



## ENGLISH AND UZBEK TRADITIONS, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Sayitova Iroda Shuhrat kizi

English Teacher, Tashkent State Transport  
University Department of Foreign Languages

Tulaboeva Gulorom Tulaboевна

Senior Teacher, Tashkent State Transport  
University Department of Foreign Languages

Saydaliyeva Dilfuza Zairjanovna

English Teacher, Tashkent State Transport  
University Department of Foreign Languages

Yuldasheva Mamura Bahtiyarovna

English Teacher, Tashkent State Transport  
University Department of Foreign Languages

### Abstract

In our time, when borders are blurred between countries, and people travel, it is very important to know the traditions and language of the countries you visit. This is the relevance of our study. The purpose of this report is to reveal the features of English culture and its traditions by comparing the cultures of England and Uzbekistan. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of tasks: 1) to identify the traditions that exist in both England and Uzbekistan; 2) find similarities and differences in English and Uzbek traditions; 3) prove the need to study folk traditions in order to better understand the English and Uzbek languages. During the study, the following hypotheses were tested - 1) Is there a similarity in English and Uzbek traditions; 2) whether there are common identical traditions in Uzbekistan and in England; 3) Does the geographical location, the history of the country and its climate influence the culture of the people. The object of the research is English and Uzbek folk traditions. Methods used: literature analysis, observation.

In the course of our research, a number of traditions were identified that take place both in the culture of England and in the culture of Uzbekistan.

Tradition 1 "Tea drinking".

In England there is a tradition to drink tea six times a day.

1st cup of tea: English people wake up at 6-7 am and drink tea in bed before washing and dressing. The tradition arose as a result of the damp climate of England and the morning fogs. A cup of tea helps them wake up.

2nd cup of tea after they wake up. They go into the living room for a meal. For breakfast, the British drink tea with milk and eat, most often, oatmeal, fish or bacon and eggs.



3rd cup of tea. The English second breakfast (Lunchtime) comes from 12.00 to 14.00 hours. At this time they also drink tea.

The 4th cup of tea " Five -o- clock " is an English high tea at 17.00, accompanied by tea and small snacks. This is the most beloved and ceremonial **tea party among the British**. Usually guests are invited to five o'clock tea or friends are invited.

5th cup of tea. Lunch with the English comes very late at 19.00 - 20.00, accompanied by tea (" Hightea ") and a plentiful meal in the living room at a huge round table by the fireplace, where conversations are held.

6th cup of tea. After a late dinner, shortly before bedtime, the British can have another cup of tea.

Tea drinking traditions in England are regulated by strict tea etiquette. Tea, usually black, is served with milk and sometimes with sugar. They drink tea , raising not only the cup, but also the saucer. With their left hand they lift a cup and saucer from the table, and with their right they take a cup and drink tea. It is unacceptable to drink tea from a saucer or from a bowl, although this custom was quite common before. The British prefer silver tea sets. The presence of a good tea set in the house, even with a small income, symbolizes well-being, goodwill and prosperity in the family.

In Uzbekistan there is a tradition of tea drinking, but over time it has changed significantly. Tea used to be very expensive and not everyone could afford it. Therefore , a tea ceremony appeared in Uzbekistan, which consisted in the ability to brew and pour tea so that each of the guests received his portion of tea of the same strength. Tea was brewed in a samovar, and then drunk from cups and deep saucers with jam and sugar. Nowadays, this is no longer a ceremony, but an ordinary evening tea party or family Saturday gatherings with cakes, pies, jams and sweets.

Despite the apparent similarity of these tea drinking traditions, they carry a different meaning. The culture of tea drinking plays in England about the same role as the code of the samurai in Japan. The use of tea in Uzbekistan is not accompanied by a formalized ceremony.

Tradition 2 "Courtesy and poise"

Restraint is one of the dominant features of the English style of communication and is directly related to English politeness. The English are polite and often say "Thank you" and "I'm sorry". They don't talk loudly in the street. They don't hustle on buses to get a seat, they buy tickets with a seat in line at bus stops. Residents of England do not shake hands when meeting each other, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. This "primness" of theirs is the result of an excellent upbringing and the ability to perfectly control oneself, to know the rules of behavior in society, at the table, and also to comply with the dress code and so on.

Unlike the English, Uzbeks are not very polite and more emotional, but they are good-natured and very hospitable. In ancient times, a Uzbek person, leaving the house, left the door open and food ready for the wanderer, and therefore there were legends about the breadth of the Uzbek soul. Due to greater emotionality, Uzbeks are characterized by openness, responsiveness and sincerity in communication.

Tradition 3 "Love your home"

The British love to be at home. They say "My home is my castle" ( My house is my castle ) because they don't want their neighbors to know what's going on at home. The house really serves as a fortress



for the Englishman, where he is able to hide not only from uninvited visitors, but also from annoying worries. Beyond the threshold of his home, he is completely freed from everyday worries. The British prefer to live in separate houses built for one family. The center of the house is a fireplace, around which all family members like to sit and look at the fire, exchanging news of the day. A clock, a mirror, or photographs are often placed on the mantelpiece. In the decoration of the house, the British, above all, value antiquity and good quality. When it comes to updating the environment in a family, it does not mean a change of furniture, but its restoration.

Uzbeks love their home. Their house is most often an apartment, not a cottage. They are more hospitable and hospitable than the British, and although they also like to spend evenings with their families, they like to invite guests or visit themselves, because Uzbek people are more open and often interested in the affairs of their neighbors, as well as dedicate strangers to their Problems. That is, again, behind the seeming similarity of traditions, we observe a different semantic load.

#### Tradition 4 "Love for Gardens"

Even more feelings in the Englishman. English gardens, the main thing in the style of which is a skillful imitation of natural nature, created by human hands 'wildness', are the strongest national hobby. Gardening is the national passion of the British, the key to understanding many aspects of their character and attitude to life. Thanks to the temperate humid climate in England, the grass is green all the year round and almost always something blooms, so that the gardener can work in the fresh air for a long time and admire the fruits of his labor. Roses and chrysanthemums continue to bloom outdoors almost until Christmas, and already in early March, the buds of crocuses and daffodils remind of the arrival of spring. Physical labor in the garden, practical skills in this matter are equally revered in all sectors of British society. In the garden, the Englishman throws off his reserve. His tastes, his behavior in the garden speak much more truthfully about his personality and character than any autobiography. The Uzbeks are different. As a rule, gardens, or rather dachas and kitchen gardens, are primarily used not for decoration, but for growing cultivated plants and harvesting. In connection with the peculiarities of the climate, gardening in Uzbekistan is not done all year round, but only 5-6 months a year. The tradition of horticulture and horticulture in Uzbekistan has developed, obviously, in connection with the severe need to survive in difficult climatic conditions, and not in connection with aesthetic features and preferences, as in England.

#### Tradition 5 "Love for animals"

The British are very fond of pets. They have about five million dogs, almost as many cats, 3 million parrots and other birds, fish in aquariums, and 1 million exotic pets such as reptiles. In the UK there are special shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. There are dog grooming salons and dog cemeteries. In the UK, pets can send Christmas cards to their friends. There are special animal hotels at airports. The English people believe that they are the only nation on earth that is truly kind to animals. Paradoxically, in English families, pets clearly occupy a higher position than children. This is manifested both in material and moral terms, since it is the dog or cat that serves as the center of universal concerns.



Uzbeks also love animals, but, unfortunately, in Uzbekistan, not everyone has the opportunity to keep large representatives of the animal world. Most often, residents of Uzbekistan can afford small animals, such as: cats, dogs, small rodents and parrots. Animal care services are not so common in our country. And, of course, in any family, the child, not the animal, is the main member of the family.

Tradition 6 "Strict (English) upbringing"

Speaking of children, we can move on to another purely English tradition - this is a purely English education. Why is it special? It is customary to keep children in England in strictness, and the higher in society you are, the more strict. It is not uncommon to see how in a rich English house, with a huge living room, a giant bedroom, a stately study, the so-called children's room is located almost in the attic and is a miserable closet, and this is done quite consciously, from fundamental considerations, so as not to undead, but to temper. It is no coincidence, apparently, that the Boy Scout movement originated in England at the beginning of the 20th century, and its slogan was "Be Prepared!". A true Englishman must be ready for any difficulties at any moment.

Today, education in Uzbekistan is more democratic. And although back in the 19th century, Uzbek upbringing did not differ much from English, now parents are more indulgent towards their children and less strict. Our upbringing is not like the Japanese upbringing of babies under 5 years old, however, in many families, children are bathed in universal love and adoration.

As our study has shown, the traditions of raising children in England and Uzbekistan are completely different. Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions can be drawn:

In Uzbekistan and in England there are traditions that are similar at first glance, but carry a completely different meaning (such as tea drinking or gardening).

There are completely different traditions (such as the tradition of raising children).

Similar, common traditions were not identified by us.

To some extent, the difference in traditions is influenced by climate and geographical location. These are, for example, the traditions of tea drinking and gardening.

## REFERENCES

1. Amanov A.K. Principles of communicative competence and its practical reflection on homework. International Interdisciplinary research journal (GIIRJ), 480-484, 2021.  
<https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/724>  
<https://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/401>
2. Sheraliyeva Sh. Application And Importance of Transport Terminology. Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2023: 4742-4750  
<https://itella.ee/ru/biznes-klijent/informacija-i-pomoshh/dogovory-i-uslovija/transportnaja-terminologija/>  
<https://reserchjet.academiascience.org/index.php/rjai/article/view/582>  
<https://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/2511>
3. Ganieva M.G. Developing diagnostic assessment, assessment for learning and assessment of learning competence via task based language teaching. Academicia Globe: Inderscience research, 2022.  
<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/FP5M7>



- <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/484>  
<https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/101>  
<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/FP5M7>  
<https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/724/681>
4. Ishankulova, D. A. (2022). Relative Pronouns in language system. Journal of educational discoveries and Lifelong Learning. -43-49, 2022-yil.  
<https://ejedl.academiascience.org/index.php/ejedl/article/view/310>
  5. <https://ejedl.academiascience.org/index.php/ejedl/article/view/312>
  6. <https://ejedl.academiascience.org/index.php/ejedl/article/view/314>
  7. <https://ejedl.academiascience.org/index.php/ejedl/article/view/313>
  8. Kiyasova R.M. Methods of teaching logistics terms to senior students using interactive classroom activities. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/103>
  9. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/110>
  10. Khalikova L.U. Mastering educational and research skills in a foreign language. Innovative technologica: Methodical research journal, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/WV4NR>
  11. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/B3AH5>  
<https://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/189>  
<https://www.geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/1505>  
<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42407815>
  12. Rasulova Z.Kh. Innovative methods of teaching english in nophylological sciences. Archive of Conferences, 238-240.  
<https://www.conferencepublication.com/index.php/aoc/article/view/1830>
  13. <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/2488>  
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/2510>  
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/2489>  
<http://wsrjournal.com/index.php/new/article/view/782>
  14. Saydaliyeva D.Z. Semantic and syntactic features of relative pronouns in English language. ResearchJet journal of analysis and inventions, 2022.  
<https://reserchjet.academiascience.org/index.php/rjai/article/view/581>
  15. <https://uzbekscholar.com/index.php/uzs/article/view/302>  
<https://uzbekscholar.com/index.php/uzs/article/view/308>  
<https://reserchjet.academiascience.org/index.php/rjai/article/view/583>  
<http://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/2644>
  16. Sidiqnazarova Z.M. Social problems raised in “Mother to son” Langston Hughes. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/112>
  17. <https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
  18. Shamuratova M.Sh. Literary identity of “the joy luck club” by Amy Tan. Academicia Globe: Inderscience research, 2022. <https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
  19. <https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>





20. Tulaboyeva G.T Common mistakes in learning english. International Bulletin Of Engineering And Technology, 2(9), 51–53, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7112397>
21. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0090530>
22. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0090529> <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/2645>  
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/2539>  
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/2540>
23. Xusanova I.A. Methods of teaching logistics terms to senior students using interactive classroom activities. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/103>
24. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/106>
25. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/114>
26. Yuldasheva, M. B. (2020). HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH UZBEK TRANSLATION. Theoretical & Applied Science, (3), 11-14. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=42658808>  
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-stylistic-significance-of-translating-portraits-uzbek-novels-into-english>