

CULTURE

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Abstract. Culture has important theoretical and practical importance for the correct determination of it's role in the formation and development of human society .Culture is manifested primarily as a sum of centuries -old knowledge and experience of mankind .Culture is a qualitative sign that distinguishes a person from an animal and society from nature and is unique to a person and society.

Keywords. Identity, Tradition, Diversity Heritage, Values, Stereotype, Globalization, Cultural relativism Intercultural communication, Assimilation.

Culture is set of beliefs, values, customs, practices and behaviors that shape the way of life and thinking of a particular group of people. It extends to areas such as art music religion language, social relationships and many other aspects of life.

Culture varies from one region or country to another and even within different groups and communities within a country. Culture plays an essential role in shaping individual and group identity and it can influence the way people perceive the world and their place in it. It is important to note that cultures change and evolve over time, adapting to new circumstances and experiences. Cultural diversity is an essential aspect of human experience; it allows for unique perspectives a variety of ways of thinking and creative solutions to problems.

Understanding different cultures is an essential for fostering a more tolerant, respectful and compassionate society. Education and exposure can help people understand and appreciate cultural differences ,ultimately leading to a more connected and enriched society.

What is difference between Uzbekistan and other countries in culture?

Uzbekistan is a country that has a rich and diverse cultural heritage that is quite distinct from other countries in the region. The country has been shaped by its

location along the ancient Silk Road, which facilitated the exchange of goods ideas and cultures among different civilizations.

Here are some of the ways in which Uzbekistan’s culture differs from other;

1.ARCHITECTURE; Uzbekistan has unique architectural style that is characterized by intricate designs and bright mosaics. The country has a wealth of well-preserved historical monuments, such as the Registan in Samarkand and the Kalta Minor minaret in Khiva, that showcase this distinctive style.

2.MUSIC; Uzbek music has a distinctive sound that is characterized by the use of stringed instruments such as the dutar, tor and tanbur. Traditional music performances are an essential aspects of Uzbek cultural life and many festivals feature live music performances.

3.CUISINE.Uzbek cuisine is quite distinctive, with a heavy reliance on meat dishes such as kebabs and shashlik, as well as savory rice plov. The country is also well known for its flatbread, known as non or bread and it is sweet pastries such as baklava and halva.

4.FESTIVALS; Uzbekistan has a wealth of cultural festivals that celebrate its history and traditions. For example, Navruz ,which is celebrated in March ,is spring festival that marks the beginning of new year and is celebrated with music ,dancing and traditional foods.

Uzbekistan’s culture is quite unique and distinct from other countries in the region which is reflection of its rich history and diverse influences.

Here are some examples of national traditional clothes from different countries;

- 1.Kimono-Japan
2. Hanbok-Korea
3. Sari-India
- 4.Dirndi/Lederhosen-Germany
- 5.Cheongsam-China
6. Kaftan-Middle East
7. Boubou-West Africa
- 8.THawb-Middle East
- 9.AO Dai-Vietnam

These are just a few example and there are many more different types of traditional clothes from different countries and regions around the world. Each has its own unique style, design and symbolism that represent the culture and history of the

people who wear them. It can be a little difficult to draw the lines between culture and society. Both involve the way we live, both involve beliefs and systems, both are formed by groups of people. A society is a group of organisms which interact with one another. This might mean a school of fish, a flock of birds, a beehive, and so on. Human societies are similar, as they are groups of individuals who interact with one another, though not always directly. In human societies, however, the behaviour of the group is not just determined by survival, but by history, tradition, and expectation. Yet people living in a single society can have different cultures. So society and culture are not the same things — but they are linked. *If culture is a pattern of people's behaviour, and if people live in societies, then, of course, they are going to be tied together at multiple.*

GREETINGS. Greetings in different cultures can vary based on factors such as social status gender, age and the level of familiarity between the individuals. Here are some differences in greetings across cultures;

1.**HANDSHAKES;** In Western cultures, handshakes are a common greeting for both men and women, but in other cultures, it may be reserved only for men or for people of equal status.

2.**BOWING.**In Japan and other East Asian countries, bowing is common as a sign of respect and greeting. The depth of the bow varies based on the formality of the occasion and the social status of the individuals.

3.**CHEEK-KISSING;** In many European and Latin American cultures. It is common to greet friends and family with one or two cheek kisses. The number of kisses and which cheek is first can vary based on the country and region.

4.**HUGGING.**In some cultures, like the United States, hugging is a common greeting between clothe friends and family members. However, in other cultures hugging may be seen as too intimate or inappropriate.

5.Wai; In Thailand, the traditional greetings is called Wai ,which involves placing your palms together at chest level and bowing slightly .The height of the hands and the depth of the bow can vary based on the level of respect and familiarity.

6.Salaam; In many Middle Eastern and African cultures greetings involves using the phrase AS-Salaam alaykum which means PEACE be upon you. Responding with WA alaykum as- salaam which means And peace be upon you is a common response .

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