



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CUSTOMS

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Annotation

Travel between countries has become available to everyone and is even a hobby for many people. We can also freely communicate with foreigners on the Internet. But often, the knowledge gained at school and university is not enough to you understand foreign culture, features and traditions. Nowadays, borders between countries are blurred, people travel a lot, so it is very important to know the traditions and language of the country you visit. Compile useful tips for beginner travelers to England, people who want to communicate and everyone who is interested in traditions and habits.

Keywords: Cultural relativism, Communication in England and Russia, English family, sociocultural characteristics of Russia and England, English entertainment.

Introduction

Problematic nature of the article, it comes as a surprise to many novice travelers that in other countries people live "not like us". For example, in some foreign films you can see how the characters sit in bed or on the sofa in shoes that they walked down the street! On the other hand, when we travel to other countries, not only are we surprised by the quirks of foreigners, they are sometimes surprised to see our habits, traditions and behavior. Something can please and cheer them up, and even offend something. Hypothesis: 1) There are more differences than similarities between the sociocultural characteristics of Russia and England. 2) Religion has a significant impact on the traditions and customs of countries. Relevance: English Tradition (from Latin traditio "tradition", custom) is a set of ideas, rituals, habits and practical skills and social activities, passed down from generation to generation, acting as one of the regulators of social relations.

The concept of "tradition" goes back to Lat. tradition, to the verb trader meaning "to pass". Initially, this word was used in a literal sense, denoting a material action: for example, the ancient Romans used it when it came to the need to give someone an object and even give their daughter in marriage. But the transferred item may be intangible. This, for example, there may be a certain skill or habit: such an action in the figurative sense is also a tradition. Thus, the boundaries of the semantic spectrum of the concept of tradition strongly indicate the main qualitative difference between





everything that can be summed up under this concept: tradition is, first of all, what is not created by an individual or is not a product of his own creative imagination, in short, what he does not belong, being transferred by someone from the outside, a custom. ethnocentrism- preference for one's ethnic group, manifested in the perception and evaluation of life phenomena through the prism of its traditions and values. Evaluation from the position of perceiving one's culture as central. One's own culture is the "center of the universe". This term was introduced in 1906 by W. Sumner.

Cultural relativism is a direction in ethnography that denies ethnocentrism - the European-American system of assessments and recognizes all cultures as equal. Every culture has a unique value system. The beginning of this direction was laid by Franz Boas, which was subsequently continued by his students.

England Russia In England they drink Indian tea, although Chinese is also revered as refined and delicate. Self-respecting Englishmen take their own, specially blended tea with them on a trip. The English tradition originated in the 16th century, with the help of tea, the British still plan their day. In England there is a tradition of drinking tea six times a day: 1st cup of tea The British wake up at 6-7 in the morning, and drink tea in bed before washing and dressing.

The tradition arose as a result of the damp climate of England and the morning fogs. A cup of tea helps them wake up. 2nd cup of tea After they wake up, they go to the living room to have breakfast. For breakfast, the British drink tea with milk and eat, most often, oatmeal, fish or bacon and eggs. 3rd cup of tea The English second breakfast (Lunch time) comes from 12.00 to 14.00. At this time, they also drink tea. 4th cup of tea "Five-o-clock" is an English afternoon tea at 17.00, accompanied by tea and small snacks. 5th cup of tea Lunch at the English comes very late at 19.00 - 20.00, accompanied by tea ("High tea") and a plentiful meal in the living room at a huge round table by the fireplace, where conversations are held. 6th cup of tea After a late dinner, shortly before bedtime, the British can have another cup of tea. Tea appeared in Russia later, in the 17th century, and since then this tradition has changed a lot. Tea used to be very expensive and not everyone could afford it. Therefore, a tea ceremony appeared in Russia, which consisted of the ability to brew and pour tea so that each of the guests receives their portion of tea of the same strength. Tea was brewed in a samovar, and then drunk from cups and deep saucers with jam and sugar. Nowadays, this is no longer a ceremony, but an ordinary evening tea party or family Saturday gatherings with cakes, pies, jams and sweets. Courtesy and balance. England Russia The English are polite and often say "Thank you" and "I'm sorry". They don't talk





loudly in the street. They instead of hustling on buses to get a seat, they buy tickets with a seat in the queues at the bus stops.

Residents of England do not shake hands when meeting each other, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. Unlike the English, Russians are not very polite and more emotional, but they are good-natured and very hospitable. In ancient times, a Russian person, leaving the house, left the door open and food ready for the wanderer, which is why there were legends about breadth of the Russian soul. Due to greater emotionality, Russians are characterized by openness, responsiveness and sincerity in communication. Love for your home. England Russia The British love to be at home. They say: "My house is my castle" (My house is my castle), because they do not want the neighbors to know what is happening at home. The British prefer to live in separate houses built for one family. The center of the house is a fireplace, around which all family members like to sit and look at the fire., sharing the news of the day. A clock, a mirror, or photographs are often placed on the mantelpiece. Russians love their home, but most often it is an apartment, and even more they like to invite people to visit or go by themselves, because they are more hospitable and hospitable than the British. Russian people are more open and often interested in the affairs of their neighbors. Love for gardens. England Russia An Englishman cannot imagine a house without a well-kept garden near it. This is a special custom of England, which revered by all.

Competitions are even held to identify the best garden near the houses. The Englishman, whose garden near the house is recognized as the best, is considered a very respected person, and he can rightly be proud of himself. English gardens, the main thing in the style of which is a skillful imitation of natural nature, created by human hands 'wildness', are the strongest national hobby. Not all Russians have gardens, usually a dacha with a vegetable garden. In Russia, they tend to use gardens, first of all, not for decorative, but for growing cultivated plants and harvesting. Love to the animals. England Russia The British are very fond of pets. They have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, 3 million parrots and other birds, fish in aquariums - And 1 million exotic pets such as reptiles. In the UK they have dedicated dog shops selling food, clothing and other items for dogs. There are dog grooming salons and cemeteries for dogs. In the UK, pets can send Christmas cards to their friends.

There are special animal hotels at airports. The English people believe that they are the only nation on earth that is truly kind to animals. Russians also love animals, but, unfortunately, in Russia, not everyone has the opportunity to keep large representatives of the animal world. Most often, residents of Russia can afford small animals, such as: cats, dogs, crayons rodents and parrots. And animal care services





are not so common in our country. Communication in England and Russia. England Russia At first glance, the British seem to be reserved and imperturbable people. And very often it turns out that the British almost never say what they think. The British, unlike, for example, the Americans, have a favorite pastime - to complain. With an important look, nodding and feeling united in general displeasure with others, they grumble about everything in the world, until, finally, they do not agree unanimously that everything around is very bad, and somehow it is absolutely impossible to improve the state of things. In a conversation, the English use a huge number of platitudes to keep the conversation going or to cover up their own reluctance to say anything specific on a particular issue. The weather among the English is not only the most preferred topic of conversation, it also serves to fill in the gaps in the conversation. Having lost the weather theme, the Englishman during the conversation feels practically unarmed. The jokes of the British are most often extremely tricky. Sometimes the meaning of such a joke is almost impossible to catch.

They love irony and expect the same from others. The main words in English communication with each other are words expressing a request, gratitude and, most importantly, apologies. If you do not utter the required number of words of gratitude or regret, the English will probably immediately put you on the list of "unpleasant" people, that is, those who are not kind enough and polite. Try to avoid excessive gestures when communicating with the British. This is considered a sign of theatricality, and therefore insincerity. It is considered extremely rude to talk with your hands in your pockets. Hands should always be in sight. The British usually use gestures only if it is absolutely necessary - for example, when showing the way (the index finger of the right hand is extended). Or, if they stubbornly defend their position (index and middle fingers of the right hand are raised and depict the letter "V"). It is considered indecent to address strangers until you are introduced to them. When greeting and addressing, it is customary to use titles of nobility, even among close acquaintances. Although the "American" habit of calling each other by name is becoming more widespread. When communicating, avoid touching, except for shaking hands. In public places, never look at other people. The English avoid the visual contact, considering it indecent. The British try to shake hands easily and quickly. The English prefer a short, vigorous handshake without any attempt to keep your hand in theirs. In English, there is no full equivalent to the Russian phone call, which puzzles foreigners who do not understand who should call whom and why, if they have already agreed to meet. Communication has an extremely high degree of importance in Russian culture. One of the features of communication ego is catholicity, characterized by the opinion of the collective, the opinion of outsiders.





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