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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF FAIRY TALES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article examines the linguocultural features of English and Uzbek folk fairy tales through a comparative approach. Fairy tales are considered not only as literary works but also as cultural texts that reflect the worldview, traditions, values, and social norms of a nation. The study analyzes linguistic elements such as lexical units, stylistic devices, narrative structures, and symbolic images that carry cultural meanings. Special attention is given to traditional formulas, character systems, and moral values embedded in both English and Uzbek fairy tales. The findings show that despite sharing universal themes, fairy tales differ significantly due to cultural and historical contexts.

Keywords: linguoculturology, fairy tales, culture, folklore, national identity, narrative structure, symbolism, comparative analysis.

Introduction. Fairy tales are one of the oldest and most widespread genres of folklore. They serve as a mirror of a nation's cultural identity, reflecting its beliefs, traditions, and moral values. Through fairy tales, generations inherit cultural knowledge and social norms.

Language plays a crucial role in preserving and transmitting culture. Therefore, the study of fairy tales from a linguocultural perspective provides valuable insights into how language encodes cultural meanings.

Linguoculturology, as an interdisciplinary field, explores the interaction between language and culture. In this context, fairy tales represent a rich source for analyzing how cultural concepts are embedded in linguistic forms.

Linguoculturology focuses on the relationship between language and cultural phenomena. It studies how cultural values, beliefs, and traditions are expressed through language.

Fairy tales are particularly important in linguocultural studies because they: Preserve archaic language forms; Reflect collective consciousness; Encode cultural symbols and archetypes; Transmit moral and ethical values.

Scholars argue that fairy tales function as "cultural codes" that help interpret a nation's worldview. They contain culturally marked vocabulary, metaphors, and narrative patterns.

Uzbek fairy tales are deeply rooted in the traditions and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. They reflect collectivism, respect for elders, and strong moral values.

Cultural Values and Mentality. Uzbek fairy tales emphasize: Hospitality; Respect for elders; Patience and perseverance; Honesty and justice.

These values are central to Uzbek culture and are consistently reinforced through storytelling.





Character System. Typical characters include: Kings (padishah); Poor but kind heroes; Giants (dev); Fairies (pari).

These characters reflect historical social structures and mythological beliefs. Linguistic Features: Uzbek fairy tales use specific stylistic formulas. “Bor ekan, yo‘q ekan...” (Once there was, once there was not); “Qadim zamonda...” (In ancient times...);

These expressions serve as genre markers and create a narrative atmosphere. Symbolism and Cultural Codes. Objects and actions often carry symbolic meanings: Journey → personal growth; Tests → moral evaluation; Magical helpers → divine support.

Linguocultural Features of English Fairy Tales. English fairy tales also reflect cultural values but differ in their emphasis and narrative style.

Individualism and Independence. English fairy tales often highlight: Personal initiative, independence, courage and self-reliance, heroes are usually active agents who shape their own destiny.

Magical and Supernatural Elements. Common elements include: Witches, dragons, enchanted objects, talking animals. These elements reflect European mythological traditions.

Traditional Narrative Formulas. English fairy tales typically begin with: “Once upon a time...”. This formula signals the fictional and timeless nature of the story.

Moral and Ethical Themes. Key themes include: Justice, good vs evil, reward and punishment. Unlike Uzbek tales, the focus is often on individual moral responsibility.

A comparative study reveals both similarities and differences between English and Uzbek fairy tales. Similarities: Both emphasize moral education; Presence of good and evil conflict; Use of traditional narrative formulas; Inclusion of magical elements.

Differences: Uzbek tales reflect collectivism; English tales emphasize individualism; Character types differ based on cultural context; Linguistic expressions and metaphors are culture-specific; Narrative focus varies: social harmony vs personal success.

The differences observed in fairy tales are rooted in historical, social, and cultural contexts. Uzbek society traditionally values community and social harmony, which is reflected in its fairy tales. In contrast, Western cultures often prioritize individuality and personal achievement.

Linguistically, fairy tales demonstrate how language serves as a carrier of culture. Cultural meanings are embedded in words, phrases, and narrative structures, making linguocultural analysis essential for deeper understanding.

In conclusion, English and Uzbek fairy tales are rich sources of cultural and linguistic information. While they share universal themes such as the triumph of good over evil, their linguocultural features differ significantly.





Uzbek fairy tales emphasize collective values, tradition, and moral integrity, whereas English fairy tales focus on individuality, independence, and personal success. Linguoculturological analysis helps reveal these differences and highlights the role of language in shaping cultural identity.

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