

Bataeva K., Artemenko A. Conceptualization of military identity transition in modern sociology

The paper identifies specifics transition of military identity in the context of alternation theories of P. Berger and T. Lukman, habitus of P. Bourdieu, «the homecomer» of A. Schutz, and «cultural shock» of K. Oberg and B. Bergman. In the context of the theory of P. Berger and T. Lukman, it is necessary to distinguish between two modes of military identity – a weak form (correlated with partial secondary socialization in the army field) and a strong form (correlated with the alternation, which is accompanied by distancing from the past). In the context of Bourdieu's theory, the transition of military identity is correlated with the concept of habitus. The militant habitus can enter into a collision with the civil sociocultural context during the transition of a serviceman from the army to the civilian field. The contradiction between two habitus, which for a long time was formed in the military and civil sociocultural fields, can have a hysteresis (delay in adapting to social changes) by its effect. In the context of the theory of «cultural shock» K. Oberg and B. Bergman, the transition of military identity is correlated with the state of social anxiety and disorientation of an individual in the situation of sudden immersion in an unknown military cultural context in which the previous socio-cultural experience is no longer applicable. In the context of the concept of «the homecomer» of A. Schutz, the problem of the disparity of relevance systems actual in army and civil fields is analyzed, which can lead to a retardation of the reintegration process. It is concluded that the success of social rehabilitation of veterans largely depends on their ability to transform military identity and transpose it into a civilian context.

Key words: military identity, identity transition, habitus, alternation, cultural shock, socialization, adaptation.