



## MORALITY FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLK TALES

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**Abstract:** *Folklore works' themes and characters provoke universal emotions and reverberate across cultural boundaries. People can cultivate empathy, awareness of various viewpoints, sensitivity, and appreciation for cultural differences by immersing themselves in Uzbek and English folklore. Studying Uzbek and English folktales offers a special chance to develop international communication abilities. People can have a greater understanding of cultural variety, foster cross-cultural relationships, and successfully communicate in a globalized society by learning about the cultural heritage and storytelling customs of many nations. Embracing the richness and diversity of folklore is not only a means of preserving cultural heritage, but also a way to strengthen mutual understanding and harmonious intercultural relations. In both Uzbek and English, colorism words are crucial in shaping and exposing a character's personality.*

**Keywords:** *folk tales, Uzbek, English, cultural differences, international correlation, imaginative, moral*

**Аннотация:** *Темы и персонажи фольклорных произведений вызывают универсальные эмоции и находят отклик за пределами культурных границ. Погружение в узбекский и английский фольклор позволяет развивать эмпатию, понимание различных точек зрения, чуткость и уважение к культурным различиям.*

*Изучение узбекских и английских народных сказок предоставляет уникальную возможность для развития навыков международной коммуникации. Изучение культурного наследия и традиций рассказывания историй многих народов способствует лучшему пониманию культурного многообразия, развитию межкультурных связей и успешному общению в глобализованном обществе. Осознание богатства и разнообразия фольклора – это не только способ сохранения культурного наследия, но и путь к укреплению взаимопонимания и гармоничных межкультурных отношений. Как в узбекском, так и в английском языках, слова, обозначающие цвет кожи, играют решающую роль в формировании и раскрытии личности персонажа.*

***Ключевые слова:** народные сказки, узбекский, английский, культурные различия, международная взаимосвязь, образность, мораль.*

There has been probably almost everyone who had heard fairytales since they were young. They are present in all languages and cultures. Countries and storytellers have undergone significant transformations over time. Fairytales are today an essential component of children's literature, although in the past they were usually violent tales with tragic conclusions. They teach us life lessons, spark our imaginations, and introduce us to literature. They are cautions discovered from a safe distance. Although fairy tales have undergone significant variation, most of them share a structure and a set of linguistic characteristics. Repeating words, numbers, or phrases can highlight a point or provide a mystical, dramatic effect. **"Long ago," "far, far away," "once upon a time"...** Our inner kid wakes and

something amazing happens as soon as these words are said. While "they lived happily ever after" has its variations worldwide, endings vary equally. *"And if they didn't die, they're still alive today"* is a common conclusion to German fairytales. *"The cat in the valley lost its tail, end of fairytale"* is an Icelandic proverb. *"Bravo to the one who listened till the end"* is a common way for Russian fairy tales to conclude. Alternatively, the narrator may emerge at the very end of the story and say something like, *"I was at the wedding, I drank mead and wine there; it ran down my moustache, but didn't go into my mouth!"* While myths, legends, and fables have served a variety of reasons, including religious, heroic, and/or moral ones, fairy tales and folktales have always primarily sought to amuse their audience. All facets of the natural world were explained via myths. For instance, the Ancient Greeks thought that Helios rode his chariot across the sky, pulling the sun with him, long before science was invented. Later, Roman authors confused Apollo with Helios, while the Greeks did not. Legends are stories and ballads about people, both men and women, who were elevated by their valiant actions. Today, the word "legend" has become commonplace. For instance, football players and cricket players who have had a successful playing career are referred to as legends; we may refer to a friend as a legend if they accomplish something noteworthy, or we may use it ironically or in jest to describe completing a straightforward task. Fables are short stories that concretely convey a moral "truth" that is easy to recall. They typically feature animal characters. There are a lot of fantastic stories about these helpers in the folklore of the two countries. Because certain characteristics of epic assistance are discussed in terms of beliefs, lifestyle, and religion.

Mythical birds, giants, and other aids can be found in legend. But each country is distinct and has its own. When reading folktales about various animals, such as the truth-telling bird, there are several instances of animals that are helpful or appreciative, helper, magical helper, animals with human characteristics, animal kingdoms, weddings, thankful beasts, animal-to-human marriages, animals like dragons, magic weddings, and the like are all common in various countries. Then creatures and other fantastical concepts. In English fairy tales, there are giants, elves, fairies, brownies, boggarts, and helpers. The Black Bull of Norroway, boggarts, ogres, trolls, legendary birds, and other fairies assist in the English fairy tale. Hizr is one of a number of characters in Uzbek folklore imagery that appear as patrons. Red Ettin is one example of a monster that appears in folklore directly associated to mythology. The three sorts of mythological heroes that are directly related to mythology are patron, supernatural aide, and assistant. The complex fabric of myths, legends, and fairy tales that have been passed down from generation to generation is what defines English folklore. English folklore is replete with tales of knights, dragons, and magical forests that convey themes of bravery, chivalry, and morality. Uzbek folklore, on the other hand, is deeply rooted in Central Asian customs and includes epic poetry, tales of legendary heroes like Alpamish, and moral principles that highlight social ideals through fairy tales. By gaining an understanding of the cultural subtleties, values, and storytelling techniques specific to each tradition, studying English and Uzbek folklore can greatly enhance intercultural communication abilities. People can learn more about the philosophical, social, and historical underpinnings of other cultures by interacting

with the stories and symbolism found in these folklore works. In turn, this fosters effective intercultural communication and relationships as well as the development of empathy, respect, and an open mind toward various viewpoints. People can increase their cultural understanding, sensitivity, and adaptability by learning English and Uzbek folklore. They can also acquire the skills needed to confidently and respectfully negotiate cross-cultural relationships. People can overcome communication gaps, develop trust, and form deep connections with individuals from different origins by acknowledging fundamental themes and human experiences that cut across cultural borders. The values, beliefs, and customs of communities all over the world are shaped by the study of folklore from various cultural traditions, which is ultimately a strong instrument for promoting international understanding, empathy, and cooperation in an increasingly interconnected world. Folklore is a cultural asset that protects the common knowledge, values, and customs of many civilizations worldwide. The folklore of various cultures, including English and Uzbek, provides distinctive perspectives on the beliefs, practices, and narrative traditions that have molded these societies throughout the ages. The distinctive qualities of English and Uzbek folklore works and their significant influence on the growth of intercultural communication skills will be discussed in this essay. We hope to demonstrate how studying and appreciating folklore may improve intercultural understanding, empathy, and communication skills in an increasingly interconnected world by delving into the rich tales, myths, and legends of these two cultural traditions. Features of English folklore: Based on a rich oral storytelling history, English folklore consists of numerous

stories, myths, and legends. Magic, bravery, and morality are prevalent themes, and well-known figures like Robin Hood and King Arthur have enthralled audiences for generations. English literature, art, and popular culture were significantly impacted by these tales, which were frequently passed down through ballads and literary works. Particular characteristics of Uzbek folklore On the other hand, strong oral art, stories, songs, and poetry that capture the traditional values and customs of the Uzbek people are what define Uzbek folk art. Uzbek folklore is dominated by themes of love, bravery, and spirituality, which are conveyed through a variety of artistic mediums, including dance, music, and storytelling. Uzbek folklore uses these resources to maintain Uzbek society's cultural identity and legacy. Impact on intercultural communication skills: Learning about and interacting with folklore from various cultures, such as Uzbek and English folklore, offers important insights into the growth of intercultural communication skills. People can gain a greater appreciation, empathy, and knowledge of other cultures by comprehending the values, beliefs, and customs ingrained in these folkloric pieces.

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