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aniqlanishi mumkin. Masalan, biror kishi so'zlovchini qo'rqitib yuborsa, hayratlantirsa, uyaltirsa "Qurib ketmagure", "O'lmagure" deya salbiy ma'nodagi so'zni inkor orqali ijobiy ma'noda ishlatishadi.

Qarg'ishlar, nafaqat insonlar nutqida balki o'zbek xalq ertaklarida, badiiy asarlarida ham uchratishimiz mumkin. (O'tkir Hoshimov "Dunyoning ishlari", G'ofur G'ulom "Shum bola") Ammo, og'zaki nutqdagi qarg'ishlarning emotsional holati yozuvdigidan ancha yuqori hisoblanadi. Ko'rib turibmizki, sotsiolingvistik tahlil muhim axborot manbaidir. Xulosa qilib aytganda, til ijtimoiy me'yor va qadriyatlarining aksi va ta'sir etuvchisidir. U ta'lim, siyosat va ommaviy axborot vositalari kabi turli ijtimoiy kontekstlarda muhim rol o'ynaydi, jamiyat e'tiqodlari, munosabatlari va kuch dinamikasini shakllantiradi. Tilning o'zgarishi ijtimoiy omillar, jumladan, ijtimoiy, madaniy va texnologik o'zgarishlar ta'sirida bo'lgan tabiiy jarayondir. Til evolyutsiyasini shakllantirishda jamiyatning til o'zgarishiga munosabati va qabul qilinishi muhim hisoblanadi. Til va jamiyat o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni tushunish inklyuziv til amaliyotini targ'ib qilish va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni rag'batlantirish uchun juda muhimdir.

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NATIONAL-CULTURAL SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRYTALES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek ertaklaridagi milliy-madaniy o'xshashliklar va farqlar tahlil qilingan. Ingliz ertaklarida, asosan, individuallik, jasorat va aql-zakovat ulug'lanadi, o'zbek ertaklari esa jamiyat, oila va an'anaviy qadriyatlar ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Har ikki madaniyatga oid ertaklarda yaxshilik va yomonlik, ezgulik va yovuzlik, sevgi, do'stlik va adolat kabi umumiy tushunchalar mavjud bo'lib, ular orqali jamiyatning asosiy qadriyatlari aks ettiriladi. Maqolada bu ertaklar orqali milliy o'ziga xoslikni ifodalash va o'zaro madaniy tushunishni o'rganishga yordam berilishi e'tirof etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy madaniyat, madaniy farqlar, ertaklar, ingliz ertaklari, o'zbek ertaklari, qahramonlar, ramziylik, an'analar, xalq og'zaki ijodi, axloqiy qadriyatlar

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются национально-культурные сходства и различия в английских и узбекских сказках. Английские сказки часто подчеркивают индивидуализм, смелость и остроумие, в то время как узбекские сказки акцентируют внимание на важности сообщества, семьи и традиционных ценностей. Обе культуры имеют общие темы, такие как борьба добра и зла, любовь, дружба и справедливость, отражающие ключевые ценности их обществ. Статья помогает понять, как через сказки выражается национальная идентичность и способствует межкультурному пониманию.

Ключевые слова: национальная культура, культурные различия, сказки, английские сказки, узбекские сказки, герои, символика, традиции, фольклор, моральные ценности.

Abstract. This article explores the national-cultural similarities and differences in English and Uzbek fairytales. English fairytales often emphasize individualism, courage, and wit, while Uzbek fairytales highlight the importance of community, family, and traditional values. Both cultures share common themes such as good vs. evil, love, friendship, and justice, reflecting the core values of their societies. The article provides insight into how national identity is expressed through these tales, fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Key words: national culture, cultural differences, fairytales, english fairytales, uzbek fairytales, heroes, symbolism, traditions, folklore, moral values.

The modality category in both English and Uzbek fairy tales serves as a linguistic tool that reflects and reinforces cultural norms, values, and beliefs. While there are similarities in how modality is used to convey essential themes, significant differences also emerge, highlighting the unique cultural contexts from which these tales originate. Both English and Uzbek fairy tales utilize modality to express necessity, obligation, and possibility, which are central to the development of the narrative and the moral lessons embedded within the stories. For instance, in both cultures, modal verbs and phrases like "must," "should," "need to," and their equivalents in Uzbek, such as "kerak" and "lozim," are frequently employed to convey a sense of duty, moral obligation, or essential actions that the characters must undertake to achieve their goals or fulfill their destinies.

In the English fairy tale "Cinderella," the protagonist is often depicted as someone who must endure hardship and should maintain her kindness despite the cruelty she faces. Similarly, in the Uzbek tale "Zumrad va Qimmat," the characters are required to fulfill specific duties, where "kerak" is used to express the necessity of completing tasks that align with societal and familial expectations.

These similarities suggest a shared human experience in which moral imperatives and societal expectations play crucial roles in shaping individual behavior. Both English and Uzbek fairy tales use modality to instruct and guide the audience, especially younger listeners, on the importance of adhering to these values. Despite the overarching similarities, the use of modality in English and Uzbek fairy tales also reveals distinct cultural differences. These differences are primarily rooted in the contrasting cultural values and social structures of the two societies.

In many English fairy tales, the emphasis is on individualism, personal autonomy, and the protagonist's journey towards self-discovery and success. The use of modality often reflects this focus on the individual. "For example, in "Jack and the Beanstalk," Jack must take risks and needs to use his wits to overcome the giant, ultimately securing his and his mother's future [1]". The necessity here is closely tied to personal ambition and the pursuit of success, reflecting a cultural value placed on self-reliance and individual achievement.

In contrast, Uzbek fairy tales often emphasize communal values, family honor, and social harmony. The modality in these tales frequently reflects the importance of fulfilling one's role within the family and community. In "Alpomish," for example, the hero must embark on a perilous journey, not merely for personal glory but to fulfill his duty to his family and tribe. The use of "kerak" or "lozim" in this context underscores the collective responsibilities that the hero must bear, highlighting the cultural value placed on social cohesion and duty. Characters are frequently faced with choices, and the modality used reflects the importance of making the right decisions to achieve success. In

contrast, Uzbek fairy tales use modality to emphasize the importance of duty, honor, and social responsibility. The necessity to act in a certain way is often framed within the context of fulfilling one's obligations to family and community, reflecting a collectivist culture where individual actions are seen as part of a larger social fabric.

In both English and Uzbek fairy tales, modality plays a crucial role in conveying central motifs such as heroism, justice, morality, and social responsibility. However, the way these motifs are linguistically framed through modality reflects the differing cultural values and social structures of each tradition. This section offers a comparative analysis of how modality is used to express these motifs in both cultures, drawing attention to the similarities and differences that emerge.

1. Heroism

In English fairy tales, heroism is often depicted through the protagonist's journey towards self-discovery and personal achievement. The modality used in these narratives frequently emphasizes individual courage and determination. "For example, in "Jack and the Beanstalk," Jack must climb the beanstalk and confront the giant, which serves as a test of his bravery and resourcefulness [2]". The use of "must" here underscores the necessity of individual action in overcoming challenges, reflecting the cultural value placed on self-reliance and personal success. In contrast, Uzbek fairy tales present heroism within the context of communal duty and social obligation. For instance, in "Alpomish," the hero has to embark on a perilous journey not just for personal glory, but to fulfill his responsibilities to his family and tribe. The modality here, expressed through "kerak" (must) or "lozim" (necessary), reflects the importance of fulfilling one's role within the community, emphasizing collective well-being over individual ambition. While both English and Uzbek tales use modality to express heroism, the underlying cultural values differ significantly. English fairy tales focus on individualistic ideals, where the hero's journey is one of personal growth and achievement. Uzbek fairy tales, on the other hand, highlight the importance of social duty and the hero's role in ensuring the collective success and harmony of the community.

2. Justice and Morality

Justice and morality in English fairy tales are often portrayed through the protagonist's adherence to a personal moral code, which is frequently tested by external challenges. In "Snow White," for instance, Snow White must escape from the Queen's jealousy to preserve her life and purity. The modality "must" highlights the moral imperative for Snow White to protect herself, reinforcing the theme that justice is achieved through personal virtue and resilience. In Uzbek fairy tales, justice and morality are more closely tied to social harmony and the maintenance of order within the community. For example, in "Zumrad va Qimmat," the character of Zumrad has to endure hardships to ultimately restore justice and balance within her family. The use of "kerak" in this context reflects the cultural expectation that one must bear suffering and uphold moral integrity for the greater good of the community.

The modality used to express justice and morality in English and Uzbek fairy tales reveals a key cultural difference: English tales often frame these concepts within the context of individual moral choices, whereas Uzbek tales emphasize the communal consequences of maintaining justice. In English fairy tales, modality underscores the protagonist's personal responsibility to adhere to a moral code ("must"), while in Uzbek tales, modality reflects the societal obligation to maintain harmony and justice ("kerak").

In conclusion, the exploration of national-cultural similarities and differences in English and Uzbek fairytales reveals the deep-rooted values, beliefs, and traditions that shape the narratives of both cultures. Fairytales, as a reflection of society, offer a glimpse into the worldviews, moral teachings, and historical experiences that each nation cherishes and passes down through generations. English fairytales, with their emphasis on individualism, the triumph of wit, and moral integrity, often portray a world where characters overcome obstacles through personal courage and cleverness.

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