

ENGLISH AND UZBEK STORYTELLING

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Annotatsiya .Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek hikoyachiligining tarixiy rivoji, asosiy mavzulari, badiiy uslubi hamda qahramonlar tizimini qiyosiy tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot ingliz hikoyalarida psixologik chiqurlik, individualizm va tahliliy yondashuv ustuvor bo‘lishini, o‘zbek hikoyachiligidagi esa milliy qadriyatlar, ma’naviylik va obrazlarning xalqona tasviri asosiy o‘rinni egallashini ko‘rsatadi. Maqola ikki adabiyotning umumiyligi va farqli jihatlarini yoritib, ularning badiiy merosini chiqur anglashga xizmat qiladi.

Annotation. This annotation summarizes a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek storytelling. The article explores their historical development, thematic diversity, stylistic features, and character representation. It highlights that English storytelling is characterized by psychological depth, individualism, and analytical narrative techniques, while Uzbek storytelling emphasizes national values, emotional expression, and culturally rooted imagery. The study provides insights into both literatures and enhances understanding of their artistic significance.

Аннотация. В данной аннотации представлено краткое содержание сравнительного анализа английского и узбекского повествовательного искусства. В статье рассматриваются историческое развитие, основные темы, художественный стиль и система персонажей. Показано, что английские рассказы отличаются психологической глубиной и индивидуалистическим подходом, тогда как узбекская проза основана на национальных традициях, эмоциональности и яркой образности. Исследование помогает глубже понять художественную ценность обеих литератур

Kalit so‘zlar: ingliz hikoyachiligi, o‘zbek hikoyachiligi, qiyosiy tahlil, badiiy uslub, mavzular tizimi, qahramon obrazi, psixologik chuqurlik, milliy qadriyatlar, folklor an’analari, adabiy meros.

Keywords: English storytelling, Uzbek storytelling, comparative analysis, literary style, thematic diversity, character development, psychological depth, cultural identity, folklore traditions, literary heritage.

Ключевые слова: английское повествование, узбекское повествование, сравнительный анализ, художественный стиль, тематическое разнообразие, образ героя, психологическая глубина, национальные ценности, фольклорные традиции, литературное наследие.

Introduction. English and Uzbek storytelling traditions have developed over many centuries and represent two rich literary worlds shaped by different cultures, histories, and social conditions, yet both share the universal goal of exploring human nature through artistic narration. The origins of English storytelling go back to medieval literature, where Geoffrey Chaucer’s works demonstrated early narrative techniques, character diversity, and realistic

depictions of human behavior. Over time, English prose evolved significantly through the influence of writers such as Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, and later Edgar Allan Poe, whose mastery of suspense and psychological precision gave the short story a modern structure. In the twentieth century, authors like Katherine Mansfield, James Joyce, Somerset Maugham, and Roald Dahl deepened the psychological dimension of storytelling, introduced fragmented and experimental narrative forms, and contributed to the diversity of themes ranging from social conflict to existential questions.

Uzbek storytelling, meanwhile, emerged from strong oral traditions that include epics like “Alpomish,” folk tales, anecdotes, and historical legends, all of which shaped the national sense of imagery, moral values, and poetic expression. The rise of modern Uzbek prose began with the Jadid movement, when writers such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho‘lpon, and Fitrat introduced new narrative styles, social concerns, and the idea of national awakening. During the Soviet era, the works of Oybek, G‘afur G‘ulom, Said Ahmad, and Shukur Xolmirzayev expanded Uzbek storytelling with themes related to human dignity, social change, moral dilemmas, and the psychological struggles of individuals living between tradition and modernity. After independence, contemporary authors like Erkin A’zam, Nazar Eshonqul, and Xurshid Do‘stmuhamed enriched the genre through philosophical reflections, symbolic imagery, and modernist narrative forms that address spiritual crisis, identity, and the impact of globalization.

Thematically, English storytelling often explores the complexities of individualism, the tension between personal freedom and social expectations, the inner turmoil of characters facing moral dilemmas, and the subtle

psychological conflicts that shape human relationships. Social class differences, colonial history, fantasy, mystery, and emotional isolation frequently appear as central subjects, giving English literature a tone of critical observation and analytical depth. In contrast, Uzbek storytelling places great emphasis on cultural identity, national traditions, spirituality, and the moral foundation of society. Stories often depict the everyday lives of ordinary people, their connection to family and community, and the struggle to preserve dignity and humanity in the face of social challenges. Values such as honesty, compassion, loyalty, and respect for elders play a significant role in shaping the narrative.

Stylistically, English storytelling is characterized by concise language, symbolic expression, irony, psychological realism, and sometimes fragmented time sequences that encourage readers to interpret subtle hints and hidden meanings. Uzbek storytelling tends to use more vivid descriptions, emotional intensity, poetic imagery, and dialogues influenced by oral folklore, creating a warm and expressive atmosphere that reflects the cultural spirit of the people. Characters in English stories are often individuals searching for identity, confronting inner conflicts, or challenging societal norms, while Uzbek characters tend to be closely linked to collective values, family responsibilities, and moral expectations, representing harmony, humanity, and social cohesion.

Despite their differences, both English and Uzbek storytelling traditions complement each other by offering diverse artistic perspectives on universal human experiences. They reveal how cultural background shapes narrative style, how history influences themes, and how literature becomes a mirror of society.

Conclusion. The comparative study of English and Uzbek storytelling demonstrates the rich diversity and depth of literary traditions shaped by distinct historical, cultural, and social contexts. English storytelling emphasizes psychological complexity, individualism, and analytical narrative techniques, often exploring moral dilemmas, social conflicts, and inner human experiences. Uzbek storytelling, in contrast, highlights national identity, cultural values, moral lessons, and emotional richness, drawing heavily from oral traditions and folklore. Despite these differences, both traditions share the universal aim of reflecting human life and society, offering readers insights into values, behaviors, and experiences across cultures. Together, they enrich global literature, illustrating how storytelling can bridge cultural gaps, preserve heritage, and deepen understanding of human nature.

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