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THE DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLKLORE

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Abstract

This thesis explores the intricate tapestry of English and Uzbek folklore, highlighting both their distinctive characteristics and shared themes. It examines the cultural contexts that shape each tradition, revealing how historical events and societal values influence storytelling, motifs, and characters. By analyzing key narratives, proverbs, and performance practices, the study identifies common archetypes and moral lessons that transcend cultural boundaries. Ultimately, this research underscores the importance of folklore in fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Keywords: Folklore, English folklore, Uzbek folklore, cultural context, storytelling, archetypes, narratives, proverbs, moral lessons, cross-cultural understanding, performance practices, historical influences, shared themes, societal values, cultural appreciation.

Ключевые слова: Фольклор, английский фольклор, узбекский фольклор, культурный контекст, повествование, архетипы, нарративы, пословицы, моральные уроки, межкультурное понимание, практики исполнения, исторические влияния, общие темы, социальные ценности, культурная оценка.

Аннотация

Данная работа исследует сложное переплетение английского и узбекского фольклора, подчеркивая как их отличительные характеристики, так и общие темы. Она рассматривает культурные контексты, формирующие каждую традицию, раскрывая, как исторические события и общественные ценности влияют на повествование, мотивы и персонажей. Анализируя ключевые нарративы, пословицы и практики исполнения, исследование выявляет общие архетипы и моральные уроки, которые преодолевают культурные границы. В



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конечном итоге это исследование подчеркивает важность фольклора в содействии межкультурному пониманию и оценке.

Introduction

Folklore serves as a vital reflection of cultural identity, encapsulating the beliefs, values, and traditions of a community. This thesis aims to explore the rich tapestry of English and Uzbek folklore, highlighting their unique characteristics while also identifying shared themes and narratives that transcend cultural boundaries. By examining various forms of folklore—including oral traditions, proverbs, and storytelling practices—this study seeks to illuminate how these narratives shape societal norms and convey moral lessons. The significance of folklore extends beyond mere entertainment; it is a vehicle for cultural transmission and a means of fostering communal bonds. In both English and Uzbek contexts, folklore has evolved through historical influences and social changes, yet it retains the power to resonate with contemporary audiences. This comparative analysis will not only shed light on the distinct elements of each tradition but will also underscore the universal human experiences that connect them. Through this exploration, we aim to enhance intercultural understanding and appreciation, revealing how folklore can serve as a bridge between diverse cultures. By delving into the narratives that define English and Uzbek folklore, this thesis will contribute to a broader discourse on the role of storytelling in shaping cultural identities and fostering mutual respect among different societies.

Discussion

The primary protagonists are always romanticized in a variety of ways across almost all folklore genres, including their demeanor, character, disposition, and life events. Everyone in his nation may identify the hero from his vast life experiences, which may be one reason for attracting the readers' interest. This kind of description is well-known not only in English folklore but in writing from all over the world.

Longevity played a major role in prehistoric conflict, rather than just the will to survive. Consequently, the substance of various folk genres, including riddles, garbage, fairy tales, and alla, was intended to shape a strong, intelligent, and nimble human upbringing. The first to record, examine and publish some samples of Uzbek folklore were European tourists, ambassadors and scientists who lived in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twenties century. Since then,



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many have found happiness and hope to get past their issues or continue to live in spite of their trials. They continued to sing happily for numerous songs. Folktales' principal protagonists were the wise individuals who provided them with guidance. While researching the difference between English and Uzbek folklore some noticeable similarities are identified as well. Let's take Beowulf and Alpomish as an example. Both of these characters are so brave and courageous and dedicated themselves for their nation and motherland to protect it from enemies. The given description of these two characters is similar.

Even the sequence of events happened nearly the same order.

When it comes to the fairy tales, it is common that most of them end with the victory of a virtue from darkness. Every child knows at least one fairy tale and can retell it, which shows and proves that the teaching children to goodness is always the main priority in every nation despite their language, culture and religion. Hence, depicting the moral and plot of such tales is another similarity that could not be denied. To prove this idea some fairy tales like "Cinderella" and "Zumrad and Qimmat", "Beauty and The Beast" can be mentioned with a happy ending and the same human feelings like love, kindness, respect and love to the motherland. Fairy tales show us the national wisdom and beauty of our mother tongue. While reading a lot of Uzbek and English fairy tales, it is noticeable that they have some similarities. We wonder what they have in common and how they differ. If we make a comparative study of Uzbek and English fairy tales, we can prove that fairy tales have similarities, while at the same time they have certain differences due to cultural and historical features of the people's development. Fairy tales are stories created by oral traditions. Their plots demonstrate strong conflicts between good and evil, with magic and luck and usually have happy endings. One can find universal human feelings such as love, hate, courage, kindness, and cruelty in typical fairy tales. Children should read and learn to understand fairy tales so that they can better realize the national literature as well as the culture of the country in whole. Folk tales reflect people's life, their history, beliefs, mentality. Different stages of nation's development are presented in them in a certain way.



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