

## CULTURAL CLASH IN KOREA AND UZBEKISTAN

**Berdiev Sukhrob**

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, teacher

**Butaeva Mokhinur Akramovna**

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, student

Tel: +998919042711

E-mail:botaevamohinur9@gmail.com

### ANNOTATION

*South Korea and Uzbekistan also cooperate in multilateral formats. Since 2007, the annual forum "Republic of Korea - Central Asia" is aimed at strengthening and expanding regional cooperation in Korea, as well as in the countries of Central Asia. In November 2011, the 5th Forum was held in Tashkent. The "Republic of Korea - Central Asia" forum aims to further develop cooperation in various fields, including IT, agriculture, medicine, e-government, energy efficiency and natural resources, construction and other fields. infrastructure, science and technology, finance and textiles. Tashkent supports Seoul's position on the Korean Peninsula and its "New Asian Diplomacy" initiative. The note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan sharply criticized the recent nuclear test of North Korea.*

**Key words:** *South Korea, Frankfurt airport, LG CNS Uzbekistan, South Korea's Inha University, Central Asia.*

### ANNOTATSIYA

*Janubiy Koreya va O'zbekiston ham ko'p tomonlama formatlarda hamkorlik qiladi. 2007 yildan buyon har yili o'tkazib kelinayotgan "Koreya Respublikasi – Markaziy Osiyo" forumi Koreyada, shuningdek, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida mintaqaviy hamkorlikni mustahkamlash va kengaytirishga qaratilgan. 2011-yil noyabr oyida Toshkent shahrida V Forum bo'lib o'tdi. "Koreya Respublikasi – Markaziy Osiyo" forumi turli sohalar, jumladan, axborot texnologiyalari, qishloq xo'jaligi, tibbiyot, elektron hukumat, energiya samaradorligi va tabiiy resurslar, qurilish va boshqa sohalaridagi hamkorlikni yanada rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. infratuzilma, fan va texnologiya, moliya va to'qimachilik. Toshkent Seulning Koreya yarim orolidagi pozitsiyasi va uning "Yangi Osiyo diplomatiyasi" tashabbusini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. O'zbekiston Tashqi ishlar vazirligi notasida Shimoliy Koreyaning yaqinda o'tkazgan yadro sinovi keskin tanqid qilingan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Janubiy Kareya, Frankfurt aeroporti, LG CNS Uzbekistan, Kareyaning Inha Universiteti, Markaziy Osiyo.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

For information: South Korea recognized the independence of Uzbekistan in December 1991, and diplomatic relations between the countries were established within a month. Most post-Soviet republics have been cautious given South Korea's close relationship with the United States, but Uzbekistan has sought active political dialogue with Seoul as a modern symbol of Asian dynamism and technological achievement. Over time, relations between Uzbekistan and South Korea have resulted in extensive bilateral political and economic cooperation. On the basis of regularly held high-level meetings between Uzbekistan and South Korea, continuous interstate dialogues have been carried out, fifteen of which were held in 1992-2016. Investment in the economy of Uzbekistan exceeds 7 billion dollars and covers the production of trade, communications, energy, light industry, pharmaceuticals, mining, petrochemicals, electronic products, and construction materials. It is of particular importance that South Korea supports the development of the Navoi free industrial economic zone. Since 2008, "Korean Air" has been carrying out cargo flights through Navoi Airport, introducing advanced technologies and an effective management system at the airport. Navoi hub currently operates more than 20 weekly flights to Seoul, Milan, Brussels, Frankfurt, Vienna, New Delhi, Mumbai, Hanoi and other cities. Recently, LG CNS Uzbekistan participated in the development of a new terminal project to be built by a Korean company for the Tashkent airport. Tashkent and Navoi airports can perform important tasks in Central Asia, such as Incheon airport for the Asia-Pacific region or Frankfurt airport for the European Union. Prime Minister Hwang, during his recent visit to Uzbekistan, together with Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev, participated in the opening ceremony of the biggest project of bilateral cooperation to date - the \$4 billion Ustyurt gas-chemical complex at the Surgil field. South Korea and Uzbekistan have also established a joint venture LG CNS Uzbekistan to support the implementation of information systems and databases for E-Government to ensure the mobility of people, businesses and government systems in Uzbekistan. Between Uzbekistan and South Korea, thousands of Uzbek small and medium business representatives work in Korean enterprises and companies and agreed on training programs. Currently, about 100,000 citizens of Uzbekistan are working in various sectors of the Korean economy and education system. Uzbekistan has invited South Korean specialists to the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications Development for the positions of deputy ministers and vice-chancellors of a number of higher educational institutions in order to more effectively introduce and develop high technologies. In 2014, South Korea's Inha University opened a branch in Tashkent focused on computer science

and high-tech engineering, with all courses conducted in English. Korea has had similar experiences in the past decades when it invited many experts from the US and Europe. Uzbekistan has the largest Korean diaspora in the former Soviet Union (more than 200,000) and ranks fourth in the world after China, Japan and the USA... Tourism from Korea to Uzbekistan, as well as cultural relations and public diplomacy is increasing. Research institutions of higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Sciences cooperate with several universities, scientific organizations and companies of South Korea. This partnership provides professional development, teaching and academic mobility, along with faculty and student exchanges. A number of joint conferences, symposia, seminars, and scientific projects were held in both republics. In May 2016, the House of Korean Culture and Art was established in Tashkent. In addition, Korean culture, including movies, cartoons and music, is becoming very popular among different generations of Uzbek society.

South Korea and Uzbekistan also cooperate in multilateral formats. Since 2007, the annual forum "Republic of Korea - Central Asia" has been aimed at strengthening and expanding regional cooperation in Korea, as well as in the countries of Central Asia. In November 2011, the 5th Forum was held in Tashkent. The Republic of Korea-Central Asia Forum aims to further develop cooperation in various fields, including the IT sector, agriculture, medicine, e-government, energy efficiency and natural resources, construction and other fields. infrastructure, science and technology, finance and textiles. Tashkent supports Seoul's position on the Korean Peninsula issues and its "New Asian Diplomacy" initiative. The note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan sharply criticized the recent nuclear test of North Korea.

***The apple of one's eye***

Meaning :Person or thing of whom one is extremely fond and proud.

Origin :Originally denoting the pupil of the eye, considered to be a globular solid body; hence extended as a symbol of something cherished and watched over.

In a sentence :Please don't say anything negative about that painting as it's the apple of Lisa's eye.

***Take someone aback***

Meaning :Shock, surprise or disconcert someone.

Origin :The frequently used passive form of the phrase (be taken aback) was adopted from a nautical terminology, describing the situation of a ship with its sails pressed back against the mast by headwind, preventing forward movement.

In a sentence :When I first met him, I was taken aback by his rude behaviour.

### ***Back to the drawing board***

Meaning :Start again to devise a new plan from the beginning because the present plan or course of action has been unsuccessful.

Origin :An architectural or engineering project is at its earliest phase when it exists only as a plan on a drawing board.

In a sentence :Our plans to acquire the new business fell through, so it's back to the drawing board.

### **Better the devil you know**

Meaning :It's wiser to deal with an undesirable but familiar person or situation than to risk a change that might lead to a situation with worse difficulties or a person whose faults you have yet to discover.

Origin :A shortened form of the mid-19th century proverbial saying better than the devil you know than the devil you don't know.

In a sentence :I don't think Matthew is the best choice for Class President but better the devil you know.

## **CONCLUSION**

South Korea is one of the most important partners of Uzbekistan. Over the past twenty years, the two republics have established strong political and economic partnership, developed a regulatory and legal framework for bilateral and multilateral cooperation. South Korea has a strong positive image in Central Asia and is among the largest investors in Uzbekistan, along with Russia, China, the United States, Japan and the European Union. The Republic of Korea - Central Asia and Central Asia and Japan represent new formats of regional and interregional cooperation. At the same time, it is important to actively implement the Uzbekistan-Korea bilateral and Central Asia-Korea multilateral agreements, and expand the scope of cooperation between the participating countries. Strong cooperation between Uzbekistan and South Korea, as well as between South Korea and Central Asia, is of vital importance for the economic and technological modernization and connectivity of the region, and close trade relations between Central Asia, South Asia, and Uzbekistan , can contribute to economic development and investment relations. Middle East and Asia-Pacific.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Adams, Laura L. "What Is Culture? Schemas and Spectacles in Uzbekistan." *Anthropology of East Europe Review* 16 (2): 65–71, 1998.
2. Ali, Muhammad. "Let Us Learn Our Inheritance: Get to Know Yourself." *AACAR Bulletin* 2 (3): 3–18, 1989.

3. Allworth, Edward A. *The Modern Uzbeks: From the Fourteenth Century to the Present; A Cultural History*, 1990.
4. Freedom House 2000. *Freedom in the World, The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1999–2000: Uzbekistan Country Report*, 2000.
5. Griffin, Keith. *Issues in Development Discussion Paper 13: The Macroeconomic Framework and Development Strategy in Uzbekistan*, 1996.
6. Human Rights Watch. *Human Rights Watch World Report 2000: Uzbekistan*, 2000.