

GENESIS OF SOCIAL MEMORY

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Annotation

The article provides information about historical consciousness, which is an important element of the forms of social consciousness that determines and implements the continuity of generations in the continuity of historical processes, and the national memory created through it. In the period of intensification of globalization processes, the historical thinking of the people of the younger generation reveals the current state of the socialization of history and the current level of social memory formed on this basis.

Key words: generation, globalization, memory, history, thinking, social group, heritage, social memory.

ГЕНЕЗИС СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПАМЯТИ

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Аннотация

В статье приводятся сведения об историческом сознании, являющемся важным элементом форм общественного сознания, определяющего и реализующего преемственность поколений в преемственности исторических процессов, и создаваемой через него национальной памяти. В период усиления процессов глобализации историческое мышление людей молодого поколения выявляет современное состояние социализации истории и современный уровень сформированной на этой основе социальной памяти.

Ключевые слова: поколение, глобализация, память, история, мышление, социальная группа, наследие, социальная память.

In philosophical and historical literature, historical thinking is noted as the basis of national social memory. His interpretations of Turfa can be seen. Just as spiritual education itself is very complex and diverse in content, we believe that historical thinking can be understood in a narrow and broad sense. Historical thinking in the narrow sense appears in the personal consciousness and spiritual world of the past, shapes the individual's social consciousness at different levels and in different forms, and creates historical consciousness in him by means

of worldview and perception. The emerging historical consciousness creates national memory and then social memory. In a broad sense, historical thinking is the initial bud that connects the connection between time and generation, provides the first genesis of historical consciousness. It is an important element of forms of social consciousness that determines and implements continuity, continuity of generations in the historical process. Even in the present time, the old patterns are still preserved in our thinking, so the fulfillment of this task requires people to update the conceptual foundations of historical thinking.

In order to better understand and understand the essence of the concept of historical thinking, it is necessary to pay attention to its genesis and evolution. The past, traditions and values, spiritual and cultural heritage play an important role in the formation of historical thinking. The essence of historical thinking should not be reduced only to social reality, nor should historical and social thinking be equated. Historical thinking is a person's (society, nation, nation, social group, individual) understanding of the past, its position in the historical period, and the connection of the past and the future with the present. Let's briefly touch on the views on the origin and genesis of historical thinking. In the future, the process of formation of human society will occur as an evolutionary process, self-awareness in time and space. Therefore, when considering the problem of the genesis of historical thinking, it is necessary to refer to the previous reflective experience of the phenomena traditionally called religious and mythological thinking in the literature. Also, in defining this problem, B. G. Mogilnitsky, one of the philosophers and scientists, puts forward the opinion that "the first beginning of historical thinking appeared in every nation in ancient times and is an expression of the need for man to understand the world around him and his place in it"[1,126].

According to him, in the oldest monuments of folk art that have come down to us, in the memories of heroic deeds of the past - journeys, battles, we find a reflection of historical events that had a clear impact on historical thinking.

Thus, different historical views occur in different times and places. First of all, there is no future without historical memory, history is the memory hidden in people's way of life and their activities. The future of the people and the country is related to the depth of historical thinking, the awakening of historical memory, drawing conclusions and lessons from history. Thus, taking into account different views, the problem of the emergence and genesis of historical thinking in current philosophical literature can be divided into the following phrases: firstly, historical thinking appeared in a primitive form in the early stages of human history; secondly, historical thinking is the spiritual education of a person; thirdly, the origin of historical thinking is based on written sources.

Based on historical and theoretical ideas, from our point of view, historical-social thinking in a person is a product of spiritual activity, which is always manifested in a certain form. The probability of its manifestation depends on the following reasons:

- necessity of public need for historical thinking;

- the importance of historical time for social reality;
- the formation of historical and social relations in society.

The role of religious views in the society in the emergence of the genesis of historical thinking is incomparable. The reason is that religion is one of the first and main reasons that formed or developed thinking, historical thinking and memory in a person. Therefore, religion occupies a special place in the development of world civilization, in the formation of mankind and in the enrichment of the historical thinking of an individual.

Among the Russian philosophers Yu. Liebig writes: "The first ideas of people about their history were poured into mythological and religious ideas about the origin of the earth and sky through the action of supernatural forces and about man himself... historical thinking is formed on the basis of oral traditions and does not seek support in science, in the systematic collection of historical data"[2,32]. The world of mankind was born and formed in such a way that it always felt the need for religion and received spiritual support from it. Also, religion and religious mythology were formed as an integral part of human life. In the special literature on the social, psychological and historical content of religious mythology, the complex issues of historical existence are the understanding of the human "I" and its position in the flow of time. Mythological thinking reflects the views of primitive man about the phenomena of nature and social life, the beginning of his scientific knowledge, and the moral ideas that rule in human society. Mythology is the first form of mastering the world with human thought, because it humanizes nature. It is precisely because of this, that is, because nihilistic rejection belongs to a historical tradition that always consists of norms and values, that it actualizes more ancient customs. "In understanding the content of the phenomenon of denial, it is the appropriation of historical myths" [3,254]. Myths and legends explain the beginnings of religion, art and science. In the depths of mythology, the first ideas about time, the past, and history also appear. Mythological heritage is not transmitted from generation to generation in any natural way, but based on historical knowledge.

Accordingly, all knowledge is ultimately historical knowledge. Mythology, as a form of historical thought, arises in the conditions of a relatively low level of socio-spiritual development and conveys utopian ideas about nature, society and man in the form of a figurative story. When myths are understood, it becomes, first of all, a way of justifying religious and artistic ideas[4,22] began to be used more widely as a tool that means a complex of beliefs and imaginations.

First of all, a possible mechanism of turning mythological features into historical categories is presented, which is embodied in three main stages:

- ritual action that mediates the relationship between storyteller and narrative, creating a mythic yet spatially material world accessible to human practice;
- the introduction of the cultural hero as a collective subject and the emergence of a person on the horizon of the story;

creating a family tree that transforms the sequence of mythological storytelling into a real causal chain of events.

With the development of society, human knowledge is also formed. As a result of the deeper accumulation of society and its objective knowledge, the depiction of historical views in legends, stories, parables and socio-historical works becomes stronger, and the role of imaginary and fantastic views decreases. In the formation of historical thinking, history appears as a product of creativity and reflects the spiritual and social life of people and is based on real reality.

Religion can also greatly influence the development or destruction of a society. It is known from history that he has been influencing his personal society since the time when he began to form. The fact that science and development were not yet developed in Europe during the period of the Eastern Renaissance, later the development of science and technology and great geographical discoveries, using the works of the representatives of the Eastern Renaissance in Europe, fundamentally changed the attitude of Europeans to religion. Now is a time of increased global problems in the world. Processes related to changing historical memory in the Middle East, Syria, Iraq, Palestine-Israel, and unpleasant events in some regions of South Asia are rooted in religious and ethnic disputes and disagreements.

These disagreements have different effects on the change of consciousness of people living in these areas. On the one hand, it creates a feeling of hatred for war, and on the other hand, it creates a stratum that uses war. Religion is still used in various territorial claims and conflicts. At the same time, religious culture and spirituality for young people to fight against various harmful diseases.

Therefore, the concept of historical thinking is the most important among the problems of social time, sense of the national world, axiological direction. Social memory is the basis of historical thinking of individuals and social groups. Social memory (or "recognizable past") today represents the spiritual traces of the past and includes theoretical and ideological levels even at the level of everyday thinking of modern people. It seems that the concept of "historical thinking" is a broader concept compared to the concept of "social memory" in terms of its content, because, as we mentioned above, the concept of "memory" is closely related, and We believe that it is an important, we can even say, the central element of a much broader concept of "thinking", which consists of many interconnected elements, including memory, which together make up "thinking" as a system" [5,17]. Social memory embodied in the historical thinking of the masses is an important aspect of the spiritual history of mankind.

"Historical thinking is related to the skill of the historian. It involves using critical thinking skills to process information from the past. These skills include the strategies historians use to make sense of past events by comparing and contrasting sources of information. For example, visual materials such as art, maps, and political cartoons can be viewed. It is also possible to analyze various types of written materials other than textbooks, in addition to audio and

electronic materials. Part of this process focuses on active learning and discussion, as well as metacognition, critical thinking, and literacy skills. Sorting evidence from multiple sources is one of the distinctive features of historical thinking” [6,478-493].

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