

CULTURE, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

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Abstract: The culture of the United States (also called American culture) is a collection of various social behaviors and norms in the United States, including speech, literature, music, visual arts, performing arts, food, religion, law, technology, and a social condition that includes other traditions, beliefs and forms of knowledge. American culture has been shaped by the history of the United States, its geography, various internal and external forces, and migrations.

Key words: culture, Great Britain, Canada, Scotland, Wales, Americans (in the USA), century, English language, New Zealand,

The British are Britons, (they call themselves English) – the people. The main population of Great Britain. The total number (48.5 million people, mid-1990s), including 44.7 million in Great Britain. People, 1 million in Canada. 940,000 people live in Australia, 650,000 in the USA, 230,000 in South Africa, 200,000 in India, and 188,000 in New Zealand. English language. Talks. Religious people are mainly Anglicans. Belongs to the European race. Miles in the British Isles. Av. Celtic tribes (Britons, etc.) lived in the middle of the 1st millennium. Mil. In the 5th-6th centuries, Germanic tribes – Angles, Saxons, and Jutes – came and settled in these lands from the mainland. They absorbed some of the Kelis, and pushed some into the mountains of Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall. In the 7th and 10th centuries, the Anglo-Saxon people appeared. England was conquered by the Normans in 1066. By the 13th and 14th centuries, the Anglo-Saxons and Normans united into a single English nation. In the 16th century, English became a living and literary language. In the 17th-19th centuries, England colonized many countries on other continents. Many I. moved to colonial countries. As a result, I. became one of the main components in the formation of many nations – Americans (in the USA), Australians, New Zealanders. Many traditional features have been preserved in the life and social life of the British

The European roots of the United States’ can be traced back to the English and Spanish colonial settlers of North America during the period of British and Spanish rule. The English people, unlike the other peoples of the British Isles, were the majority ethnic group in the 17th century (the population of the colonies was 250,000 in 1700). They made up 47.9 percent of the total population of 3.9 million people. At the time of the first census in 1790, 60% of the white population was exactly their share (3.5%

Welsh, 8.5% Scots-Irish, 4.3% Scots, 4.7% Irish, 7.2 percent German, 2.7 percent Dutch, 1.7 percent French and 2 percent Swedes[4]. The English ethnic group has contributed to the basic cultural, social thinking and attitudes that have become characteristic of America. The total population in each colony ranged from 30% in Pennsylvania to 85% in Massachusetts.[5] From the 1720s to 1775, large numbers of non-English immigrants, such as Germans (100,000 or more), Scots (250,000), enriched and changed the English cultural substrate[6]. Religious affiliations ranged from some version of Protestantism (1.6% of the population were English, German, and Irish Catholics).

Intercultural communication is sometimes used synonymously with intercultural communication. The term has been used to describe specific problems, management techniques, and academic studies dealing with interactions between people of different cultures. There are various aspects of intercultural communication, such as linguistic differences, different stereotypes, social roles, and belief systems that lead to misunderstandings and conflicts and are thus addressed to facilitate resolution.

Common problems inherent in intercultural communication exist in many human activities, such as education, tourism, business, and diplomacy. Solving intercultural communication problems is interdisciplinary in nature and requires a good understanding of the cultural factors involved.

Cultural competence, that is, knowledge of the conventions, customs, beliefs, and meaning systems of another country, is undoubtedly an integral part of foreign language learning, and many teachers incorporate it into their curricula. As a goal, they set the goal of introducing cultural education into a foreign language. There is a connection between language and culture.

To help higher education students to develop their potential as much as possible and to prepare them to deal with problems, change and cope with changes during the educational period of their life, to help students to plan, manage and it is necessary to teach to think. Understanding the role of students in creativity and their experiences can include a complex of activities, experiences and relationships that are interconnected with the creative process:

- A) Thinking in advance and planning what to do – analyzing tasks, defining goals, creating a strategy for achieving them;
- b) performing work in accordance with the planned intentions;
- c) reflection on what was done and what was achieved for learning (reflection, review and evaluation; experience experience);
- d) self-observation and recording – analysis of thoughts, ideas, experiences, actions and their effects, experimentation;
- e) participation in events (formation of personal intelligence);
- f) constant communication (development of communication skills).

Intercultural communication skills can be defined as the learner's ability to perceive, analyze and relate different cultures to his/her native language and nationality. No matter how globalized a modern person lives in the world, I believe that people now need to know their family, region, nation, country, or cultural information messages first. A person cannot understand the culture of another nation without being constantly aware of his cultural roots.

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