

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
WORLD LANGUAGES

ДОБРЕДОЇДОВТЕ WĒLLKOMM स्वागत छ
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
Laipni lūdzam ك ب ال ه أ WILLKOMMEN
BEM VINDA Сардэчна запрашаем 환영
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK आपले स्वागत आहे 歡迎 ようこそ
WELCOME DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄILTE
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG
VELKOMINN wilujeung sumping
SALUTATIO வரவறேல் BI XÊR HATÍ
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತೆ

International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 6, December 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

Erdem Akbaş,
Erciyes University, Turkey

Oksana Chaika,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

Fatma Kalpakli,
Selçuk University, Turkey

Zekai Gül,
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of
Languages and Translation

Birsen Tütüniş,
Kültür University, Turkey

Nurdan Kavakli,
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

Anette Ipsen,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Lotte Lindberg,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Miriam Eisenstein,
New York University, United States

Boudjemaa Dendenne,
University of Constantine I, Algeria

Ismail Hakki Mirici,
Hacettepe University, Turkey

Lily Orland Barak,
University of Haifa, Israel

Maggie Sokolik,
University of California, Berkeley, United States

Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Maryam Zeinali,
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

Mehmet Demirezen,
Ufuk University, Turkey

Sejdi M. Gashi,
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

Priti Chopra,
The University of Greenwich, Greece

Rome Aboh,
University of Uyo, Nigeria

Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

Zelege Arficho Ayele,
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Martaba Numonovna Melikova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Eko Susanto
Menegment of journal Indonesia

Shirinova Inobat Anvarovna
Guliston State University

Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Akhmedova Shoiri Nematovna
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,
Bukhara State University

Aslonova Malokhat
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute

Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich
Dr., associate professor at
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MIGRANTS' ADAPTATION

Bozorov Mustafa Jabborovich

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
 associate Professor of the Department of Humanities and Information
 Technologies, Candidate of Philosophy
 martaba.m@rambler.ru

Abstract. The article describes the impact of migration on world social development in the era of globalization where one of the most important factors is the process of its becoming. There is the etymology of the concept of "adaptation" is analyzed as it has an important position in the migration system. The parameters of "social adaptation", the influence of objective and subjective factors of society on this phenomenon are shown. Also, the types of adaptation of migrants to other societies, its complex aspects, common aspects and differences between "viability" and "adaptation", influence of knowing the official language of the host country on the process of adaptation are studied.

Keywords: Globalization, society, migration, migrant, social adaptation, object, subject, person, social environment, integration, motivation.

Various manifestations of the phenomenon of migration have appeared due to the acceleration of the process of human development. This is especially true in the era of globalization, when migration began to have an impact on the processes taking place all over the world. Migration has covered all continents, different layers and groups of society, and various spheres of social life since the second half of the 20th century. As a result, migration has become one of the most important factors of world development.

Migration is a complex social phenomenon by its nature, and it is diverse in its form and consequences. Migration has a great impact on social development, and it itself is affected by political, socio-economic, demographic and other changes at the same time. The stability of any society is directly related to how migrants enter the system of social relations and relations, the level of the process of adaptation to the system of the host society. There is no firm opinion among scientists in the field of analysis of the concept of "adaptation". This concept is interpreted differently by scientists depending on the characteristics of the sciences. In particular, I.S. Metelev believes that the concept of "adaptation" is also related to philosophy. In his opinion, this concept covers the main approaches and directions of analyzing the interaction of individuals, groups and layers, the organizational structures of the external environment, and the trends of adaptation. Social adaptation (individuals, groups) is used in relation to the community environment and microenvironment in many cases. [1;109]

There is social adaptation is considered as a special type of process aimed at the entry of migrants into the socio-cultural life of society in the context of migration processes. The assimilation of the basic rules and values of the society takes place due to the interaction between the migrant and the social environment. Depending on the nature of migration, adaptation may consist of economic, cultural, linguistic, socio-psychological and occupational components.

The first and important stage of the formation of a migrant's lifestyle, the harmonization of new and old value systems is the social adaptation. This requires being tolerant of interactions and restrictions, accepting universal patterns of behavior, recognizing the main elements of the value system of the new environment, ensuring full compatibility of individual, group and social environment values.[2; 43-44]

There are two types of adaptation. The first is production-related adaptation. This process begins with changing the workplace. The economic tasks of migration are realized with the help of this adaptation's type. The second is social and marital adjustment. It begins with the period of change of residence.

It is impossible to give a general opinion about adaptation and classify it. Because adaptation manifests itself in different forms of migration. Therefore, it cannot have a single description for temporary and permanent labor migrants, students entering educational institutions and other categories. Migrants' adaptation processes are practically continuous. The vital importance is adaptation of any category of migrants in the receiving country. [3;720-721]

I. Molodikova said that V. Mukomel divides migrants into three groups depending on their life plans. The first group includes those who have settled and fully integrated into society, the second group includes those who came to earn money, but have already adapted and reconsidered their life plans, and the third group includes those who aim to return to their homeland. The members of this group are mainly young people who do not have education and qualifications, and they came only to earn money by working. [4; 24-25]

These days, the processes of "viability" are sometimes confused with other processes. The term "settlement" has been replaced by the term "accommodation" to express the essence of the process by which newcomers become part of the existing population. It is clear that the concepts of "viability", "adaptation", and the phenomena are different and cannot be considered exactly at the same time. Adaptation is the process of person's fixture to new life conditions. Habitability is not only the adaptation of a person to new living conditions, but also the process of adapting living conditions to human needs. The activity of the adaptation process may depend entirely on the subject. Naturally, as human nature is two-sided, adaptation to new conditions is also two-sided. This is, on the one hand, the adaptation of a person as a living being, and on the other hand, as a person, a social phenomenon. In this sense, adaptation can be considered as having a social and biological character, just as the living environment is divided into natural and social. [5;5]

The self-assessment and coordination of the subject's requirements with their capabilities and the reality of the social environment, including the development trends of the environment and objects are the most important components of adaptation. [6;10] The process of immigrants' ability to accept new conditions and join the system of social relations is called adaptation. N.A. Sviridov describes the adaptation process and evaluates it as a mutual process at all levels and systems. He argues that social adaptation, in contrast to "biological" adaptation, represents a unity of adaptive and transformative activity. Of these, the second is crucial. [7;47-46]

Social adaptation can be defined as a holistic, integrated process. As a result, the migrant's relations with the socio-cultural space of the region are harmonized, a state of internal and external balance is achieved, the indicator of adaptation to activity, the individual's joining a group, a new socio-cultural space, and the level of evaluation of the life situation increase. [8;518]

The concept of "adaptation" is multifaceted and often has different meanings. Thus, adaptation is often understood as social processes aimed at achieving a long-term and final result. Migrants will successfully adapt and achieve a certain social and legal status if the final result is positive. The phenomenon of adaptation of migrants is often understood as a socio-psychological relationship that reflects the attitude of foreign citizens to socio-economic, cultural and legal reality and the motivation to form certain behaviors. [9;4-5]. Local territorial and Social adaptation to the ethnic community is average

lasted at least ten years according to V.E.Boykov [10;]. Behavior patterns, social norms and values, knowledge, and the process of mastering skills that allow living and successful functioning in the host society are the criteria of adaptation of migrants. Adaptation is closely related to the legalization of a migrant's legal status and residence. Adaptation is a natural human connection and an important function of any social system. In general, social adaptation is aimed at optimizing the relationship of a person with the environment, and it consists of assessing the situation, correcting the actions of a person on this basis, and the state of the surrounding social environment. The main method of adaptation is the acceptance by the individual of the norms and values of the new social environment (groups, communities, organizations, territorial communities to which the individual belongs), the forms of social interaction developed here (formal, informal relations, family and neighborhood relations).

Social adaptation can be active or passive, but often both can occur at the same time. Researchers use luck to assess the social adaptation of migrants. Successful adaptation is, on the one hand, a complete process of ethno-social integration, which in migrants it leads to the preservation of the elements of national belonging and on the other hand - to the acceptance of the rules of social interaction without violating the norms of the environment. The active form of adaptation is characterized by the subject's effort to influence the social environment and change it (change the existing ideas about the norms and rules of social behavior). Often it is not possible to fully implement this, because the existing social environment also tends to maintain the stability of norms and rules of behavior, and moreover, it consists of individuals who have already accepted these norms and do not want to fundamentally change them. [11;5] Thus, the success of social adaptation depends on the complex of individual and social characteristics of migrants, as well as on the specific socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of their living environment. It should be noted that, on the one hand, the level of employment is important for the successful adaptation of immigrants to the new environment, and on the other hand, the creation of more favorable socio-economic conditions for repatriates. In this sense, adaptation is the process of entering a new culture, gradually acquiring its norms, values, and forms of behavior. Therefore, complete adaptation is possible only when social integration with another culture is achieved. Adaptation can be considered successful and practically completed only when the migrant and the representative of the host country see each other as individuals. If one party recognizes the other as a member of a specific group rather than a specific individual, the completion of the adaptation process may be prolonged.[12;267]

Passive acceptance of all the norms and rules of behavior of the social group to which the individual belongs is another method of adaptation. For this, the migrant must completely revise his views and beliefs, no matter how difficult it may be, and start living in accordance with the norms and rules established in this social environment. [13;210] Successful adaptation encourages migrants to actively participate in community life in the area, develops motivation to improve their educational level, career growth, stimulates the desire to have a stable and prestigious position in the environment of the profession.

It should be noted that one of the important aspects of adaptation is the attitude of the population of the host country towards migrants. In fact, adaptation is not only a frontier that must be crossed by migrants. The issue of adaptation of the host society to newcomers is also important. The boundaries between the host society and the migrants are defined by each of these parties. The sign of such boundaries is ethno-cultural differences recognized as decisive by one.[14;350]

To know the language of the host country is the main condition for the successful

adaptation of a migrant to the host society. Knowing the host country's language allows for information about employment regulations, reduces the possibility of informal employment, dependence on compatriots and the importance of migration networks. Knowledge of the language expands opportunities for communication with the local population, ensures the realization of socio-economic rights of the migrant (vocational training, medical assistance, etc.). [15;8] These also leave a positive mark on the migrant's psychological perception of the surrounding reality, and thus enable and accelerate his social adaptation.

There may be an unsuccessful adaptation at the same time. This is due to the fact that migrants are not satisfied with the new social and economic conditions, and they have not been able to master the elements of the culture of the receiving country.[16;718]

Many factors affect the process of adaptation of migrants to a new socio-cultural environment. The adaptation process depends not only on individual characteristics of each person, but also on environmental conditions and factors. There are external factors necessary for the social adaptation of the migrant, which consist of the socio-cultural situation, type, level of economic and cultural development of the local community.

It is appropriate to consider that process occurs simultaneously at two interdependent levels - at the institutional and personal levels. Although these two levels of research do not correspond to each other according to their content, but in relation to the individual they have not only differences, but also unity.

Social adaptation of a person also reflects the genetic connection with the general biological and socio-psychological processes that are formed in the course of people's lives at the individual level. In the process of adaptation, a person adapts to the environment and changes his characteristics in the process of active interaction with the environment. The institutional level of adaptation covers the aspects related to the state's self-defense, life activities, and the need for individual and community development.[17;59]

Therefore, the adaptation process of the migrant depends on the person, and on the other hand on the attitude of the receiving society. And it is important to take into account objective and subjective factors in social adaptation. Only then a migrant becomes as a full-fledged member of society.

References:

1. Metelev I.S. Migration and adaptation. Socio-philosophical aspect. Philosophical science. 2011; (10).
2. Metelev I.S. Phenomenon migration (methodology analysis and life meaning): monograph. - Omsk: Izdanie Omskogo instituta (branch) RGTEU. - 2010.
3. Ledeneva V. Yu. Form and model of social adaptation of migrants.// Politika i obshchestvo. 6(126) . 2015.
4. Molodikova I. Zapadnye podkhody k issledovaniyu migratsii-vozmozhnosti sravneniy s Rossiyskoi issledovatel'skoy shkoloj.// Metodologiya i metody izucheniya migratsionnykh protsessov. Mejdistsiplinarnoe uchebnoe posobie. Pod ed. Zhanny Zayonchkovskoy, Iriny Molodikova, Vladimira Mukomelya - Tsentr migratsionnykh issledovaniy - M., 2007.
5. Yugay Evgeniya Viktorovna. (2022). INFORMATION AND DIGITAL LITERACY: THEIR CONCEPTS AND SKILLS. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6945140>
6. YUGAY E. V. DIGITAL CULTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON VALUE ASPECTS OF HUMAN BEING //THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука. - 2021. - №. 12. - С. 422-425.
7. Ganifaeva S.A. Functions and stages of the migration process. http://www.ifapcom.ru/files/Monitoring/ganifaeva_migration.pdf .
8. Tatevasov R.V. Adaptation/Narodonaselenie: Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar. M.: Russian Encyclopedia, 1994.
9. Sviridov N.A. Sotsialnaya adaptatsiya lichnosti v trudovom kollektive// Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniya. - 1980. - №. 3.
10. Ledeneva V. Yu . Form and model of social adaptation and integration of migrants. Politika i obshchestvo 6 (12 6) o 2 015.
11. Adaptation and integration of migrants sbornik effektivnykh praktik. St. Petersburg 2018
12. Boykov V.E. Sotsialnye aspekty migratsii naseleniya (file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/sotsialnye-aspekty-migratsii-naseleniya%20(1).pdf .
13. Proskuryakova O.L. A social process of adaptation of migrants. (Vestnik OGU #4/ April 2007.
14. Migration and safety in Russia/ Pod. ed. G. Vitkovskoi and S. Panarina. M.: Nauka, 2000.
15. Nalchadjian A.A. Sotsialno-psichologicheskaya adaptatsiya lichnosti (Formy, mechanism and strategy). Yerevan: Nairi, 1988.
16. Mukomel V. Migratsionnaya politika Rossii. Post-Soviet context. M.: Institute of Sociology RAN, 2005.
17. Adaptation and integration of migrants sbornik effektivnykh praktik. St. Petersburg 2018
18. Ledeneva V.Yu. Form and model of social adaptation and integration of migrants. Politika i obshchestvo o 6 (12 6) o 2 015.
19. Proskuryakova O.L. A social process of adaptation of migrants. (Vestnik OGU #4/ April 2007