

Cultural Features of Japan and Bangladesh: A Comparative Study in the Asian Context

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ABSTRACT

This comparative research aims to investigate the cultural landscapes of Bangladesh and Japan, two distinct Asian nations, with the intention of contrasting and comparing the characteristics of their respective cultures. This study aims to investigate how the cultures of these two countries have developed over time while being shaped by the unique historical trajectories and geographical circumstances of each nation. It uses historical, social, religious, and aesthetic considerations to accomplish this. The investigation starts by looking into the historical framework of both countries, locating major events, socioeconomic achievements, and foreign influences that have shaped the development of their unique cultural identities. The conversation then shifts to focus on the rituals and beliefs associated with other religions, specifically Islam in Bangladesh and Buddhism and Shintoism in Japan, each of which has significantly impacted the arts and literature of their respective countries. The research of ancient forms of art, architecture, and cuisine reveals the intricate ways in which cultural values are lived and expressed through individuals' visual and sensuous experiences. The comparative viewpoint reveals cultural similarities, such as a strong emphasis on keeping traditions and familial values, while contrasting their distinct historical narratives and socioeconomic situations. The findings of this comparative analysis contribute to a better understanding of the intricate interactions between Bangladesh's culture, history, and Japan's present-day dynamics. The study sheds light on the variables that create and define cultural distinctiveness in a world that is continually altering due to globalization by comparing and contrasting the cultural traits of these two countries. This provides a beneficial perspective on the variety and complexity of the cultures of Asia. In conclusion, this research highlights the significance of developing a respect for and awareness of cultures other than one's own, which fosters dialogue and understanding among people from various societies.

Keywords: Comparative Research, Cultural Landscapes, Bangladesh, Japan, Cultural Traits

INTRODUCTION

This study investigates the similarities and differences between the cultures of Bangladesh and Japan. Bangladesh and Japan are countries in their own right, each having unique cultural characteristics that may be observed in many other corners of the globe. This research aims to bring awareness to the similarities and differences between various aspects of culture, such as linguistics, religious beliefs, artistic expression, culinary traditions, and social norms. Although Japanese is the official language of Bangladesh, Japan has a sizeable population that speaks Japanese. In contrast, Bengali is the official language of Bangladesh. Both of these languages have developed their own separate writing systems over time. Despite the widespread practice of other religions in Japan, such as Christianity and Islam, Shintoism and Buddhism continue to wield the greatest sway over the country's religious landscape. On the other side, Islam is the most widely practised religion in Bangladesh, which has a population that is overwhelmingly composed of Muslims.

After that comes Buddhism, Christianity, and Hinduism in descending order of importance. Japanese and Bangladeshi artistic traditions are deeply rooted in their countries' long and illustrious histories. A few examples of the traditional arts still performed in Japan today are calligraphy, Ikebana (the art of arranging flowers), tea ceremonies, and performing arts such as Noh Theater and Kabuki. Ceramics, traditional dances like the Baul and Jatra, various musical styles, and literary works are examples of Bangladesh's long and illustrious history in the creative arts. Embroidery and other traditional art forms, such as Nakshi Kantha, are practised there. The cuisines of Bangladesh and Japan are extremely significant to both countries' cultural identities. It is well known that Japanese cuisine strongly emphasizes natural ingredients, subtle flavours, and attractive presentation. It is common practice for people worldwide to consume traditional cuisines such as sushi, tempura, ramen, and matcha tea. In contrast, what distinguishes Bangladeshi food from other types of cuisine is the extensive range of tastes, spices, and culinary techniques that go into its preparation. Rice, fish, lentils, and various kinds of curry are Bangladesh's most common staple meals. Biryani, korma, and pitha are some of the most popular cuisines. Bangladesh and Japan are home to vibrant cultural landscapes that have been carefully cultivated over many years. By looking into these cultural aspects, one can gain insight into the unique traditions, points of view, and artistic expressions that contribute to defining the identities of various countries. (Cultural Properties for New Generation, 2020; Barua, 2018). Sashimi, tempura, ramen, and sushi are just some of the Japanese dishes that may be found on the menus of restaurants worldwide. The utilization of fresh ingredients, intricate flavours, and expertly crafted displays are the defining qualities of this cuisine. Drinking sake (rice wine) and the traditional tea ritual hold profound significance in Japanese culture. Traditional festivals known as matsuri are held throughout the year in Japan in various forms. Examples of these celebrations include Hanami, the Tanabata celebration, the Gion Matsuri, and the Obon festival. Each of these celebrations is distinguished by the use of vibrant costumes, boisterous processions, and musical and dance performances. The kimono, a garment known for its elegance and sophistication, is seen as a representation of the tradition associated with Japan. According to McVeigh (2004), Western-style attire has grown to the point that it is tolerated in everyday life, even though it is most commonly utilized for formal events. In Bangladesh, most of the population adheres to Islam, which makes sense, given that it is the country's predominant religion. Celebrations and festivals have a significant role in Bangladeshi culture. The Islamic holidays of Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha are celebrated with great energy and enthusiasm by Muslims worldwide. Pohela Boishakh, also known as the Bengali New Year, is celebrated by several religious and cultural communities in addition to Christmas. The festival of Durga Puja is another event that is widely celebrated. Bengali, often referred to as Bangla and has a strong literary history, is the language used in the nation as its official language. Kazi Nazrul Islam and Rabindranath Tagore are prominent poets and writers who have significantly contributed to the country's cultural heritage and produced a substantial corpus of literary works. Bangladesh and Japan, located in Asia, each have distinct cultural characteristics that differentiate them from one another. Asian cultures share similar characteristics because of their near geographic closeness, yet noticeable distinctions emphasize the varied diversity of nations that can be found throughout Asia. In this comparative investigation, we have investigated a variety of cultural elements that Bangladesh and Japan share with one another (Edwards, 2005).

1.1 The objective of the study

The purpose of this research is to carry out a detailed comparative investigation of the cultural aspects of Japan and Bangladesh, with the end goal being to discover and investigate cultural aspects that are common and distinct between the two countries.

1.2 Methodological Approaches of this Study

To achieve the objectives of the research, the authors of the study titled "Cultural Features of Japan and Bangladesh: A Comparative Study in the Asian Context" made use of a variety of distinct methodological approaches. These approaches were decided upon to compare and contrast the two countries' cultural characteristics comprehensively while also considering the historical, social, religious, and aesthetic aspects

of each culture. The research began with a historical analysis of Bangladesh and Japan, which included a discussion of the key historical events, societal achievements, and outside influences that have shaped the cultural identities of both nations. This tactic helped establish the historical context and offered some perspectives on how their cultures have evolved. Comprehensive research of relevant academic literature and scholarly works was carried out to obtain insights and opinions on the cultural characteristics of Bangladesh and Japan. This method provided the comparative study with a framework, and the topic was positioned within the body of existing knowledge. A structured comparison framework was developed so that the cultural similarities and differences between the two countries could be compared and contrasted methodically. With the help of this methodology, the research might make it possible to identify cultural parallels and differences that have arisen due to various historical accounts and socioeconomic circumstances.

The study looked at historical records, cultural artefacts, literary representations, and media portrayals to understand the cultural features shared by both countries. This approach was helpful in situating cultural norms and concepts within the context of larger societal frameworks. In light of this, the purpose of this research was to attempt to provide a comprehensive and nuanced knowledge of the cultural characteristics of Bangladesh and Japan within the context of Asian cultures as a whole by using various methodological approaches.

1.3 The results of this investigation the findings of this investigation are presented in the following section.

1.3.1 Words and phrases

Japan the Japanese language is recognized throughout Japan as the country's official language. The Japanese writing system comprises hiragana, katakana, and kanji, both forms of the Chinese character. According to Joby (2016), many modes of communication focus on the importance of mutual respect and decency. The Bengali language, the official language of Bangladesh, is written using a script based on Sanskrit. According to Faquire and Karim (2010), Bangladesh, located in South Asia, has produced a significant quantity of literary and creative works and has the seventh-most articulated language in the globe.

1.3.2 Religious Beliefs

Shinto and Buddhism are the two primary forms of worship observed and performed among the Japanese. Shinto is recognized as the official religion of Japan. Shinto is a native religion that prioritizes interacting with nature and respecting one's ancestors. Shinto also places a high value on honouring one's ancestors. According to Joby (2018), Buddhism was brought to Japan from China and played a vital part in the process that led to the development of Japanese culture.

Bangladesh: Islam is the preeminent belief system in Bangladesh because most of the population adheres to this religion. According to Mohanta (2012), religious norms and rituals significantly impact everyday life in Bangladesh, a country where Muslims make up the majority of the population.

1.3.3 Food

Japan: Japanese cuisine is famous worldwide for its fresh ingredients, beautiful presentation, and delicate flavourings. It encompasses a variety of cuisines and practices, such as tempura, ramen, sashimi, sushi, and conventional tea ceremonies. According to McVeigh (2004), rice and shellfish are the two mainstays of Japanese cuisine. Bangladeshi cuisine is well-known for having a wide variety of flavours, including sweet, salty, and spicy components, and is a prime example of the country's culinary prowess. Rice and fish are both essential components of the diet.

For dessert, rasgulla and Sandesh are common choices, and everyday traditional dishes include biryani, fish curry, and dal (Edwards, 2005).

1.3.4 Clothing According to Tradition

The kimono, the traditional dress of Japan, is renowned for its refined and intricate patterns, and it is worn by Japanese women. It is proper etiquette to have it on while attendance at formal events, celebrations, and other important occasions. According to McVeigh (2004), the summertime is traditionally the time when people wear yukata, a variant of the kimono that is both less formal and more relaxed. Men in Bangladesh are required to dress modestly in public and should do so by donning a panjabi, kurta, lungi, or pyjamas. This is a cultural expectation. A saree is a traditional Indian dress for ladies that consists of a long, draped garment made of silk or cotton. Sarees are worn in India. According to Edwards (2005), the various regions of Bangladesh each have their own distinctive forms of traditional dress.

1.3.5 Feasts and Festivals

Japan: Japan celebrates several holidays, many deeply rooted in the nation's historical, cultural, and religious traditions. The New Year's holiday, the Cherry Blossom Festival (also known as Hanami), the Gion Matsuri, and the Obon Festival are only a few of the essential celebrations. According to Silva (2010), typical components of these celebrations include public performances of regional dances and fireworks displays. Various religious and cultural festivals are held throughout the year in Bangladesh. The most important of these are Victory Day, Durga Puja, Pohela Boishakh, which ushers in the Bengali New Year, and Eid al-Fitr, which shows at the end of the month of Ramadan, during which people refrain from eating, drinking, and sexual activity. During these events, community members congregate to see music and dance performances and partake in the unique cuisine (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023).

1.3.6 Hobbies, Arts, and Crafts

Japan: The arts and crafts produced in Japan are famous worldwide for their sophistication, accuracy, and meticulous attention to detail. Ikebana refers to the Japanese art of flower arranging. Additionally included are calligraphy, tea ceremonies, antique ceramics such as Japan's famous Arita ware porcelain, and the art of paper folding known as origami. Examples of Bangladeshi handicrafts with a long and illustrious history are pottery, weaving, and embroidery. The phrase "Kantha art," which refers to a specific type of embroidered quilt, has recently gained much popularity. Pots made by hand out of terracotta, brass, and metal are another one of the country's most famous exports. This comparative investigation highlights the cultural contrasts between Bangladesh and Japan; nonetheless, it is vital to remember that both countries feature a diverse array of regional cultures and subcultures. People in this area focus their attention on Bangladesh and Japan. In addition, the cultures of both countries have been subject to shifts and deterioration over time due to the combined influences of globalization and industrialization (Japanese Arts & Crafts, 2020). Traditional Bangladeshi handicrafts include nakshi kantha embroidery, terracotta, weaving, and ceramics, which are prevalent on muslin. Bangladesh is famous for its handicrafts and has a strong cultural heritage. Patachitra, a scroll painting, and Jamdani, an excellent type of cloth weaving, are two instances of the intricate skill and workmanship observed in the nation's folk art. Both of these types of work are beautiful. Rice and fish are the most common components in Bangladeshi cuisine, which features various dishes. Spices and seasonings have a significant role in the overall flavour of many traditional Bangladeshi foods, such as biryani, hilsa fish curry, shore ilish (hilsa in mustard sauce), and petty (conventional rice cakes) (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023)

1.3.7 Standards of behaviour and etiquette

Respect, tranquillity, and proper behaviour in social settings are highly prized principles in Japanese society. In Japanese culture, "wa" refers to harmony, and "omotenashi" relates to hospitality. Both of these ideas are extremely important. According to Japanese Etiquette and Manners, 2020, bowing as a form of greeting is a frequent habit, and individuals in positions of authority are accorded respect. Bangladeshi culture places a significant premium on manners such as politeness and respect for one's elders and the maintenance of

strong links to one's family. The hosts are incredibly courteous and generous towards their guests. Honorifics are used in conversation when dining with senior citizens, and shoes are taken off before entering residences. All of these are acceptable behaviour examples (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023).

EDUCATION:

1.3.8 Education:

The Japanese educational system is well-known for being rigorous and developing a sense of discipline and rigour in its student body. This is because Japan places a high priority on education. The level of competition amongst students is exceptionally high, and achieving academic success is highly important. According to Chamoli (2022), fundamental cultural norms include a dedication to education and respect for those who work in educational institutions. Bangladesh: Another country that places high importance on education and has been working to improve the percentage of its population with access to higher education in Bangladesh. According to Rahman et al. (2019), respect for those in leadership and teaching positions is highly appreciated and considered a source of both social and economic progress.

1.3.9 Arts in the Traditional Tradition:

Ikebana, which is the technique of arranging flowers, the Tea Ceremony, which involves preparing and serving matcha; Noh and Kabuki, which are forms of theatrical performance; and Sumi-e, which is the practice of drawing with ink, are just a few of the ancient arts that have a long history in Japan. According to Japanese Etiquette and Manners (2020), these cutting-edge methods regularly display stability, honesty, and meticulous attention to detail. Traditional artwork from Bangladesh includes various forms, including embroidered quilts known as nakshi kantha, elaborate handloom weavings known as Jamdani, and scroll paintings known as patachitra. These types of artwork typically reflect rural life, religious tales and folklore, in addition to other aspects of the cultural past of the country (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023).
Architecture Version

1.3.10 Traditional

Japanese architecture is distinguished by its incorporation of natural materials and elements, such as sliding doors (fusuma and shoji), tatami mat flooring, sliding doors, and the use of wood for building construction. According to Coaldrake (1996), traditional Japanese architecture consists of temples, shrines, and residences such as the Machiya and the Minka. The architectural styles of Hinduism, Mughal India, and Islam have all been passed down to Bangladesh, resulting in a unique fusion of many kinds of buildings. Bangladesh. The Mughal- influenced Lalbagh Fort, the old mosques of Dhaka, and the terracotta temples of Bishnupur are only a few examples (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023).

1.3.11 Dancing and Musical Expression:

Traditional Japanese music encompasses various subgenres, such as Gagaku (court music) and Kabuki music, in addition to traditional Japanese instruments such as the shamisen and the koto. In addition, conventional forms of dance such as Noh and Kabuki and intricate geisha dances are essential components of Japanese culture (Japanese Arts & Crafts, 2020). Bangladeshi music consists of various styles, from straightforward folk music to more intricate forms. Traditional music contains songs from the Baul and Lalon traditions, whereas classical music includes genres such as Rabindra Sangeet. Traditional music also has songs from other traditions. Traditional dances such as the Jatra, Bihu, and Baul dances usually are only performed at celebrations such as fairs and festivals (National Portal Bangladesh, 2023).

1.3.12

The Importance of Being Able to Communicate in English It would be beneficial for Japanese university

students to improve their command of the English language. Students attending educational institutions in Japan significantly emphasize developing their command of the English language for various compelling reasons. Communication on a Global Scale It is generally accepted that English is the language of communication on a global scale. This is the case in various professions, including commerce, academia, technology, and diplomacy. Students in Japan who are fluent in English have a much easier time communicating with people from various backgrounds, exchanging and discussing ideas, working together on international initiatives, and developing worldwide networks. Participating in Academic Activities The language of choice for most academic publications, scientific studies, and intellectual conversations is English. Students need access to and awareness of these resources to succeed in their academic endeavours, remain current on the most recent advancements, and contribute to their respective professions. Opportunities in One's Field Being able to communicate fluently and effectively in English is one of the most important factors in determining whether one will succeed in finding a well-paying career. Many international organizations, both inside and outside Japan, make it obligatory for their staff members to have a strong command of the English language. It is much easier to obtain employment in a foreign country, agree to work in a foreign country, and advance one's career if one has a strong command of the English language. Exchange Programs Between Japanese Universities and Educational Institutions Abroad Many Japanese universities have partnered with educational institutions in other countries and now offer exchange programs. Students interested in participating in these programs and acquiring experience by studying in a foreign country must have a strong command of the English language. Because of this opportunity, they can thoroughly submerge themselves in the society, culture, and educational system of the nation they are researching. English is required because of its indispensable role in various sectors, including technology, innovation, and business. Students in Japan who can communicate well in English are better positioned to work with students from other technology groups, keep up to date on the most recent developments in cutting-edge research, and investigate worldwide business opportunities. Understanding of Different Cultures Learning English enables students in Japan to access a worldwide society and broaden their exposure to a variety of cultures, points of view, and modes of thought. It promotes inclusiveness and diversity while also assisting in developing cross-cultural understanding and breaking down obstacles. Students who take English classes develop a sense of global citizenship and are more prepared to participate in the society of today, which is increasingly globalized. As a direct consequence, numerous Japanese educational institutions now offer their students the opportunity to participate in English language classes, programs that are instructed in the language and programs that are taught in English. According to Morley et al. (2019), these classes aim to equip students with the linguistic abilities, cultural sensitivity, and international viewpoints necessary for them to thrive in an environment that is continuously shifting. English was initially taught to the people of Bangladesh back when the region was under British colonial rule, which lasted for nearly two centuries. Because of the close historical ties between the two countries, English has become the language of choice in many fields, including administration, teaching, and communication. English is the language of teaching that must be learned by students in all Bangladeshi institutions and schools. It is a subject that needs to be studied from the time a student is in elementary school through their time in higher education. Those who desire to pursue higher education in the United States or elsewhere in the world need to have a strong command of the English language. As a universal language, English is utilized extensively in many different fields, including commerce, tourism, international business, and diplomacy. The ability to speak English is essential for effective communication and collaboration with international partners in Bangladesh, a developing country increasingly visible on the international stage. Many multinational enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations are based in Bangladesh. Working knowledge of the English language is typically required for employment in these types of organizations. In addition, workers proficient in English are in high demand in the outsourcing industry, which includes call centres and businesses that provide information technology services. A command of the English language paves the way for more academic and professional opportunities outside the country. Many students from Bangladesh choose to pursue their higher education in countries outside of Bangladesh because the majority of classes are taught in English. Additionally, having a working knowledge of the English language boosts one's employment prospects in various fields, including the hospitality and tourism industries, research and academia.

English is the language most commonly used in scientific research, the internet, and other aspects of contemporary technology. If a Bangladeshi has a solid command of English, they will have access to various information, research papers, and resources mostly available in English. This will allow them to maintain a current awareness of the happenings worldwide. Because English plays a cultural bridge, people in Bangladesh can engage with works of worldwide literature, film, music, and visual art. It makes cultural interaction, comprehension, and tolerance easier, contributing to developing a more global perspective. The primary reason for the significance of English as a language in Bangladesh is that it may be utilized as a medium for international communication, employment opportunities, and information access. According to Rahman et al. (2019), it allows individuals and the nation to participate in global affairs and seize various opportunities.

1.5 An Analysis and Discussion of the Results

The study highlights significant linguistic, communicative, and cultural differences between Bangladesh and Japan by comparing and contrasting the two countries' linguistic systems. Japanese is the most widely spoken language in Japan. Japanese is characterized by the unique combination of the hiragana, katakana, and kanji letters in its writing system. This elaborate writing system is a reflection of the depth and complexity that is inherent in Japanese culture. The Bengali language, which is used in Bangladesh, has a long and illustrious history and a rich cultural heritage. Using a writing system based on Sanskrit lends a singularly identifiable linguistic component to the fabric of the country's cultural tradition. Religion has greatly impacted Bangladesh, as in Japan, and both countries' cultural landscapes reflect this. Shintoism, which emphasizes respecting nature and ancestors, blends with Buddhist values, which play a significant role in developing Japanese culture. Shintoism was brought to Japan from China in the sixth century. On the other hand, Islam, which constitutes the majority of the population in Bangladesh, significantly influences the social conventions practised as well as daily life. The prevalence of Islamic traditions draws attention to religion's significant role in establishing the nature of cultural ties and values. Food, an essential element of culture, exemplifies the diversity and wealth of gastronomic traditions in Bangladesh and Japan. It is widely known that the food of Japan is among the best in the world. This cuisine is distinguished by its emphasis on natural ingredients, appealing presentation, and nuanced flavour profiles. The vibrant fusion of salty, sweet, and spicy flavours that characterize Bangladeshi cuisine is a reflection of the many different cultural traditions that have shaped the country. Traditional attire is a marker of cultural identity and inheritance in both countries. The kimono is a traditional piece of clothing in Japan that is associated with high social status and great craftsmanship. It is generally worn during significant life events. Traditional garments from Bangladesh, such as the saree, Panjabi, kurta, and lungi, are worn to express cultural pride while maintaining a humble demeanour. Japan and Bangladesh have a robust festival calendar, which represents the community's shared values and sense of cohesion. Festivals in Japan, such as Hanami (Cherry Blossom), Gion Matsuri, and the Obon Festival, all have deep roots in the country's history, culture, and traditions. In a manner analogous to this, the wide variety of festivals that are held in Bangladesh, such as Durga Puja, Pohela Boishakh (also known as the Bengali New Year), and Eid al-Fitr, offers a look into the nation's vibrant cultural diversity and energy. The arts and crafts of both countries provide a glimpse into the originality and creative expression of their respective populations. Calligraphy, origami, and ikebana are Japanese art forms that showcase the country's well-deserved reputation for masterful craftsmanship. Ceramics and nakshi kantha embroidery are examples of Bangladesh's long-standing artistic traditions, reflecting the country's extensive cultural heritage and the diversity of its many regions. The cultural ideas and social customs of a society have a profound impact on the identity of society as well as the relationships and interactions within that community. We will compare the morals and social mores of Bangladesh and Japan, two countries whose cultures couldn't be more different. We will investigate the various ways these principles are manifested in different aspects of life, such as education, the traditional arts, architecture, music, and dance, as well as the significance of the English language. Both respect and peaceful coexistence are deeply ingrained cultural values in Japan. While the concept of "omotenashi" emphasizes the relevance of hospitality and being mindful of the needs of others, the concept of "wa" emphasizes the significance of maintaining harmony and avoiding confrontation. These ideals can manifest in everyday interactions, such as when people genuflect as a sign of respect or reverence toward those who hold positions of power. Along these same lines, Bangladesh places a high value on maintaining strong links to one's family and showing proper deference to one's elders. Visitors are accorded a courteous and charitable reception to foster positive relationships within the community.

For example, proper social decorum is maintained by addressing senior citizens with appropriate honorifics and by removing one's shoes before entering one's host's home. Education is given a high level of importance in both Bangladesh and Japan. Students in Japan are encouraged to be focused and disciplined due to the competitive nature of the academic environment. Both academic achievement and social advancement are bolstered by adherence to cultural norms and values such as reverence for the teaching profession and passion for learning. Education is widely regarded in Bangladesh as an essential factor in determining a country's level of wealth. The cultural belief that education is necessary for one's personal growth and the growth of their society is reflected in the importance placed on showing proper deference to those in positions of authority, such as teachers and parents. The traditional arts of Bangladesh and Japan are both a reflection of their respective nations' traditions. Ikebana, tea ceremonies, and Noh theatre are Japanese art traditions emphasizing harmony, minute attention to detail, and affection for the natural world. The Japanese have always valued aesthetics and awareness, and their artistic forms reflect that. Traditional handicrafts of Bangladesh, such as nakshi kantha and jamdani weaving, are heavily influenced by rural life, religious narratives, and folklore. This highlights the significance of cultural history and the importance of storytelling in Bangladeshi culture. The natural environment is complemented by the utilization of natural materials and the use of traditional timber constructions in Japanese architecture. Shintoism and Buddhism may have had a clear influence on the architectural design of temples and shrines, both used to convey spiritual aspirations. The architectural history of Bangladesh, which combines influences from Hinduism, Mughal architecture, and Islam, is emblematic of the country's extensive historical past and the religious diversity of its population. Gagaku and Kabuki are two examples of traditional Japanese music and dance that are deep in history and instil a sense of cultural identity in their audiences. Both of these art forms originated in Japan. These forms of artistic expression play an important role in ensuring that Japan's traditions be carried on into the future. In a manner analogous to this, Bangladeshi dance and music, such as Baul and Rabindra Sangeet, encourage the commemoration and maintenance of cultural traditions. Both countries recognize the importance of being able to communicate in English in an international context. Literacy in English boosts opportunities for international collaboration, academic exchange, and employment, which reflects the interdependence that characterizes contemporary life. Japan is a good example of this. English is highly valued in Bangladesh as a tool for accessing global resources, making economic progress, and communicating internationally. It is essential to have a strong command of the English language to participate in international trade, diplomatic negotiations, and academic pursuits. Even though Bangladesh and Japan have very distinct cultural norms and values, they have a lot in common regarding the significance they place on education, respect, and recognizing the value of the English language. In other words, they both place a lot of importance on understanding the value of the English language. Their identities are clarified, and their connections to the rest of the world are strengthened due to the myriad of ways these guiding principles have influenced the formation of their respective cultures.

CONCLUSION

Bangladesh and Japan are home to various cultural practices that have developed over many years but are strikingly distinct. Each nation has its own particular group of laws, customs, and traditions, all contributing to forming their communities. This is true even though these nations are situated in various parts of the world and possess various cultural features. Japan Is Famous Around the globe For Its Rich Cultural Traditions, And Traditional Arts Japan is famous around the world for its rich cultural traditions and traditional arts, such as the art of calligraphy (shodo), origami, the sado tea ceremony, and the art of flower arranging (ikebana). These artistic methods emphasize accuracy, sincerity, and compatibility with the surrounding natural world. Shintoism and Buddhism are the two predominant religions followed by Japanese people today, with Shintoism being the more ancient. Shintoism, the indigenous religion of Japan, strongly focuses on the reverence of natural elements and ancestors. Whereas Buddhism is well-known for its contributions to meditation and disseminating philosophical truths, Shintoism, the indigenous religion of Japan, does not. The government has recognized Japanese as the country's primary language and is the most commonly used language.

Its singular writing system mixes syllabic letters (hiragana and katakana) with Chinese characters (kanji). Kanji are Chinese characters. Etiquette and social norms are reflections of a society's cultural practices, including its values and traditions. Traditions such as bowing when greeting someone, removing your shoes when you enter a building, and partaking in tea rituals are all examples of how much respect, humility, and community harmony are regarded in Japan. As may be observed in customs such as serving visitors food and dressing in traditional clothing on holidays, Bangladesh places a high emphasis on hospitality, social solidarity, and family ties. This is evidenced by the country's traditions. As a direct consequence, Bangladesh and Japan each possess specific cultural features shaped by their respective histories, religions, artistic expressions, culinary traditions, and social customs. Both countries have distinct identities but have many similarities, such as a deep appreciation for the arts, a reverence for tradition, and a robust sense of community. If people from Bangladesh and Japan both understood and valued these aspects of each other's cultures, it would facilitate better communication between the two countries and more cultural interaction.

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