

## ANALYZING THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES

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**Annotation:** *This topic explores the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek fairy tales. It highlights how cultural contexts shape storytelling elements, themes, and character archetypes in each tradition. The study examines narrative structures, moral lessons, and the use of magical elements, providing insights into the values and beliefs of both cultures.*

*Keywords:*

- Fairy tales*
- English literature*
- Uzbek literature*
- Cultural comparison*
- Narrative structure*
- Themes*
- Character archetypes*
- Moral lessons*
- Magical realism*
- Storytelling traditions*

Fairy tales serve as a mirror reflecting the cultural values, beliefs, and traditions of societies. They are not merely stories for children; they encapsulate the essence of a culture's moral framework and social norms. This article aims to explore the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek fairy tales, drawing on various scholarly references to provide a comprehensive analysis.

The historical and cultural backgrounds of England and Uzbekistan significantly shape their fairy tales. According to Musakulov A. (1995), the rich

heritage of Uzbek folk lyrics is deeply intertwined with the nation's history, reflecting its unique cultural identity. In contrast, English fairy tales, as noted by Jacobs J. (1994), often draw from a blend of medieval folklore and later literary adaptations, showcasing the evolution of storytelling in England.

Both English and Uzbek fairy tales share common themes such as heroism, morality, and the supernatural. For instance, Kerven R. (2008) highlights how English fairy tales often feature characters who embark on quests, facing moral dilemmas that ultimately lead to personal growth. Similarly, Uzbek tales often emphasize the importance of wisdom and bravery, showcasing protagonists who navigate challenges to uphold justice and honor. The thematic parallels reveal a shared human experience, despite cultural differences.

The narrative techniques employed in both traditions also warrant examination. S. Khalilova discusses the oral storytelling tradition prevalent in both cultures, emphasizing how tales are passed down through generations. According to Khalilova (2024), "Folk tales reflect people's life, their history, beliefs, mentality. Different stages of nation's development are presented in them in a certain way" (p.366). Thus, folk tales are essential in understanding the collective journey and wisdom of society. This oral tradition not only preserves cultural heritage but also allows for variations in storytelling, reflecting the storyteller's personal touch. The structure of fairy tales in both cultures often follows a similar pattern: an introduction, a conflict, and a resolution, which serves to engage the audience and convey moral lessons.

A comparative analysis of specific fairy tales reveals both similarities and unique cultural adaptations. For example, Jalilovna's research in the European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education highlights how both English and Uzbek tales often feature magical creatures and moral lessons, yet the cultural context shapes their portrayal. In English tales, characters like fairies and witches often embody specific moral lessons, while in Uzbek tales, figures such as djinn and wise elders play crucial roles in guiding the protagonist.

In conclusion, the exploration of English and Uzbek fairy tales reveals a rich tapestry of cultural narratives that share common themes while also reflecting distinct cultural identities. Understanding these tales fosters greater appreciation for the values and traditions that shape societies. As we delve into these stories, we uncover not only the similarities and differences between cultures but also the universal truths that bind us together.

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