

Language and Worldview: How Linguistic Structures Shape Cultural Axiologies

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Abstract: This study investigates the complex link between language and worldview, emphasizing the ways in which linguistic patterns influence cultural axiologies. We investigate how language affects perception, cognition, and behaviour in cultural contexts, drawing on linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and cultural studies findings. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, which holds that language both reflects and constrains cognition, influencing how people see and understand their environment, is at the centre of our investigation. The research was based on secondary data analysis to determine the research using E-views software and generated results, including descriptive statistics, unit root test analysis, the Dickey fuller test, and histogram and state analysis . We demonstrate the usefulness of comprehending this link using examples from cross-cultural communication, education, marketing, diplomacy, and technology. In an increasingly varied and interconnected world, acknowledging the impact of language on cultural worldview is crucial to short-term respect, understanding, and collaboration amongst people. Overall, research found a direct and significant link between language and worldview and found that structures shape cultural axiology. In addition, we stress the significance of linguistic variety as an indicator of the diversity of human culture and call for initiatives to protect and advance languages as archives of identity and cultural legacy. The research emphasizes the importance of language as a dynamic medium that transmits and constructs culture, profoundly influencing our identities, beliefs, and perceptions.

Keywords: language (LL); Worldview (W); Linguistic Structure (LS); Cultural Axiology (CA); E-views Software

1. INTRODUCTION

A method used by human beings for conversation is based on words. The use of words should be organized and traditional, and delivering those ideas formed as a result of the organization of words by speech is called language. A method based on traditionally spoken, including signs or symbols used by human beings, the members of collective gatherings, and contributors in their culture to express their feelings, is also known as language (Martin et al., 2010). A system in which a couple of sounds and written symbols are used by the members of a specific country or region to communicate or express feelings by writing. The role of language in any culture is very important. It is the method of communication of people with one another. It helps develop relationships among individuals and

then results in the formulation of community (Bagiyan et al., 2021). Almost 6500 languages are spoken worldwide, and every language is unique in various directions. Most often, every language has its specific logic, unique characteristics, and eccentricity. As an individual thinks and then does conversation by using linguistic sentences, then it seems that language has the capability of reshaping the way of thinking and the way of observing the world. The perception that is clear that it's the language that can reshape the ideas and concepts of anyone is known as linguistic relativity (Andreyeva et al., 2018). According to this theory, all those people who speak different languages have experienced the world in several ways that are unique from other individuals because it can be seen that language has a strong impact on thoughts. There are various studies which are strongly supporting this idea (Ivanov, 2021). The technique of linguistic relativity shows that the way of thinking of people of the world is affected strongly by the spoken language of the people they use to converse with each other. There is also another point of view that any individual can understand only those thoughts about which words can be found in his language. Language is inherent in the pronouncement of humanities. The social function of language is essential as it can transfer moral codes, beliefs, and trends. It also has the caliber of grooming the emotions of identification of groups and like-mindedness (Shiryaeva et al., 2019). It serves as a strong source that will save all the traditions and then transfer them to the next generations, along with sharing moral principles. The coupling of all meanings and forms is known as linguistic structures. Pairing a specific meaning with a specific form is known as a Saussurean linguistic symbol. There are five major components of language structure: phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, syntax, and context (Głaz, 2019). All of these components have their beneficial effects on their own to present a communication that is full of meanings among the members of society. The relationship of all the elements of a language with one another can be explained in structuralism. For instance, to understand the performance of one morphological case, it should be compared with all other cases and, more specifically, with the phonological partitions of the language. Ferdinand de Saussure is considered the founder of advanced linguistics and explication. He is the person who put forward the foundation of structuralism and post-structuralism (Johnson et al., 2011). The study is based on creating moral principles and valuing all valuable things. A prevalent example of axiology that will help to understand this concept. For instance, one of one's friends tells him a joke that seems so mean, but that person prefers not to laugh. Then, it is their representation that that person likes to value kindness and respect. That individual does not like

any act that can prove hurtful, even not a little bit of a joke. Axiology is also known as the theory of value. This is a philosophical study in which goodness and values are considered significantly (O'Neill, 2019). The term value represents the worth of anything. This interpretation is about the interchange of axiological ideas with internationalization, technology, and all those changes happening in society, advancement regarding politics, environmental consciousness, intercontinental catastrophe, and ethnic blending. Internationalization can groom cosmopolitan interchange and help people understand and comprehend ethical principles. Developments in the field of technology enable the reinvestment of ethical betrothment, electronic conversation with AI, and health care (Soomro et al., 2023). Language is a complicated and dynamic system of communication that encloses a set of symbols, sounds, and rules used by individuals to convey meaning, Express thoughts, and interact with others. itself as a medium through which ideas, emotions, and information are shared within a community or across different societies. Language is a communication mechanism and a reflection of culture, history, and social norms. Worldview refers to the comprehensive framework of beliefs, values, perceptions, and assumptions through which individuals or groups interpret and understand the world around them. It shapes how people make sense of their experiences, relationships, and the broader context in which they exist. Worldview influences one's attitude, behaviour, and decision-making process, guiding their interaction with others and their environment. The relationship between language and worldview is intricate and profound. language is not mainly a neutral means of communication but a powerful force that shapes and reflects the worldview of its speakers. Linguistic relativity suggests that the language one speaks can influence one's perception of reality and, consequently, one's values and ethical judgment. Different languages may structure through patterns and conceptual frameworks in unique ways, leading to variation in how individuals perceive and interpret the world. Language serves as a vehicle for transmitting and shaping worldview, while worldview, in turn, influences the evolution and use of language. The interpreter between language and the worldview is the fundamental aspect of human communication and cognition, illustrating the profound impact of linguistic and cultural factors on how individuals receive, interpret, and navigate the world around them. Environmental responsiveness can renew axiological ideas by focusing on the ideas of pertinence and obligations. Behavioural assessments emphasize the moral principles of compassion and global unanimity. Educational amalgamation supplements ethics, bringing up, gastronomic adaptations, and linguistic and religious

unification evaluation. These intermingled forces play a significant role in shaping moral principles in an organized way during the era when everything changes at every moment (Goldberg, 2009). The research about the effects of conflict on the resolution of practitioner worldview is overviewed. The outputs show that all linking worldview infrastructures have different power applications. Forty-three professional specialists were interviewed, all related to environmental and intercultural factors. The analysis used narrative and metaphor to reveal the directions of the basic worldview. All these outputs are observed through continuums and outlines of worldview accommodation. This output creates extremely positive effects over past experiences and findings and raises questions about the effects of conventional impartiality posture. These things will also strengthen the arguments which are discipline-wide. Some new procedures are also described, which are all about the kinetics of the worldview and implementation. Reexamination of all recent claims about the variety of ontological inclinations among the crowd of human communities along with revisiting the work that is performed about linguistic relativity about the communal establishment of such realities which are the representation of everyday language (Stepanova et al., 2023).

1.1 Research Objective

The main purpose of this article is to understand the impact of linguistics on the organization of the study of cultural values and to know the advancements in the field of cultural axiologies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This investigation dives into exchanging axiological ideas with globalization, innovation, cultural changes, political developments, ecological mindfulness, worldwide emergencies, and social combinations. Social combination advances morals, drawing culinary development, etymological development, and strict syncretism. These interconnected powers constantly shape our developing qualities in a steadily impacting world (Stepanova et al., 2023). Researchers researched the impact of a compromise specialist's perspective on training. The outcomes uncovered designs associating perspective casings with varying purposes of force. The outcomes correspond to continuums and "profiles" of the perspective direction. The discoveries reinforce past work scrutinizing the impacts of the customary nonpartisanship position, develop field-wide contentions for the installed idea of perspective and culture, and depict new techniques

that uncover some of the elements of perspective and practice (Goldberg, 2009). Scholars investigate that mindfulness or information on esteem (axiology) frameworks mirror a few systems according to socio-social points of view, thus advancing common sharing and comprehension of local areas or society. The paper finishes the conversation by summing up realities that culture and etymological personality saw in utilising address structures. Consequently, the review closes with a short outline of the axiology of multilingual speakers and their appearance in correspondence conduct (Soomro et al., 2023). Researchers rethink current cases about the variety of ontological directions among human social orders while returning to deal with etymological relativity — the social development of such lived-real factors through the imagery of regular language. In this way, all through the Pacific Northwest, creatures and plants think, as depicted in well-known melodies and folktales. No sharp line is drawn between creatures and people, and people owe an enormous obligation to their profound begetters among other living things (O'Neill, 2019). Scholars propose brain research of perspective as an integrative structure for investigating culture and religion. Perspectives can anticipate individual and gathering ways of behaving and, further, manage the cost of a more nuanced comprehension of social and strict cycles and give a stage to interdisciplinary exchange (Johnson et al., 2011). Studies suggest that the investigations of phonetics, axiology and talk examination, this paper adds to the etymological system of significant worth-based correspondence concentrates by laying out the calculation of forming values in famous science IT talk through the arrangement of lingo-axiological methods. The aftereffects of the review incorporate hypothetical decisions about how the cutting-edge talk of data innovation (IT-talk) reflects both central and calling explicit human qualities, in this manner forming how recipients see the business through language (Shiryaeva et al., 2019). Scholars characterize axiology and the axiological circle, centres around the axiological part in the etymological image of the world, and consider the job of an unknown dialect as an instrument for the axiological foundation improvement. The strategies for etymological reconciliation of understudies into the Russian sociocultural climate have additionally been applied. The outcomes were followed by checking and testing advances, data and PC innovations, and examining the instructive movement (Ivanov, 2021). Studies elaborate that the motivation behind the paper is to characterize the general and explicit in the previously mentioned phraseological dyad in the Russian and German dialects about axiology and linguoculture. The exploration has come about at the end that Russian and German linguocultures address the

axiological part of the phraseological units about heaven and damnation as outside (a variation of existence in the wake of death) and inside (heaven or damnation in the soul). Research results can be useful for aggregating word references in proficient action of interpreters, language specialists, and German language prepar(Andreyeva et al., 2018). Researchers suggest that the techniques for phonetic examination in the circle of showing unknown dialects as a forming understudies' character. By advancing the speculation that legitimate language securing ought to be founded on essential social qualities and their satisfactory semantic translation, we propose the sober-minded and axiological etymological displaying as a vital FLT instrument, substitute its philosophy and demonstrate its future legitimacy on the material of FLT talk(Bagiyan et al., 2021). Researchers think about the talk of present-day history in Australian optional schools according to the points of view of fundamental utilitarian etymology and social pragmatist social science of training. Specifically, it creates work on sort and field in history talk comparable to information structure, and the job of specialized ideas acknowledged as '- isms'(Martin et al., 2010). Scholars explain that an agreeable perspective on language, mind, and the world, as well as a future amicable ecolinguistics, can be acknowledged to turn into a daily existence science. To put it plainly, combining science, axiology and style can bring new concordance to European and Chinese ecolinguistics. Such a result would be critical in further developing human bio-natural mindfulness and settling the environmental emergency(Zhou, 2017). Studies show that this work's point was to examine what verbal means are utilized by English-speaking Twitter records to portray the pandemic while zeroing in on extralinguistic variables that are the essential impetuses for phonetic changes in the public eye. The exploration results in application in worldwide practice will permit etymologists to decipher neologisms that arose from the pandemic and cultivate the comprehension of axiological signs of local speakers(Atabekova et al., 2024). Scholar studies reveal that the point is to frame the arrangement of particular qualities that structure a new worldwide axiological perspective through social etymological techniques, such as idea investigation and individual jargon word reference strategy. It brings about idea depiction according to the perspective of significance and worth set frame in view of jargon used to esteem foregrounding. Every one of the qualities in the subject is very huge in worldwide talk and shapes the genuine perspective, ways and methods of conduct; in this manner, the investigation of particular qualities has all the earmarks of being fundamental in a post-pandemic world reality(Evsyukova & Glukhova, 2020). Studies explain that the word

'obligation', adjusted from Arabic into the Turkic language, is analyzed. The centre words were recovered from the FrameNet lexical information base. The review joined enlistment, allowance, perception, and semantic examination. The outcomes uncovered that mental semantics of the jargon in the Arabic and Turkic dialects addressed the Turkic ethnos. The strict perspectives on the Kazakh country, the strict world in the Eastern strict language culture, and its philosophical perspectives were communicated (Kulmanova et al., 2022; PUSPAWATI, 2023). Researchers determine that the field demonstrates a portrayal of the cliché picture of a finance manager - another peculiarity in the Russian mindset. The experimental material of the review was the consequences of an overview of expert ladylike and manly gatherings. The core of the hetero stereotype of a finance manager was uncovered, given the thoughts revered in the personalities of the male business visionaries - "female systems of business correspondence" and an essential arrangement of jobs and status places of the entertainer and partner, in which the main spot is given to men, and the optional - to ladies (Tameryan et al., 2021). This research means to direct a top-to-bottom reasonable examination of the expression "inner voice", inspecting its public subtleties, etymological standards, mental discernment, the impact of mental cycles on correspondence, and syntactic and elaborate markers. The article's substance is helpful for observing at calculated fields and social circles, examining components of lexical, primary, and complex plans of ideas, distinguishing centre and fringe ideas, and considering perspectives, authentic variables, and moral groundworks of unmistakable ethnic gatherings (Mazibayeva, 2023). Scholars conducted the research to remake the etymological social picture of TRUTH and Falsehood encoded in Lithuanian and English paremia by introducing their semantic and axiological substance. The exploration is a piece of the semantic social reproduction of the ideas of TRUTH and LIE in the two dialects. It was helped out by examining paremia in the system of the S-Q-T philosophy proposed by the Ethnolinguistic School of Lublin. All the more unequivocally, axioms and expressions were examined by recognizing their semantic angles, seeing according to certain interpretational viewpoints, and gathering them into the semantic profiles (Snukiškienė, 2022). Researchers reveal that the spotlight is on the review and conversation of the culturological and axiological ways to deal with supplement combination and examination, acceptance and derivation, and so forth. It is accepted that it is reasoning which tries to go about as a facilitator of collaborations among others and their own the execution of the subject's" comprehension of their pragmatic worth, standardizing and

mental ways of behaving in the overall social space(Chaika et al., 2021). As per the review, the completion of new ladylike jobs doesn't wipe out the socio-social foundation of a lady's improvement in the public eye; it will, in general, protect conventional female ways of behaving in a blend not entirely settled by civilizational processes(Yu, 2021). Studies suggest that the mental order standards in various custom and non-ceremonial circumstances. The semantics, design and pragmatics of signs and the connected social ideas in the original world model depend on ethnosemiotic and mental examination perspectives, fables pragmatics components, and the social text verbal enchantment. The signs convey such importance for people's cultural restrictions as great insidiousness, life-demise, top-base, male-female, and so on, as well as the association with different customary culture codes - activity, object, zoomorphic, artifactual, zoomorphic, verbal, etc(KOROLYOV & PALCHEVSKA). Scholars reveal that the examination is led utilizing a perplexing exploration procedure, which comprises logical, unmistakable and adjusted S-A-T technique utilized by Lublin ethnolinguistic specialists. The reproduction of phonetic and social pictures of feelings of ANGRER, Dread and Disgrace is done by following the really hypothetical suppositions of mental ethnolinguistics and the standards of language perspective recreation. In the wake of uncovering the idiosyncrasies and propensities of the etymological conceptualization of Outrage, Dread and Disgrace, there are introduced the mental definitions of outrage, dread and disgrace in Lithuanian(Bogdzevič, 2020).Researcher studies reveal that the reason for these impacts is tracked down in everyday speculations of information and three explicit areas of reasoning of science: metaphysics, epistemology, and axiology. Knowing these impacts and a language to examine and portray them is fundamental to substitute an examination worldview that you can guard in the radiance of the survey. This part will assist you in understanding exploration theory to plan a decent examination methodology. Understanding examination reasoning will assist you with being perceived by analysts working interdisciplinarily in the pluralistic discipline of venture executive's research(Klakegg & Tvedt, 2024). Researchers explain that the poetics of the title and the title complex are major directions of the imaginative framework. The point of this study is to distinguish the axiological part of the poetics of titles in epic, sensational, and melodious works, as the presence of representative titles is the perspective as well as shapes the atmosphere of a singular author(Oksana, 2024).Researcher expects to distinguish and dissect etymological philosophy hidden the hypothetical treatment conceded to comprehensive

language in a pedantic computerized setting (video class and online remarks) of Portuguese Language, according to hypothetical viewpoints of Anthropological Semantics (Irvine; Lady, 2000; Kroskrity, 2004), strange speculations (Steward, 1999; Pinto, 2014) and Etymology (Câmara Jr., 1970; Castilho; Elias, 2015). The outcomes demonstrate a showdown between semantic belief systems, one for comprehensive language, and the other for a moderate viewpoint of language (SILVA & LAURENTINO, 2024). Researchers claim that the motivation behind this hermeneutical phenomenological study is to recognize successful personnel advancement methodologies involved by scholastic forerunners in scriptural advanced education to empower their employees to cultivate full of feelings and social components of perspective improvement in their understudies. The speculations directing this study are the diverting model of strict socialization and Nkana's conversions instructive hypothesis as they connect with prospective improvement in youthful grown-ups. The hermeneutical phenomenological study centres around the lived encounters of scholarly forerunners in scriptural advanced education, investigating their viewpoints and practices connected with the perspective turn of events (Darland, 2024; Guo, 2023).

3. METHODS

The research study, based on secondary data analysis, used E-views software to generate results, which included descriptive statistics, the unit root test analysis, the Dickey Fuller test, and histogram and state analysis.

3.1 Descriptive Statistic

Table 1: Result of Descriptive Statistic

	LS	CA
Mean	1.213240	1.298344
Median	1.231000	1.234000
Maximum	2.332000	1.902000
Minimum	0.123000	1.000000
Std. Dev.	0.451859	0.219682
Skewness	-0.439826	1.578965
Kurtosis	4.538321	5.352308
Jarque-Bera	3.271061	16.15196
Probability	0.194849	0.000311
Sum	30.33100	32.45860
Sum Sq. Dev.	4.900237	1.158240
Observations	25	25

The above result shown in table 1 represents that descriptive statistic analysis results demonstrate the mean values, median values, maximum values, and minimum values, and also explain the probability value of each variable, including dependent and independent. The LS is the main independent variable. According to the result, its mean value is 1.21, the median rate is 1.23, and the standard deviation value is 0.45, which shows that 45% deviate from the mean. The probability value is 0.19, which shows a 19% significant level between them. The result also shows that CA is the main dependent variable. According to the result, its mean value is 1.298, and the standard deviation rate is 0.21 sho, which is a 21% deviation from the mean. The probability value is 0.003, shows a 3% significant value between them.

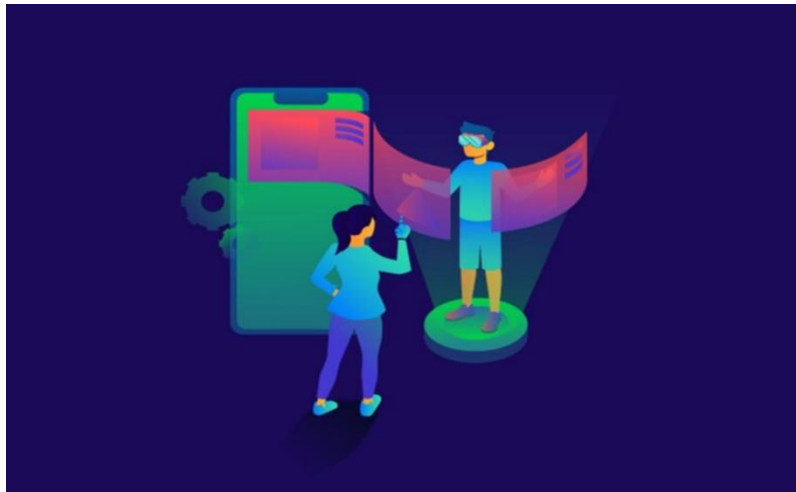


Figure 1: Cultural Axiology

3.2 Connection Between Language and Cultures

The connection between language and culture is deep and intricate, reflecting the intertwined nature of human communication and social norms (Figure 1). Language serves as a reflection of cultural values, beliefs, and practices. The vocabulary, grammar, and expressions within a language often code a particular community's cultural norms and traditions. For example, language spoken in societies that value hierarchy may have linguistic features that reflect respect for authority and social status. Language is a primary vehicle for transmitting cultural heritage from one generation to the next. Through language, stories, myths, rituals, and traditions are passed down, preserving a culture's collective memory and identity. The nuances of language carry the richness of cultural history and collective experiences. Languages shape through patterns and influence how individuals perceive the world. Different languages may categorize and conceptualize experiences in distant ways, leading to variations in

cognitive processes and problem-solving strategies. Cultural concepts and values embedded in languages can influence how individuals interpret and respond to their environment. Language plays a crucial role in promoting social and reinforcing group identity. shared language creates a sense of belonging and solidarity among speakers, facilitating communication, collaboration, and community building. Language can be a powerful marker of cultural identity, distinguishing one group from another. Language and culture are intricately linked, with language serving as a vehicle for expressing, preserving, and shaping cultural values, traditions, and identity. The connection between language and culture influences how individuals perceive the world, communicate with others, and navigate the complexities of a diverse society.

3.3 Explanation of Cultural Axiology

Cultural axiologies refer to the values, beliefs, and ethical principles inherent within a particular culture or cultural group. These axiologies shape the way individuals within that culture perceive the world, make decisions, and interact with others. Cultural axiologies encompass a wide range of values, including moral, ethical, social, and cultural values deeply embedded in society's fabric. Understanding cultural axiologies is essential for comprehending a specific culture's norms, behaviors, and attitudes. These axiologies provide a framework for interpreting social practices, rituals, and traditions within our cultural context. They influence how individuals value, guide social relationships, and define what is right or wrong within their cultural environment. Cultural axiologies are dynamic and can be evolved in response to social, political, and economic changes. They are transmitted through language socialization, processes, and artistic practices, shaping a cultural group's collective identity and worldview.

3.4 Unit Root Test

Table 2: Result of Null Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: LS has a Unit Root		
Exogenous: Constant		
Leg Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=5)		
	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.527832	0.0016
Test critical values: 1% level	-3.737853	
5% level	-2.991878	
10% level	-2.635542	
*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.		

The above result shown in table 2 represents the unit root test analysis result, which demonstrates that the t statistic values and the probability value describe the 1% level, the 5% level, and the 10% level of critical test. The t statistic value is -4.527, and the probability value is 0.0016. It shows that 16% significantly differ between them. The 1% level, 5% level, and 10% level show t statistic values of -3.737, -2.9918, and -2.6355, respectively.

3.4 Applications

The knowledge obtained from the complex interaction between language and worldview has broad significance in many different domains. These observations can be used in the following important domains:

1. **Cross-Cultural Communication:** Effective cross-cultural communication requires understanding how language patterns create cultural axiologies. Understanding how language affects views, beliefs, and communication styles may be helpful for professionals in international commerce, diplomacy, and intercultural interactions. Acknowledging and appreciating cultural variations in language usage and interpretation may help people negotiate cultural differences more skillfully and forge deeper cross-cultural bonds.

2. **Education and Language Pedagogy:** An understanding of the connection between language and worldview can benefit curriculum development and language teaching approaches. Language teachers can create lesson plans with cultural perspectives and encourage pupils to be interculturally competent. By including cultural content in language study, teachers may assist students in better comprehending the cultural settings in which languages are used, improving their communicative competence and cultural awareness.

3. **Psycholinguistics and Cognitive Science:** Scholars in these fields can investigate how linguistic structures impact cognitive functions, including memory, perception, and decision-making. Knowing the mental processes that underlie language processing might help us better understand how culture affects behaviour and cognition. This information can add to our understanding of human cognition in various cultural situations and inform theories of cognitive development.

4. **Marketing and Advertising:** By considering the correlation between language and worldview, marketers and advertisers may create culturally appropriate advertising campaigns. By customizing language and visuals to

appeal to their target consumers' cultural values and conventions, marketers may improve the efficacy of their efforts and prevent cultural misunderstandings. Companies may also facilitate strengthening relationships with varied customer groups by understanding how language expresses cultural identities and ambitions.

5. Conflict Resolution and Diplomacy: Promoting mutual understanding and reconciliation in situations involving intergroup conflict or diplomatic discussions requires an awareness of how language shapes cultural axiologies. Mediators and diplomats can use language-sensitive strategies considering subtle cultural differences in communication and bargaining techniques. By promoting communication across language and cultural barriers, mediators can aid in bridging gaps and advancing amicable dispute resolution.

6. Language Policy and Planning: To support linguistic variety and inclusion, policymakers and language planners can draw on knowledge from the correlation between language and worldview when making choices on language policy. To protect cultural legacy and adoptive social cohesion, it is important to acknowledge the cultural value of linguistic diversity and encourage initiatives to revive endangered languages. Language regulations that consider the variety of linguistic and cultural identities within a community can facilitate more inclusive and equitable language practices.

Table 3: Result of Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation				
Dependent Variable: D(LS)				
Method: Least Squares				
Sample (adjusted): 2 25				
Included observations: 24 after adjustments				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LS(-1)	-0.969802	0.214187	-4.527832	0.0002
C	1.176013	0.275296	4.271811	0.0003
R-squared	0.482368	Mean dependent var		0.008250
Adjusted R-squared	0.458840	S.D. dependent var		0.641236
S.E. of regression	0.471717	Akaike info criterion		1.414779
Sum squared resid	4.895365	Schwarz criterion		1.512950
Log-likelihood	-14.97734	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.440823
F-statistic	20.50126	Durbin-Watson stat		2.009420
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000166			

The above result shown in table 3 represent the dickey fuller test analysis

result represent that coefficient values, the standard error value the t statistic value also that probability value of overall result. The coefficient rate is -0.969 the standard error value is -4.527 the probability value is 0.002 shows that negative but its significant level between them. The overall R square value is 0.48 its shows 48% model fit for analysis. The adjusted R square is 45% the F statistic value is 20.50 and overall significantly level is 0.000 respectively.

3.5 Linguistic Structure and Cultural Axiologies

Linguistic Structure plays a significant role in both reflecting and shaping cultural axiologies. linguistic structures reflect cultural axiology by encoding values, beliefs, and norms within the language itself. The presence of specific vocabulary related to kinship, social hierarchy, or spirituality in a language can indicate the importance of these concepts within the culture. grammar rules, honorifics, and expressions may also mirror cultural values and social dynamics. The meanings attached to words and expressions in a language often carry cultural connotations that reflect underlying axiological principles.

3.6 Histogram and State

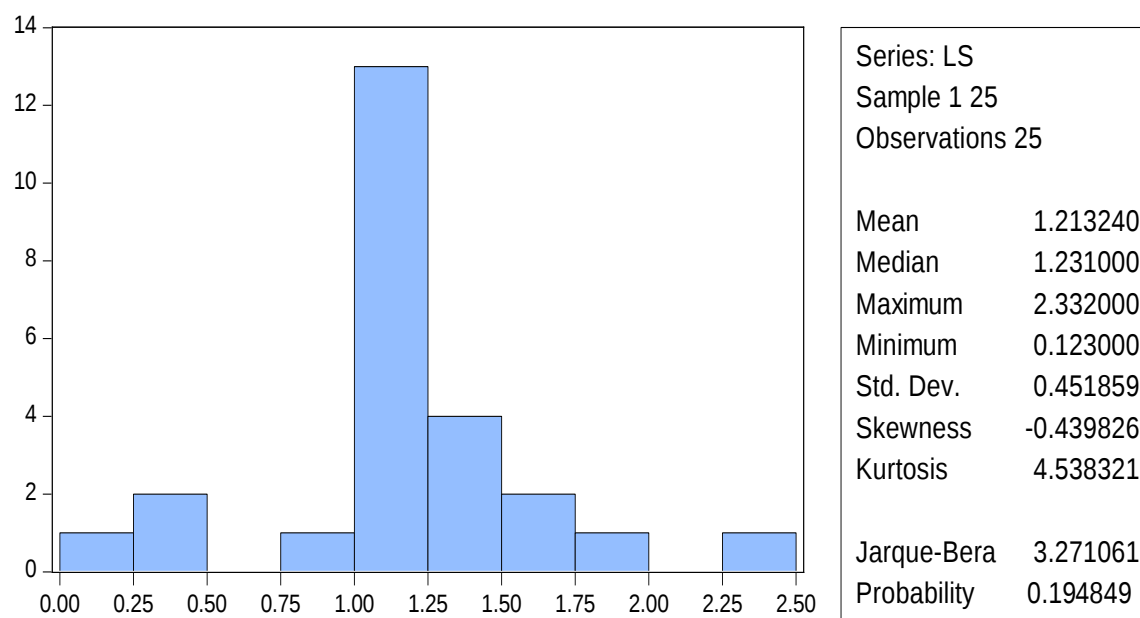


Figure 2: Histogram and State

The above graph shown in figure 2 represents the histogram and state analysis result demonstrate that mean value its rate is 1.2132 the median rate is 1.23 the maximum value is 2.33 the minimum value is 1.123 the overall probability value is 0.19 shows that 19% significantly level between

them. the above bar line shows that histogram and state analysis the vertical side shows frequency level its start from 0 and end at 14 point. The horizontal side represent that 0.00 and end at 2.50 respectively.

4. CONCLUSION

In summary, there is a complex and profound relationship between language, cognition, and culture that is revealed by investigating how linguistic patterns influence cultural axiologies. Language is a dynamic system that both reflects and changes how people see, understand, and engage with the world around them. It is not only a tool for communication. Linguistic relativity sheds light on the ways in which language shapes perception, cognition, and behaviour, emphasizing the significant effect of linguistic structures on cultural worldview. Understanding this link has broad implications for a variety of sectors, including technology, marketing, psychology, education, cross-cultural communication, diplomacy, and language policy. Individuals and organizations may traverse cultural diversity more skillfully and forge better international partnerships by acknowledging and appreciating cultural variances in language usage and interpretation. The relationship between language and worldview is intricate and profound, with linguistic structures playing a Pi Vittal role in shaping cultural axology. through the incording of values, beliefs, and norms, language reflects and rain forces the cultural fabric of a society.

linguistic Structure not only mirrors cultural axiologies but also actively shapes individuals' receptions of reality, ethical frameworks, and social interaction. The interplay between language and worldview highlights the dynamic nature of cultural axiologies and underscores the importance of understanding how linguistic structures shape and reflect values, beliefs, and norms within our society. by recognizing the profound influence of language on cultural axiologies, we can appreciate the complexity and richness of human diversity and enhance our clothes cultural understanding and communication. Understanding the connection between language and worldview informs a variety of actions that support respect, understanding, and cooperation in a world growing more linked by the day.

These practices range from language teaching to conflict resolution, from marketing tactics to AI development. The significance of protecting and advancing languages as archives of cultural legacy and identity is

further highlighted by the realization that linguistic variety mirrors human culture's diversity. In addition to promoting multilingualism and preserving endangered languages, these initiatives also enhance social cohesiveness and cross-cultural understanding. Simply put, studying language and worldview encourages us to recognize the rich fabric of cultural variation and the human experience. By recognizing language's significant impact on culture and cognition, we can create a more just and inclusive global society where diversity is valued and seen as a source of strength and richness. We are moving towards a future where communication builds bridges across cultural differences rather than creates barriers, encouraging empathy, respect for one another, and cooperation across language and cultural gaps by embracing linguistic variety and cultural complexity.

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