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**THE INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION PROCESS
ON THE UNITED KINGDOM CULTURE**

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Relevance. Migration nowadays is one of the most topical problems in Europe. According to official data, by March 2020, around 313,000 more people intending to stay for 12 months or more, had moved to the UK than left it (net migration, the balance between immigration and emigration).

Aim: to show cultural infusion of each generation of emigrants from their native culture to the culture of Great Britain.

Materials and methods. Studying historical materials, analysis of the complete list of Great Britain holidays paying attention to the most popular ones, their appearance, creating diagrams and tables.

Results and discussion. Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. Migrants arrive at the UK from a great number of countries. Immigration is not a recent phenomenon and the UK has been a multicultural society for centuries. Many people in the UK descended from previous settlers and invaders such as the Romans, Vikings, Saxons and Normans. People who emigrate seek for good education, better health care and job opportunities. A very large number of refugees have come to England due to the unstable situation in their native countries.

When people emigrate, they bring some elements of their native country's culture, for example, music, art, traditions and holidays. All holidays in Britain have been analysed and the results show that after Christian holidays, which comprise 20.9%, the Jewish holidays are on the second place (19.68%). Some of them have religious origin (e.g. Purim, Passover, Sukkot, Shavuot); others are based on historical events (e.g. Yom HaShoah). The share of Muslim holidays is also considerable (9.84%) taking the 4th place. The most important of them are Prophet's Birthday (Eid Milad ul-Nabi), Eid-al-Fitr, Eid-al-Adha, holy months Ramadan and Muharram.

Conclusion. Migration is an important factor contributing to the culture of foreign nations. Every nation brings the examples of their native music, art, traditions and holidays to their new homeland. Emigrants move from one country to another but their traditions are kept alive in those countries in which they have settled and then these traditions remain for long times.