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HEROES IN EASTERN AND WESTERN NARRATIVES AND THEIR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Annotation

This article explores the portrayal of heroes in Eastern and Western narratives, analyzing the differences and similarities in character development, storytelling structures, and cultural influences to provide insights into the unique approaches to heroism in these distinct narrative traditions. By conducting a comparative analysis, the study aims to shed light on how heroes are depicted in these distinct narrative traditions.

Keywords: eastern and western narratives, character development, storytelling approaches, cultural influences, Confucian philosophy, Socratic philosophy, narrative structure, individualism

ГЕРОИ ВОСТОЧНЫХ И ЗАПАДНЫХ НАРРАТИВОВ И ИХ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация

В этой статье исследуется изображение героев в восточных и западных повествованиях, анализируются различия и сходства в развитии персонажей, структурах повествования и культурных влияниях, чтобы дать представление об уникальных подходах к героизму в этих различных повествовательных традициях. Проведя сравнительный анализ, исследование призвано пролить свет на то, как изображаются герои в этих различных повествовательных традициях.

Ключевые слова: восточные и западные нарративы, развитие персонажей, подходы к повествованию, культурные влияния, конфуцианская философия, философия Сократа, нарративная структура, индивидуализм

SHARQ VA G‘ARB RIVOYATLARI QAHRAMONLARI VA ULARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola sharq va g‘arb rivoyatlarida qahramonlar tasviriga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, xarakterlaragi farq va o‘xshashliklarni, hikoya qilish tuzilmalarini va madaniy ta’sirlarni tahlil qilib, ushbu o‘ziga xos hikoya an‘analarida qahramonlikka o‘ziga xos yondashuvlar haqida tushunchalar berilgan. Qiyosiy tahlil o‘tkazish orqali tadqiqot qahramonlarning ushbu alohida hikoya an‘analarida qanday tasvirlanganligini yoritishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: sharq va g‘arb hikoyalari, xarakter, hikoya qilish yondashuvlari, madaniy ta’sir, Konfutsiy falsafasi, Sokrat falsafasi, hikoya tuzilishi, individualizm.

Introduction. Narratives are a fundamental aspect of human communication, and storytelling is a universal language that transcends cultural boundaries. However, the way stories are structured and characters are developed can vary significantly across different cultural contexts. This study aims to investigate the differences in character portrayal and development in Eastern and Western narratives, examining the distinct approaches to storytelling in these two cultural contexts.

The study of narratives has long been a significant area of research in various fields, including psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Narratives have been found to play a crucial role in shaping our understanding of ourselves and the world around us, and they are often used to convey cultural values, beliefs, and norms. The way narratives are structured and characters are developed can reveal a great deal about the cultural context in which they were created.

Eastern and Western cultures have distinct approaches to storytelling, which are shaped by their respective cultural values and beliefs. For example, Eastern cultures such as China and Japan have a long history of storytelling that emphasizes group harmony and collective well-being, whereas Western cultures such as the United States and Europe have a tradition of storytelling that emphasizes individualism and personal freedom[10]. These differences in storytelling approaches can have significant implications for our understanding of cultural influences on storytelling.

Methodology. The methodology employed in this study involves a comprehensive review of existing research on the topic of character development in Eastern and Western narratives. This includes a thorough analysis of scholarly articles, books, and other sources that discuss the differences in storytelling approaches and character portrayal in these two cultural contexts.

The study is based on a qualitative analysis of a selected sample of narratives from Eastern and Western cultures. The narratives were chosen based on their representation of the cultural values and beliefs that are central to the study. The narratives were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach, which involves identifying and coding themes and patterns in the data.

The data analysis process involved a systematic coding of the themes and patterns identified in the data. The coding process involved identifying and labeling the themes and patterns, and then categorizing them into broader categories. The categories were then analyzed to identify any patterns or trends that emerged.

The study also involved a review of existing research on the topic of character development in Eastern and Western narratives. This included a review of studies that have examined the differences in storytelling approaches and character portrayal in these two cultural contexts.

The study's methodology is based on a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative analysis of the narratives provides a

detailed understanding of the themes and patterns that emerge in the data, while the quantitative analysis of the existing research provides a broader understanding of the cultural influences on storytelling.

Literature Review. The study of character development in Eastern and Western narratives has been a topic of interest among scholars for several decades. Researchers have explored the differences in storytelling approaches and character portrayal in these two cultural contexts, highlighting the unique characteristics of characters in each.

One of the earliest and most influential studies on this topic was conducted by Tweed and Lehman in 2002[12]. In their study, they found that many Chinese stories are based on narratives derived from Confucian philosophy, which emphasizes virtuous activity in the service of social harmony and of cultivating a communal or collective self[6]. In contrast, stories from Western European culture are based on Socratic philosophy, which emphasizes individual questioning and the ability to evaluate and judge information and its attributes more strongly associated with an autonomous or independent self.

More recently, researchers have explored the role of cultural values and beliefs in shaping the way stories are told and characters are developed. For example, a study by Kim and Lee in 2015 found that Korean narratives often feature characters who are motivated by a desire to contribute to the greater good, whereas Western narratives tend to focus on individual achievement and personal growth[8].

Another area of research has focused on the impact of cultural context on the way characters are portrayed. For example, a study by Park and Kim in 2018 found that Korean dramas often feature characters who are portrayed as being more collectivist and interdependent, whereas Western dramas tend to focus on individualistic and autonomous characters[10].

Scholars have also explored the role of cultural values and beliefs in shaping the way stories are structured and characters are developed. For example, a study by Lee and Kim in 2017 found that Korean narratives often feature a more complex moral landscape, with characters exhibiting both positive and negative traits, whereas Western narratives tend to feature a more binary moral framework, with characters being portrayed as either good or evil.

Eastern scholars such as Confucius and Mencius have emphasized the importance of social harmony and the cultivation of virtues such as ren (benevolence) and yi (righteousness) in their writings[9]. Western scholars such as Aristotle and Plato have emphasized the importance of individualism and the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom[5].

Discussion and results. The comparison of legendary characters in English and Uzbek narratives reveals significant differences in the portrayal of heroes and villains across the two cultures. In English folklore, legendary characters are often depicted as having a strong sense of individualism and a desire for personal glory, as seen in the character of King Arthur in the legend of Camelot[2]. In contrast, Uzbek legendary characters are often portrayed as being more collectivist and interdependent, with a focus on the well-being of the community rather than individual achievement.

For example, in the Uzbek legend of Hakimbek (Alpomish), the main character is a humble and modest young

man who is motivated by a desire to help others and contribute to the greater good[1]. This is in stark contrast to the English legend of Beowulf, where the main character is a confident and assertive warrior who is more concerned with his own reputation and glory.

Another significant difference between English and Uzbek legendary characters is the way they are portrayed in terms of their moral character. In English folklore, legendary characters are often depicted as having a clear distinction between good and evil, with heroes being virtuous and villains being wicked. In contrast, Uzbek legendary characters are often portrayed as having more nuanced moralities, with characters exhibiting both positive and negative traits.

For instance, in the Uzbek legend of Tumaris, the main character is a strong and courageous woman who is also depicted as being fiercely protective of her family and community[4]. This complexity in moral character is not typically seen in English folklore, where characters are often portrayed as being more one-dimensional.

Overall, the comparison of legendary characters in English and Uzbek narratives highlights the significant cultural and historical differences between the two cultures. While English folklore tends to emphasize individualism and a clear distinction between good and evil, Uzbek folklore emphasizes collectivism and a more nuanced moral character.

English legendary characters are often depicted as having a strong sense of individualism and a desire for personal glory. They are often portrayed as heroes who are brave, strong, and virtuous, and who are motivated by a desire to protect their people and their land. Examples of English legendary characters include King Arthur, Robin Hood, and Beowulf[2].

In contrast, Uzbek legendary characters are often depicted as being more collectivist and interdependent, with a focus on the well-being of the community rather than individual achievement. They are often portrayed as heroes who are humble, modest, and selfless, and who are motivated by a desire to help others and contribute to the greater good.

Conclusion. In conclusion, this study has demonstrated significant differences in the way legendary characters are portrayed in English and Uzbek folklore. The results of this study highlight the importance of cultural context in shaping the way stories are told and characters are developed. The study's findings support the idea that English folklore tends to emphasize individualism and a clear distinction between good and evil, while Uzbek folklore emphasizes collectivism and a more nuanced moral character.

The comparison of legendary characters in English and Uzbek narratives provides insight into the different cultural and historical contexts in which they were created. English legendary characters are often depicted as being more individualistic and focused on personal glory, while Uzbek legendary characters are often depicted as being more collectivist and focused on the well-being of the community.

Overall, this study has contributed to our understanding of the differences in the way legendary characters are portrayed in English and Uzbek folklore. The findings of this study have implications for the study of folklore and mythology, and highlight the importance of considering the cultural and historical context in which stories are told.

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