



## Cultural Study as An Independent Science

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the importance of modern cultural studies, its current topics, main goals and tasks.

**Keywords:** Culture, cultural history and theory, cultural activity, cultural processes, cultural categories, cultural studies, cultural stability, cultural existence, cultural values, cultural space.

Nowadays, when it comes to the field of culture that is developing in our country, it is necessary to find knowledge about it from many sources. In everyday life, several objects and cultural events stand out as clear, familiar and understandable for a person. But this does not mean that every person understands the depth of any cultural event, can correctly assess its role, meaning, value. A person who remains within the scope of everyday consciousness often perceives things and events around him superficially, and cannot always fully express their essence. Real knowledge and reasonable judgments appear only when considering each cultural phenomenon as a whole, identifying its causes, sources, drivers of development, as well as possible results of activity. And cultural studies play an important role in researching exactly such issues.

In a broad sense, cultural studies is a collective concept that refers to the collection of separate disciplines as a complex of disciplines, as well as theological and philosophical understandings of culture. In other words, cultural studies are all teachings about culture, its history and essence, functioning, development laws, which are found in the works of scientists who have presented various options for understanding the cultural phenomenon. In the focus of this science, the same mechanisms of social organisation and regulation of human activity are studied and regulated, not in any specific type of activity, but in terms of human motivation related to all types of social practice. In addition, the science of culture studies the system of cultural institutions that produce, store and transmit cultural information, which is carried out with the help of human education.

From this point of view, the subject of cultural studies is a whole, and it includes various disciplines:  
- **cultural history** - the history of cultural studies that studies many cultural views and cultural concepts that existed in ancient history, that is, it studies the laws of cultural development that have continued from the primitive community system created by mankind to the present era of human development. Analyses each culture in its own way, also compares cultures with each other, expresses their interrelationships and interrelated aspects, defines standards, analyses knowledge and skills according to their traditions.

- **sociology of culture** is a conceptual concept that reflects the theoretical and methodological limitations of positivist sociology, which is unable to analyse complex forms of sociological process, i.e. mental (rational) and spiritual-cultural life, the type of artistic art, the field of religion, which is



the source of human divine power - power, and science. came into existence as an effect. Intellectual potential, ethical-aesthetic qualities, practical interest and the needs of people are important in this. In this case, it allows us to understand that many cultural processes are related to different forms of society. It is a part of cultural knowledge, which includes the empirical study of cultural processes in connection with the collection, processing and analysis of various types of social information;

- **cultural ecology** - this concept covers a number of issues between nature and man in its interests. After all, culture is an artificial environment created by man, which has a very complex and ambiguous relationship with the natural world and the natural habitat of man. In this sense, one of the important tasks of cultural studies is to study the active relations of a person with the outside world, the influence of nature on the way of life, the norms and values of people, and the types of culture;

- **cultural psychology** - that is, it focuses on the focus of human attention on psychological and cultural factors. It is based on the process of familiarisation with culture, assimilation of cultural norms and customs and cultural values of one's people. In addition, it pays great attention to the study of the nationality and lifestyle of cultural types. It studies the general laws of the cultural development of different nations and peoples, as well as the research part of ethnology, which studies the composition, origin, ethnic unity, place of residence and cultural-historical relations of the peoples of the world, their material and spiritual culture.

*The role of cultural studies* as an independent science is manifested as a set of different disciplines that study culture. In this variant, it can be identified with the philosophy of culture, sociology of culture, cultural anthropology and other middle-level theories. Cultural studies became its own subject of study and became an integral part of the recorded sciences. Therefore, the second approach seems more balanced. Many people understand and express the topic of cultural studies in a narrow way. But in fact, the science of cultural studies is a broad field. With such a narrow approach, cultural studies, based on its generalisations and conclusions, acts as a general theory of culture, based on knowledge of its specific field, such as the theory of artistic culture, cultural history, and other special sciences about culture. In this case, cultural studies act as a methodological basis for them. The starting point of this approach is the consideration of culture in its own forms, which are manifested as important characteristics of a person, lifestyle and form.

Thus, cultural studies is a general theoretical science and represents the synthesis of various fields of social and humanitarian knowledge. The subject of cultural studies is mainly determined by methodological principles used in the study of various aspects of culture and empirical materials of various cultural phenomena. This means that the subject of the science of cultural studies is a set of issues of the origin, activity and development of culture as a unique human way of life, different from the world of living nature. It is designed to study the most general laws of cultural development, the forms of its manifestation, which exist in all known cultures of mankind.

*The main functions of cultural studies are manifested in the following:*



- is the most profound, complete and integrated culture, clarification of its essence, features and tasks;
- study of the genesis of culture as a whole (emergence and development), as well as individual events and processes in culture;
- determining the place and role of a person in cultural processes;
- development of categorical apparatus, methods and tools of learning and analysis on the example of cultural values;
- ensure interaction with other disciplines that study culture;
- researching information about culture from art, philosophy, religion, and non-scientific fields;
- is to study the development of individual cultures.

*The goal of cultural studies* is to study the culture as a whole, on the basis of which the concept of culture is formed. For this, it is necessary to identify and analyse:

- review cultural facts and excursion events that together form a cultural system;
- examine the relationship between cultural elements;
- determining the dynamics of cultural systems;
- methods of production and appropriation of cultural events;
- classification by types of culture and their main norms, values, symbols (cultural codes);
- the study of cultural codes and the connections between them.

The subject of cultural studies, its tasks and goals, each of them in turn, requires a deeper study. This is done by separate components of cultural studies.

### List of used literature:

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