



Stereotype Tensions Between Uzbek and English Cultures

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Abstract. *Learning how to speak with individuals of different nationalities and, more significantly, taking pleasure in this communication, is the most crucial skill for understanding the peculiarities of learning foreign languages. Every ethnic group's language is a living thing that is intricately tied to its past, present, and future as well as its current way of life. One of the main concerns in linguistics is how language and culture interact. The study of linguistic and cultural stereotypes in Uzbek and English, as well as the avoidance of intercultural conflict, serve as the foundation for this paper.*

Key words: *stereotype, linguocultural aspects, communication, personality traits, conflict.*

The globalization of cultures and the mutual understanding of communicators in the context of interethnic communication between representatives of various linguocultural communities are two factors that determine how urgent the problem is. The second factor is the emergence of various conflicts in the learning process, which explains why interest in the problems of the interaction of languages, cultures, and peoples' psychology has emerged. The partners' misunderstanding of one another leads to the partners' opposing mental conversations, which is how their ethnocentrism expresses itself in a collision of national stereotypes. Researchers are paying more and more attention to the phenomenon of "stereotype" these days since stereotypes of other kinds both facilitate cross-cultural communication by providing ideas about a country's character in advance and also provide a path for the clash of various stereotypes of people, which can result in a conflict situation.

Stereotypes are defined in a variety of ways. Since stereotypes are defined as "a very definite and simple concept about a certain kind of individual or thing" by the Macmillan Dictionary, we are all subject to the influence of these cleverly constructed ideas that have been around for generations. Stereotype refers to a certain way of perceiving the world, and as such, "it may be the foundation of our own tradition, the justification of our place in society." Creating a "landscape in his mind" in regard to things he hasn't actually noticed, Lippmann claims that man attempts to comprehend the environment surrounding him in all of its inconsistencies. Stereotypes help a person go beyond of their constrained social, geographic, and political context and develop a notion of the world as a whole.

According to psychologist Henri Tajfel (1981), stereotypes can be used to make generalised assumptions about groups of people to simplify the world around us. Stereotypes can be true in some cases, but most of the time, they are not. It is important to be aware that stereotypes are often not accurate representations of groups of people; they are based on broad expectations and should not be taken as complete facts. Stereotyping groups of people can be harmful to the representation of individuals, as it can simplify the differences between people and undermine someone's uniqueness.

We frequently assume that different nationalities have a unique set of traits that make them stand out from others. Regardless of whether we agree with them or not, stereotypes are something that we all absorb, employ, and promote. Every time we travel, we bring back stories about the locals' personalities. We are prone to generalizing and attributing the traits of one person to the entire nation because we have only interacted with a small number of the nation's representatives.



When used as jokes or stories, some preconceptions about nationalities or cultures can be humorous or even good. The media (television, internet, radio, books, etc.) contributes to the perpetuation of stereotypes of different groups of people. The media is in charge of mass communication and is an effective tool for informing audiences all over the world. The use of stereotypes in the media is an effective way to present a simplified view of a person/group of people which is easy for the audience to understand. These stereotypes can refer to someone's gender, class, job, ethnicity or race, etc.

A sentence can serve as an effective way to express a stereotype from a linguistic perspective. When people socialize and become more culturally aware, stereotypes are examined. The investigation of stereotypes occurs during the socialization and culturalization processes. The "habit" of thinking about foreign cultures in a small child who has just begun to serve as a reflection of our civilization is moulded by stereotypes that are present in that form since stereotypes are a component of culture.

The phenomena of stereotypes are investigated by sociologists, ethnographers, cognitologists, psychologists, and ethnopsycholinguists in addition to linguists. From the viewpoint of their respective fields of study, each of these disciplines describes the characteristics of stereotypes. As a result, there are stereotypes in society (by profession, age), in communication, in the mind, in culture, in ethnoculture, and so forth. Social stereotypes, for instance, might reveal a person's beliefs and actions. Stereotypes that reflect a nation's common traits are ethnocultural or national stereotypes, which have received the most research. National stereotypes, or ethnocultural ones, are of more importance to linguoculturology. For instance, in the Uzbek nation, "to not welcome a guest or to welcome him poorly is considered to be a dishonor to one's family, village, and lineage. Even the opponent is urged to extend hospitality in customs. Notwithstanding the perceptions that such events are inhospitable, tolerant, straightforward, and trustworthy in the perspective of Europeans, they continue to draw in a large number of tourists. The converse is true in English society, where it is considered rude to address strangers before meeting them. Even when addressing and welcoming close acquaintances, it is customary to use surnames and titles. Hence, the capacity to select the appropriate conversational topic is crucial for interacting with other members of the linguistic and cultural community. The most common topics for small-talk interactions in the Uzbek and English-speaking cultures, respectively, are family, health, hot news, and housing circumstances. However, the most acceptable topics for Uzbeks are family, wellness, hot news, and job.

Ethnic stereotypes offer insight into the positive and negative stereotypical characteristics of any ethnic group. Positive stereotypes might include national traits like diligence, accuracy, humanity, simplicity, purity, and dependability, while negative traits might include lack of humor, overwork, stubbornness, and overcompensation for sadness or loneliness.

Knowing the stereotypes that will be utilized in intercultural communication beforehand will help to foster a discussion across cultures, preconceive ideas about ethnic positive attributes, and foster tolerance with people of other nations. Since information already recognisable with one society can be utterly different from the mentality of other nations, knowing the character of its representatives makes it easier to perceive that society and defines it as your own, studying English and Uzbek national stereotypes thus aids in the achievement of mutual understanding in intercultural communication.

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