely to learn English in the context of watching American films or British television shows, which means their understanding of English is heavily influenced by viewing in a certain cultural context. Therefore, globalization has meant more exposure to different varieties of English as a result of international communication, leading to variation of African English, Indian English, and Singapore English language understanding and use [3].

The cultural context of the classroom plays a crucial role in language acquisition. The experience of the classroom may be a microcosm of the larger cultural context in which it is situated, where social hierarchy, power relations, and conventions of communication are explicitly or implicitly represented. In many cultures, for example, the teacher is regarded as the authority figure, and students may not feel comfortable questioning or actively challenging the teacher's role as authority. In contrast, a culture that is more egalitarian may encourage students to participate actively in conversations, ask



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questions, and contest ideas. Cultural norms affect how students interact with the language and among themselves in the classroom. Teachers who recognize these cultural norms can create a more inclusive and supportive classroom that allows students to feel comfortable expressing themselves and interacting with the language in dynamic and rich ways.

To summarize, cultural context has important and diverse implications for teaching and learning English because of its relationship with culture, including cultural backgrounds of teachers and learners. If language teachers identify and are aware of cultural context and implications, teachers would be able to have a more inclusive and effective learning environment, enriching students' knowledge and understanding, not only of the language, cultural understanding, and awareness. Teachers with cultural awareness may be able to tailor their teaching methods and teaching material to better address the needs and interests of students, thus enhancing students' learning opportunities in language learning and preparing them to communicate more meaningfully in what is becoming an increasingly connected world.

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