

#### TYPES OF CULTURE AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Maftuna Niyatova - teacher of Philology and teaching languages: english language, Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

Marjona Ergasheva Vahob kizi

# Khurramova Sadoqat Khushmuhammad kizi

students, Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

Annotation: Culture is a multifaceted concept that encompasses a wide range of beliefs, customs, traditions, and behaviors. It includes national culture, organizational culture, subcultures, pop culture, and material culture, each with its own unique characteristics and significance. Culture plays a crucial role in shaping the way we experience the world and understanding the different types of culture can help foster greater understanding and respect for one another.

**Keywords:** culture, pop culture, sub - culture, national culture, multifaceted concept of culture, types of culture, unique character of it

Culture is a complex and multifaceted concept that encompasses a wide range of beliefs, customs, traditions, and behaviors. It is a fundamental part of human society and plays a crucial role in shaping the way we think, act, and interact with one another. There are many different types of culture, each with its own unique characteristics and significance. In this article, we will explore some of the most prominent types of culture and their defining features.

- 1. National Culture: National culture refers to the customs, traditions, and values that are shared by the people of a particular country. It encompasses everything from language and cuisine to art and music. National culture is often deeply ingrained in the identity of a nation and can have a significant impact on the way its people interact with one another and the rest of the world.
- 2. Organizational Culture: Organizational culture refers to the values, norms, and behaviors that are characteristic of a particular company or institution. It includes aspects such as leadership style, communication patterns, and decision-making processes. Organizational culture can have a profound impact on employee morale, productivity, and overall success.
- 3. Subculture: Subcultures are smaller, distinct groups within a larger society that have their own unique customs, beliefs, and practices. These can be based on

## ЛУЧШИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ



factors such as age, ethnicity, or interests. Subcultures often develop in response to the dominant culture and provide a sense of belonging and identity for their members.

- 4. Pop Culture: Pop culture encompasses the trends, fads, and phenomena that are popular within a society at a given time. This can include everything from fashion and music to television shows and social media trends. Pop culture is constantly evolving and reflects the current interests and attitudes of a society.
- 5. Material Culture: Material culture refers to the physical objects and artifacts that are associated with a particular society or group. This can include things like clothing, tools, architecture, and artwork. Material culture provides insight into the values, beliefs, and priorities of a society.

Each type of culture has its own unique characteristics and significance, but they are all interconnected and play a crucial role in shaping the way we experience the world around us. Understanding the different types of culture can help us appreciate the diversity of human society and foster greater understanding and respect for one another.

Culture is a multifaceted concept that encompasses a wide range of beliefs, customs, traditions, and behaviors. There are several prominent types of culture, each with its own unique characteristics and significance. National culture refers to the customs, traditions, and values that are shared by the people of a particular country. It is deeply ingrained in the identity of a nation and can have a significant impact on the way its people interact with one another and the rest of the world. Organizational culture, on the other hand, refers to the values, norms, and behaviors that are characteristic of a particular company or institution. It includes aspects such as leadership style, communication patterns, and decision-making processes and can have a profound impact on employee morale, productivity, and overall success.

Subcultures are smaller, distinct groups within a larger society that have their own unique customs, beliefs, and practices. These can be based on factors such as age, ethnicity, or interests and provide a sense of belonging and identity for their members. Pop culture encompasses the trends, fads, and phenomena that are popular within a society at a given time. This can include everything from fashion and music to television shows and social media trends and reflects the current interests and attitudes of a society. Finally, material culture refers to the physical objects and artifacts that are associated with a particular society or group and provides insight into the values, beliefs, and priorities of a society.

## ЛУЧШИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ



Each type of culture has its own unique characteristics and significance, but they are all interconnected and play a crucial role in shaping the way we experience the world around us. Understanding the different types of culture can help us appreciate the diversity of human society and foster greater understanding and respect for one another. By acknowledging and embracing the various types of culture, we can create a more inclusive and harmonious global community.

## **Bibliography:**

- 1. Arguelles JC, Arguelles-Prieto R. Are the Editors Responsible for Our Obsession with the Impact Factor.
- 2. Asher MI, Montefort S, Bjorksten 1934-1951, London, 1964.
- 3. Bhandari M, Busse J, Devereaux PJ, Montori VM, Swiontkowski M, Tornetta Iii P, Einhorn TA, Khera V, Schemitsch EH. Factors associated with citation rates in the orthopedic literature.
- 5. Beasley R, Keil U, von Mutius E, Pearce N, Ait-Khaled N, Anabwani G, Anderson HR, Asher MI, Bjorkstein B, Burr ML, et al. Worldwide variation in prevalence A Course in Modern Linguistics, N.Y., 1960.
- 6. Kennedy. A. Current English, Boston, USA, 1935.
- 7. Mathews. M The Freshman and His Dictionary, Applied English Linguistics, ed. by Harold B. Allen, N.Y., 1964.
- 8. Mednikova. M. E. Seminars in English Methodology. M., 1959
- 9. Miller. A. G, The science of World, 1991.
- 10. Муминова. Ф. М Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. 2020. № 18 (308).
- 11. Robins. H. R. General Methodology. Londol, 1966.
- 12. Saffran JR, Aslin RN, Newport EL. Statistical learning by 8-month-old infants. Science. 1996-1959.
- 13. Schwartz GJ, Haycock GB, Edelmann CM, Spitzer A. Simple estimate of glomerular-filtration rate in children.
- 14. Ullmann. S. T. The Principles of Semantics. Chapter 8, Oxford, 1963.
- 15. Umer A, Kelley GA, Cottrell LE, Giacobbi P Jr(1988).
- 16. Innes KE, Lilly CL.Zimmer. E. K, Affixal Negation in English and Others Languages: An Investigation of Restricted Productivity, Supplement to Word, vol.20, No 2, August 1964, Monograph No 5.Sherd. A. J, The words we use, Andre Deutsch, L.,
- 17. Ниятова, М. (2022). Significant points on assessment procedure. Современные инновационные исследования актуальные проблемы и развитие тенденции: решения и перспективы, 1(1), 587–589. извлечено от https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/zitdmrt/article/view/5345.
- 18. Abduganieva, M., & Niyatova, M. (2023). WHAT IS A CONTENT IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE?. Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Pedagogical Sciences, 2(11), 157–162. извлечено от http://econferences.ru/index.php/tafps/article/view/6941