

## SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF "CULTURAL CRASH"

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### Abstract:

In this article, the phenomenon of "cultural crisis" that occurs in people when they encounter a foreign culture and ways to get out of it, as well as the stages of adaptation to a foreign culture, are studied.

**Keywords** "cultural crisis", "ghettoization", foreign culture, "extroversion", isolation, integration, assimilation, migration, physical universalism.

### “MADANIY TALVASA” HODISASINING IJTIMOIIY FALSAFIY TAHLILI

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### ANOTATASIYA

Ushbu maqolamizda begona madaniyatga duch kelganida insonlarda yuzaga keladigan “madaniy talvasa” hodisasi va undan chiqish usullari, hamda, o’zga madaniyatga moslashish bosqichlari o’rganilgan.

**KALIT SO’ZLAR** “madaniy talvasa”, “gettolashish”, begona madaniyat, “ekstroversiya”, izolyatsiya, integratsiya, assimlyatsiya, migratsiya, jismoniy universalizm.

### Introduction

In today's age of modern technologies, in the conditions of globalization, the mixing of different cultures, the process of homogenization on the earth is gaining momentum. Different peoples and nationalities are on the verge of losing their identity and nationality. The existence of each people or nation is directly related to its uniqueness, nationality, and the process of self-realization. At this point, one of the most common phenomena in the socio-cultural processes of the society is the state of falling into a "cultural crisis". This term was introduced for the first time in 1960 by the American researcher Calervo Oberg. "Cultural convulsion" occurs on the basis of the clash of old values with alien values, the incompatibility of yesterday and today, conflicts between generations, changes in the geographical area, i.e. migration processes. In this case, psychological and social depression occurs in a person. Any culture is national in its essence. Because its creator is a certain nation with its own history and way of life. For Suning,



any culture, regardless of whether its creators are many or few, is unique and unique by its nature [1].

According to F. Bock, "cultural convulsion" is a disturbing situation, the emergence of hadiks, which occurs as a result of encountering signs and symbols unfamiliar to a person as a result of interaction with the other world. 2]. According to S. Huntington, a well-known thinker of the 20th century, "in the emerging new era, the nature of conflicts is not determined by ideology or economy. People's distance from each other and the sources of conflicts between them happen through culture" [4], he rightly says.

As we know, when a person enters a foreign society, he feels a sense of helplessness, fear, danger and confusion. This condition is called "convulsion" in scientific language. To give a more concrete example of this, European people, who are free from extravagance, at least, feel discomfort when they see a rich table and hundreds of people eating for free at Uzbek weddings. It is natural for a European to convulse when he sees the state of his morning meal. Or a person brought up in the spirit of Islam, seeing the situation on the beaches of Europe is bound to create the same situation. If we give an example from history, it is possible to cite the "Attack Movement" in 1927-28 in our country related to the liberation of women from burqas. In this case, bigoted men who encountered open-faced women fell into a state of "cultural crisis", most of the women returned to the veil the next day, i.e. it was very difficult to adapt to this situation, and about 2.5 thousand women were killed in this process. known to us. The content of the cultural convulsion is manifested in the clash of cultural norms and orientations between the old and the new. Cultural crisis is a clash of two cultures in the mind of a person.

In every culture, humans operate automatically using many symbols and images, as well as stereo types of behavior. But when we encounter a new culture, the usual system of culture stops working, it is based on other ideas, different norms and values. "Cultural convulsion" creates psychological and physical discomfort in people and causes cultural shock. Modern researchers consider this to be a normal reaction. Five stages of adaptation to a foreign culture have been distinguished by experts:

In the first stage of the "cultural convulsion", the situation is observed to pass quickly. But in its second stage, a person's condition worsens due to a lack of understanding of cultural life in an unusual environment, as a result of which he falls into despair and depression. Some features of cultural shock are manifested in this. When people return to their country, they complain to their compatriots about the foreign culture. The third stage creates a critical situation and leads to the level of culture shock. If we look at this stage in the case of labor migrants, some migrants return home in this situation. At the fourth stage, people have an optimistic mood. Self-confident people adapt and integrate to the situation in a new society and culture. Full adaptation to the new culture is carried out in the fifth stage. The interesting part of this process is that after someone successfully adapts to a foreign culture, when he returns to his homeland, he re-adapts to his own culture. Depending on the situation, adaptation to a foreign culture can last from several months to several years. Experts emphasize that the ability to adapt to a foreign culture depends more on age. The older a person is, the more difficult it is to adapt to a foreign culture. It has been determined that young people adapt to a foreign culture faster and more



successfully. According to T. B. Frick, there are differences in the adaptation of the sexes to a new environment, and it is believed that women adapt more difficult. Researchers also widely emphasize that the level of knowledge of a person's internal capabilities is of great importance in faster adaptation to a new environment. The wider the worldview of human thinking, the faster it adapts based on the ability to perceive quickly.

According to experts, a person preparing to live abroad should have qualities such as "sociability", "extroversion", i.e., openness to different views, inner self-control, courage, endurance, empathy. In this regard, migrants' knowledge of the language, familiarity with the history and culture of the country facilitates their adaptation to the new environment. How short or long the process of adaptation is directly related to the degree of cultural distance. Cultural characteristics also affect the process of adaptation. For a person, the friendly, warm and friendly environment created for migrants in the host country, and socio-economic stability play an important role. M. Bennett cites the following concepts of "cultural crisis" in the model of acquiring the culture of a foreign country:

- intercultural sensitivity;
- denial;
- insulation;
- separation;
- protection;
- reverse development;
- discrimination;
- physical universalism;
- recognition;
- adaptation;
- sympathy;
- pluralism;
- integration;
- contextual assessment, etc. [3].

## Conclusions

Culture is not a monolithic frozen process, but a complex and diverse, constantly enriching and developing process. In the case of "cultural crisis", labor migration mainly occurs in the period of new modern changes. So, when people get out of the state of "cultural crisis", they act on the basis of methods such as "ghettoization", assimilation, partial assimilation. In order to get out of this situation, a person's worldview and breadth of knowledge are important. The age characteristics of people also play a key role in being able to quickly get out of the "cultural crisis" situation. The fact that people do not lose their identity when they encounter a foreign culture, do not forget their values, their beliefs, worldview, and human characteristics are directly related to the fact that the growing generation is proud of their nation, their ancestors, and their homeland. , it will be necessary to develop patriotic feelings.



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