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AXIOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTOCULTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN FAIRYTALE HEROES

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Abstract. This article presents a comparative analysis of the axiological and linguocultural features of English and Uzbek fairy-tale characters. Fairy-tale heroes are interpreted as important cultural units that reflect the values, traditions, customs, and worldview of a nation. The study examines in detail the speech characteristics, national identity, and moral values embodied in these characters.

Keywords: fairy tale, character, axiology, linguoculture, folklore, values, English fairy tales, Uzbek fairy tales.

Аннотация. В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ аксиологических и лингвокультурологических особенностей персонажей английских и узбекских сказок. Сказочные герои рассматриваются как важные культурные единицы, отражающие ценности, традиции и мировоззрение народа. В ходе исследования подробно освещаются речевые особенности персонажей, их национальный характер и нравственные ценности.

Ключевые слова: сказка, герой, аксиология, лингвокультура, фольклор, ценность, английские сказки, узбекские сказки.

Introduction

Folklore is one of the most important phenomena reflecting the historical memory and cultural heritage of a nation. Formed and developed over centuries, this sphere undoubtedly occupies a special place in the hearts of people of all ages. In particular, fairy tales represent the moral views, social values, and national mentality of a people. Although English and Uzbek fairy tales were formed in different cultural environments, they share universal values such as the struggle between good and evil, justice, courage, and honesty.

The relevance of this article lies in revealing the linguocultural characteristics of a nation through fairy-tale characters and analyzing the axiological features embodied in them, which has become increasingly significant in modern philological research.

The aim of the research is to conduct a comparative study of the axiological and linguocultural aspects of English and Uzbek fairy-tale characters. In addition, the study seeks to identify national values and cultural stereotypes expressed in the speech and behavior of these characters.

Methods

The research employed comparative-typological, linguocultural, and semantic analysis methods. English folk tales such as “Jack and the Beanstalk,” “Cinderella,” and “Robin Hood,” as well as Uzbek folk tales including “Zumrad and Qimmat,” “The Rich Man and the Servant,” and “Magic Club” (“Ur To‘qmoq”), were analyzed. The speech, behavior, and character systems of the heroes were studied through an axiological approach.

The linguocultural analysis focused on the use of language units, metaphors, proverbs, and ethical expressions specific to national culture in the speech of fairy-tale characters. In addition, the social status of the characters and cultural stereotypes were selected as important objects of the study.

In particular, the image of Jack in English fairy tales is interpreted as a symbol of courage, risk-taking, and independence. In “Jack and the Beanstalk,” the hero’s struggle against the giant reflects such English values as individualism and determination. Likewise, the ideas of kindness, patience, and justice in “Cinderella” demonstrate the priority of moral purity and goodness in English culture. The

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character of Robin Hood represents social equality and freedom, as he is portrayed as a just hero helping the poor and oppressed.

In Uzbek folk tales, however, characters are often based on values such as collectivism, respect for elders, and diligence. For example, in "Zumrad and Qimmat," Zumrad's modesty, patience, and politeness are portrayed as the ideal image of an Uzbek girl, while Qimmat is represented as a negative character because of her laziness and rudeness. In "The Rich Man and the Servant," the wisdom and intelligence of an ordinary person are valued above wealth, showing the high appreciation of honesty and intelligence among the people. In "Magic Club" ("Ur To'qmoq"), justice is ultimately established through a magical object, reflecting the people's belief in truth and fairness.

The linguocultural analysis also examined the use of culturally specific expressions, metaphors, proverbs, and ethical units. In English fairy tales, expressions such as "fortune favors the brave" praise courage and risk-taking, whereas in Uzbek tales proverbs like "Do good and throw it into the sea" strengthen the ideas of kindness and generosity. Furthermore, while individual success occupies an important place in English fairy tales, family and collective values are more dominant in Uzbek tales.

Moreover, the social status of the characters and cultural stereotypes were analyzed as research objects. In English fairy tales, kings, knights, and independent heroes frequently appear as active figures, whereas Uzbek fairy tales more often portray wise old men, hardworking young men, and intelligent girls. This demonstrates that the fairy tales of both nations are closely connected with their historical-cultural worldview and moral values.

Results

The results of the analysis revealed that English fairy-tale characters are often portrayed as symbols of individualism, independence, and courage. For example, the character of Jack is depicted as a risk-taking and initiative-driven hero. In English fairy tales, the speech of the characters is generally characterized by short and direct expressions.

In contrast, Uzbek fairy-tale characters are distinguished by values such as collectivism, respect for elders, patience, and diligence. The character of Zumrad is portrayed as a polite, kind, and patient girl. The active use of proverbs and wise sayings in Uzbek fairy tales serves as a reflection of national culture through language.

In the fairy tales of both nations, the triumph of good over evil is interpreted as the central idea. However, clear differences in national mentality and cultural worldview can be observed in the characterization of the heroes.

Discussion

The results indicate that fairy-tale characters embody the axiological views of a nation. In English fairy tales, personal success and freedom are praised as important values, whereas in Uzbek fairy tales, family, kindness, and social harmony occupy a central place. These differences are closely related to the historical development and social environment of the two nations.

From a linguocultural perspective, the speech characteristics of fairy-tale characters reflect the worldview and way of thinking of the people. The figurative expressions and proverbs used in Uzbek fairy tales express the wisdom of the nation, while the simplicity and pragmatism found in English fairy tales demonstrate features characteristic of English culture.

Conclusion

In conclusion, English and Uzbek fairy-tale characters represent important linguocultural units that reflect the cultural values of their respective nations. Through their axiological features, a people's moral norms, worldview, and social ideals are revealed.

This study demonstrates the relevance of examining fairy tales from a linguocultural perspective and provides a scientific basis for future comparative research involving the fairy tales of other nations.

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