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AN‘ANAVIY VA ZAMONAVIY QADRIYATLAR DIALEKTIKASI: IJTIMOYIY VA MADANIY O‘ZGARISHLARNING O‘ZARO TA‘SIRI

Аннотация

Ushbu maqola an'anaviy va zamonaviy qadriyatlar dialektikasini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Qadriyatlar jamiyatdagi o'zgaruvchan madaniy, ijtimoiy va axloqiy mezonlarni aks ettiradi. Maqolada an'anaviy qadriyatlar zamonaviy qadriyatlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri va ular o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlarning ijtimoiy barqarorlik va rivojlanishga ta'siri muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot qadriyatlardagi o'zgarishlarning sabablari va oqibatlarini va ularning jamiyatdagi rolini tahlil qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: An'anaviy qadriyatlar, zamonaviy qadriyatlar, dialektika, ijtimoiy o'zgarish, madaniy o'ziga xoslik.

ДИАЛЕКТИКА ТРАДИЦИОННЫХ И СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ: ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ И КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

Аннотация

Целью данной статьи является исследование диалектики традиционных и современных ценностей. Ценности отражают меняющиеся культурные, социальные и моральные критерии в обществе. В статье рассматривается взаимодействие традиционных ценностей с современными ценностями и влияние конфликтов между ними на социальную стабильность и развитие. В исследовании анализируются причины и последствия изменения ценностей и их роль в обществе.

Ключевые слова: Традиционные ценности, современные ценности, диалектика, социальные изменения, культурная идентичность.

THE DIALECTIC OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN VALUES: THE INTERACTION BETWEEN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE

Annotation

This article aims to study the dialectic of traditional and modern values. Values reflect the changing cultural, social and moral criteria in society. The article discusses the interaction of traditional values with modern values and the impact of conflicts between them on social stability and development. The research analyzes the causes and consequences of changes in values and their role in society.

Kew words: Traditional values, modern values, dialectic, social change, cultural identity.

Introduction. In the 21st century, the emergence of institutions with a new form and content makes an axiological approach to the processes in reality a necessity. In world social thinking, the formation of a polyfunctional axiological attitude is considered as the main factor in the development of rationalistic and praxeological aspects of reality. Today, the emergence of destructive phenomena such as spiritual poverty, the washing away of national borders, the universalization of local traditions and values, shows the urgency of studying the dialectic of traditional and modern values from a socio-philosophical point of view. Traditional values are the main spiritual and moral principles of the society formed over a long period of time and passed down from generation to generation. Modern values are formed on the basis of the rapid development of society, globalization and innovations that have appeared under the influence of technology. In this article, the dialectic of values is analyzed from a socio-philosophical point of view, the relationship between traditional and modern values and the impact of these values on changes in society are studied. This issue is scientifically and socially important, and the role of values in stability and development is analyzed.

Literature review. In the study, the dialectical relationship between traditional and modern values was analyzed in a comparative-philosophical way. For example, the founder of traditionalism, René Guénon, sharply criticized the moral and spiritual crisis of modern Western culture in his work entitled "The Crisis of the Modern World". Along with the materialistic and technological progress of the South West, he emphasizes its spiritual decline. According to Guénon, the West's disconnection from its spiritual roots has led society to a social, cultural and moral crisis.

Guénon suggests a return to traditional values to understand the challenges of the modern world. He emphasizes the spiritual riches of Eastern and traditional societies and sees them as an alternative to the empty and superficial approaches of modernism. He also criticizes modernism and emphasizes that the man of the modern world strives only for materialistic and technological progress, but is far from spirituality and high moral values. He evaluates tradition as a deeply metaphysical and spiritual knowledge system, and points to Hindu and

Islamic philosophies as examples of traditional worldviews. Guénon believes that traditions are the path that leads humanity to higher knowledge, because they allow us to understand the spiritual meaning of life. Again, according to Guénon, traditions do not merely represent cultural heritage or customs, but are based on deep spiritual teachings and concepts. Their continuity and succession show that man is connected not only with the material world, but also with the spiritual world. Through traditional values, man realizes his place in the universe and experiences his spiritual growth. One of Guénon's most important conclusions is that tradition represents a cosmic and divine order. This order is necessary to understand the true nature of the universe and to understand the place of humanity in it. By maintaining this order, traditional societies organized human life according to divine orders. Statistics have also been used to examine cultural and social contexts in the development of values. Historical and sociological approaches were used in the research, and the dialectic of values was studied in depth.

The dialectical relationship between traditional and modern values has been analyzed in a comparative-philosophical way in several important philosophical works. In particular, Alasdair MacIntyre's "After Virtue" His work is famous on this topic. In his work, MacIntyre analyzes the conflicts and contradictions between traditional moral values and the modern worldview from a philosophical point of view [1].

MacIntyre evaluates the value system based on Aristotle's virtue ethics and explains how moral norms are formed in modern society. It shows the conflicts between traditional values (virtues, moral rules) and values in modern capitalist society. He argues that the modern world has moved away from ethical norms and developed values based on instrumental rationalism and individualism.

This work is known for its comparative-philosophical analysis of the dialectical relationship between values and provides an in-depth philosophical analysis of changing moral values.

Ronald Inglehart's "Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies" provides an in-depth analysis of the relationship between traditional and modern values. The work explores theories about how societies change their

values in the process of modernization and how they can be reshaped during the transition to postmodernization [2]. It also explores the dialectic between traditional and modern values. According to him, the conflict between values causes dynamic changes in society. Although traditional values still exist in the society, they are reshaped according to modern requirements. For example, in some societies religious values are preserved while modern rational and scientific approaches are accepted. Through these confrontations and interactions, the spiritual development of society occurs.

Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann written by Although The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge does not directly focus on the question of traditional and modern values, his sociological approach is concerned with how these values are formed and how they are shaped in society. helps to understand how it is received [3]. This work reflects on how values and norms in society are formed and changed through social processes. Berger and Luckmann analyze the dialectical relationship between social constructions. Modern values can often challenge or reshape traditional values. However, these values can co-exist in the process of continuous reconstruction of social reality. For example, although religious values are preserved as traditionalism in the society, modern democratic values are also accepted. This dialectical process leads to the emergence of new values and the reshaping of social structures in society.

Anthony Giddens "Modernity and Self-Identity: Self and Society in the Late Modern Age" In his work, traditional and modern values are considered as factors affecting how a person perceives himself and how he shapes his place in society in the process of modernity. This work is based on Giddens's ideas about modern societies, identity, security and changing spiritual values, and deeply analyzes the dialectical relationship between traditional and modern values [4]. According to Giddens, in the process of modernity, the ways of self-realization of the individual change radically. In traditional societies, a person's sense of identity and social values were stable because they were based on rigid social structures, religious beliefs, and traditional rules. However, in the period of modernity and later modernity (late modernity), this stability weakens. Traditional values collide with modern demands, technologies and globalization, and the individual is forced to constantly re-understand himself.

Giddens highlights reflexivity as one of the important processes that characterize modern society. Reflexivity causes a person to regularly rethink and question his life and values in modern society. Traditional values are not automatically accepted, but people try to give them new meanings in the modern context.

According to Hegel, reality does not exist as a whole, but appears as a changing and conflicting process. In this process, any idea or concept (thesis) collides with another idea (antithesis) that is opposite to it, and through the solution of this contradiction, a new, higher-level truth (synthesis) is formed. As a result, human values and concepts also change and develop during this process [5].

Research methodology. The dialectic of traditional and modern values lead to several important conclusions. By studying the contradictions between values and their interaction, it allows to understand the development process of society and to think more broadly about its spiritual and cultural development. Below are the key findings of this study:

a) Values are a changing and dynamic process :

The dialectic of traditional and modern values shows that the value system is not immutable. Values are constantly evolving along with society and culture. Modern values often arise as new interpretations of traditional values or as counter-concepts to them. Through this dynamic process, values are constantly updated and adapted to the changing needs of society.

b) Contradictions are necessary for development :

On the basis of dialectics, the collision of any value with its opposite value is the main factor of development. For example, while traditional values often maintain societal stability, modern values encourage innovation and change. Through the resolution of these contradictions, society develops spiritually and culturally. Due to conflicts, new values emerge and old values are reinterpreted.

s) Importance of balance between values :

Studying the dialectic between traditional and modern values shows that a balance between these values is necessary for the successful development of society. When a society is based on only one-sided - only traditional or only modern values - it can lead to social tensions. Finding a balance, that is, preserving the positive aspects of traditional values and accepting the new demands of modern values, is the key to progress.

d) The need for dialectics for spiritual development :

The spiritual development of society occurs through the dialectic between values. In dialectical processes, contradictions are necessary not only to resolve conflicts, but also to create new concepts and values. Through this process, society is not limited to existing values, but constantly enriches itself and opens new directions.

In conclusion, the results of the study of the dialectic of traditional and modern values show that it is a process that constantly affects the development of society and culture. Through conflicting values, new insights and opportunities for spiritual development are created. This dialectical process encourages the society to renew itself and revise its values, as a result of which the society constantly enriches its cultural and moral system.

Conclusion. Several important steps are required to form the dialectic of traditional and modern values. This process includes the analysis of conflicts between values in society, their coordination and creation of opportunities for development . Here are some suggestions on what to do to create this dialectic:

a) Analysis and respect for traditional values.

The process of dialectics requires a thorough understanding of and respect for traditional values. Traditional values are often formed in the historical, religious and cultural foundations of a society, so they are a strong part of culture. These values should be carefully analyzed to understand how they can change over time and how they can affect society.

What to do?

Study the roots, meaning and functions of traditional values.

Analysis of the role these values play in society and how they benefit.

Consider what methods can be used to adapt traditional values to the needs of the times.

b) Modern values understand the need.

Modern values are often formed as a result of changing conditions, global processes and technological progress. These values usually include ideas such as human rights, gender equality, personal freedom and democracy. It is necessary to understand modern values and analyze how the innovations in them develop society.

What to do?

Understanding where modern values came from and why they became necessary.

Exploring how they relate to traditional values and what conflicts may arise.

Determining the useful aspects of modern values for society and explaining them to the wider public.

s) Analysis and coordination of conflicts between values

Dialectic arises from conflicts, so it is necessary to correctly analyze and reconcile the contradictions between traditional and modern values. In this process, instead of completely rejecting traditional values or forcibly accepting modern values, it is desirable to create a balance between the two value systems.

What to do?

Rather than pitting opposing values against each other, analyzing how they can complement or harmonize each other.

through discussion and debate.

Identify how each value system's strengths can benefit society.

Based on Zygmunt Bauman's work "Liquid Modernity", in liquid modernity social relations also become liquid, that is, they become short-term, changeable and quickly interrupted. This process is contrary to long-term and stable relations formed on the basis of traditional values. Modernity creates new values through personal freedom and choices, but these values are not stable and constantly updated. At the same time, the need for traditional values also persists in the process of modernity, as people seek to return to these values in search of security and stability [6].

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