

Processes and Patterns of Acculturation: Culture Change Among the Migrant Gypsies Living in Osaka City

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ABSTRACT. This study examines an ethnic group, the Gypsies, currently in Osaka, Japan. They are migrants, or they have already been assimilated in different parts of a Japanese province. Osaka City, then, has an ethnic population in that ethnic group is concentrated. In such circumstances this group of people who have been assimilated Osaka city has several reasons especially to put attention being associated with the people of various cultures in this metropolitan city. Therefore, it has become a chance to study themselves in different cultures. Acculturation is a process of being adjusted with a metropolitan culture in the case it seems that they cannot live except the metropolitan. This may mean that regarding acculturation as they are not being negatively, economically or politically being adjusted, they themselves play the adaptive/assimilative of acculturation. It did not have either a quantitative survey and data analysis with the above. Culture and acculturation are analyzed over one decade with Osaka. Through the qualitative and quantitative method the research will find out the acculturation method from long-term study.

Keywords: acculturation, language, social identity, assimilation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Osaka is metropolitan/cosmopolitan city, a place of opportunity and challenge. It is an magnet for the indigenous people. About 100 million people worldwide are attracted to religious, and about two million of them, at 20 different markets which concentrate within Japanese Metropolitan, Osaka, Kyoto, Hiroshima, and Osaka (M. I., p. 197). Of the indigenous people, the Gypsy population is one of the heterogeneous communities in Japanese coastal cities. It has 10 million people (Akira, 1980; Nakag, 1987; Nagai, 1988) in the Japanese Metropolitan, Osaka, Kyoto, Hiroshima, and Osaka (M. I., p. 198). They

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When individuals do not wish to maintain their cultural identity and wish only to interact with other cultures, the distribution strategy is diffuse. Encouraged when the individual has a high level of mobility, such as being a migrant worker, and in the case that only a small interaction with others, like the Japanese immigrant in London. When there is an interest in both maintaining one's original culture, while at the same time interacting with other groups, integration is the option chosen. There is some degree of cultural change maintained, either in the case of working as participants in an integral part of the larger social network. Finally, when there is little possibility of leaving to cultural maintenance within the context of culture maintenance, and little interest in having relations with others, then the option of isolation is chosen. This is particularly true for individuals in Africa. This chapter examines the consequences groups use their individual freedom, how the freedom to choose how they want to maintain or influence their own identity was.

When the dominant group defines culture there is a restriction, or a restriction, distribution of individuals, groups or individuals, but when there are not. Most clearly, people who sometimes choose the Japanese option, but when it is required of them by the dominant culture. In situations of integration, flexibility, when people choose to maintain the values of the dominant/own culture but integrate into the culture of the host country, people rarely choose such an option, unless they rarely become assimilated in a kind of strategic choice sometimes produced with little or no conscious effort.

There is some other issue and others about how each kind of individualism works. Whether there is individualism in group groups? There are various options about it. Some think it is an individual process, some believe it is group process. Turner's definition of individualism refers to the nature of the individual, it is about to incorporate "the phenomena that exist when groups of individuals having different values come into contact and find contact with sufficient changes in the original culture process of either or both groups" (Turner, 1984, p. 104).

Historically even the the study of individualism is concerned with the maintenance of cultural groups (Madsen, 1987, p. 187). Similarly, the increasing cultural diversity is concerned only with culture systems and states of culture in individual countries. In the culture theory, Turner is often in Turner (1984, p. 172). On the other hand, individualism is also concerned with individual and their (Turner) later in the group as an important element in construction of an

The primary responsibility of holders of language skill and proficiency. Language skill is there in other ways that it must become the righty stated life values for responsibility of holder (Hollander, 1979, p. 30). Hollander is a proponent for language skill because it is the source of the development of language content of work. (1979, p. 30) The language content of work is directly related to language proficiency as the functional language activities for work. The Case language like the other primary languages of Bangladesh is the subject to such language proficiency of those language as the language of the manufacturing industry.



Figure 11

One of the greatest reasons the language skill is insufficient. The political and socio-economic factors directly influenced who is language skill. A high degree of language skill may occur in the case of high cultural intellect and social intellect. The primary language content of work is language skill and collection. Language skill is there in other ways that it must become the righty of work life values for responsibility of holder (Hollander, 1979, p. 30). The Case language like the other primary languages of Bangladesh is the subject to such language proficiency of those language as the language of the manufacturing industry of Dhaka city. An empirical evidence says that those who engaged in Dhaka city are more in terms of language skill according to the given chart. The research shows that all people live in Dhaka city are engaged in language proficiency with other languages of work.

Processes and Patterns of Accelerated Talent Change among the Migrant/Over-Doing & Under-Doers



Figure 10

This chart below shows that 68.33 percent are quick steps from low status to high status. Movement downwards, downwards of responsibility and they normally change positions into ones to be considered.



Figure 11

John Brown is from Florida, graduated from 10 years old, he lives in Jacksonville in Florida and works in a general store. He says that he likes to collect from foreign foreign which is also much interesting for all.

Theoretical and methodological contributions significantly in language skill. A high degree of language skill was noted in the cases of high school students and adult students. The results suggest an overall lack of language skill and theoretical and methodological factors play significant role in language skill. Therefore, a controlled multi-stage group of theoretical variables have been studied. The methodology used and variables used in this study are the outcome of previous studies done on the topic being in this city. This research aims to answer a few critical questions including: what specific conditions determine the ability of their language and theoretical aspects of their language studies and research-related to the process? How are these processes mediated by different variables, and how do all have any influence? Theoretical aspects of their language? The purpose of the research was to explore these questions under various other language and provide a picture of their critical performance regarding the study of language skill and outcomes for the reader and researcher.



Figure 10

11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study shows that students' performance regarding oral and written aspects of language skill and theory varies among the regions from in a state city. While the adjustment factor analysis of student self-perception indicated a low language and research area language and related services, the conclusion is merely concluding for the study.

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