

EXPLORING CULTURAL VALUES: AN AXIOLOGICAL STUDY OF WESTERN AND EASTERN NARRATIVES

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Abstract

This article discusses how cultural values shape social behavior in Western and Eastern societies by exploring their respective narratives through an axiological approach. Cultural values are shared beliefs and norms that govern social behavior in a particular group. Axiology is a philosophical discipline concerned with understanding and analyzing values and value systems. The narratives of Western and Eastern cultures, including myths, legends, stories, and other forms of cultural expression, provide insights into the cultural values that shape these societies. Western narratives emphasize individualism, progress, and rationality, while Eastern narratives emphasize collectivism, harmony, and spirituality. Understanding these cultural differences is important for communication styles, decision-making processes, and interpersonal relationships. An axiological analysis of Western and Eastern narratives provides valuable insights into the underlying values that shape these societies cultural differences.

Keywords: culture, axiology, Western culture, Eastern culture, cultural values, collectivism, individualism, progress, harmony, spirituality.

Culture is an essential aspect of human existence that shapes the beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes of individuals in different societies. Cultural values, which are the shared beliefs and norms that govern social behavior within a particular group, play a crucial role in shaping the identities of individuals and the societies they inhabit. Axiology is a philosophical discipline that seeks to understand and analyze values and value systems. It is concerned with the study of what is valuable and how values are determined, expressed, and evaluated. In the context of cultural values, axiology provides a framework for understanding how cultural values influence social behavior and how they shape the identities of individuals and societies.

This article aims to explore the cultural values depicted in the narratives of Western and Eastern cultures using an axiological approach. The narratives of Western and Eastern cultures, which include myths, legends, stories, and other forms of cultural



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expression, provide insights into the cultural values that shape these societies. By analyzing the cultural values depicted in these narratives, this article seeks to shed light on the similarities and differences between Western and Eastern cultures and how they shape social behavior.

The narratives of Western and Eastern cultures provide valuable insights into the cultural values that shape these societies. The study of these narratives from an axiological perspective can help in understanding the underlying values that drive social behavior in these cultures.

Western Narratives:

Western narratives are characterized by individualism, progress, and rationality. These values have been shaped by the historical and cultural developments of the Western world (Markus, 1991). For instance, the emphasis on individualism can be traced back to the ancient Greeks and the Enlightenment era, where individual rights and freedoms were valued over collective interests (Hofstede, 2011). In Western narratives, the hero is often portrayed as an individual who achieves success through his or her own efforts, skills, and intelligence. The emphasis on progress, on the other hand, is rooted in the belief in the power of human reason and scientific inquiry. In Western narratives, progress is seen as a continuous process of discovery and innovation that leads to a better and more prosperous future.

Eastern Narratives:

Eastern narratives, on the other hand, are characterized by collectivism, harmony, and spirituality (Triandis, 1995). These values have been shaped by the historical and cultural developments of Eastern societies. For instance, the emphasis on collectivism can be traced back to the Confucian tradition in China, which emphasizes the importance of family, community, and social harmony (Hofstede, 2011). In Eastern narratives, the hero is often portrayed as someone who achieves success by working together with others, rather than relying solely on individual efforts. Harmony is also a crucial value in Eastern narratives, where the focus is on maintaining balance and avoiding conflict. This is often reflected in the portrayal of nature, where the natural world is seen as a source of balance and harmony that needs to be respected and protected. Finally, spirituality is an important value in Eastern narratives, where the focus is on the inner journey of self-discovery and achieving a state of enlightenment.

An axiological analysis of Western and Eastern narratives

An axiological analysis of Western and Eastern narratives reveals significant differences and similarities in the cultural values depicted in these stories. Western narratives place high value on individualism, progress, and rationality, whereas



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Eastern narratives prioritize collectivism, harmony, and spirituality (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). Western narratives often depict heroes as individuals who attain success through their own skills and intelligence, and progress as an ongoing process of discovery and innovation leading to a better future. For example, the story of Steve Jobs, the founder of Apple, emphasizes his individualistic and innovative approach to creating new products that revolutionized the tech industry. On the other hand, Eastern narratives often feature heroes as members of a group working together to achieve a common goal. In the Chinese epic "Journey to the West," the main character, Sun Wukong, relies on his team to defeat obstacles and overcome challenges.

Another significant difference in the cultural values depicted in Western and Eastern narratives is the emphasis on rationality versus spirituality. Western narratives place high value on rationality, which is often linked to progress and scientific inquiry. For example, in the novel "Frankenstein" by Mary Shelley, the main character Victor Frankenstein's scientific pursuit of creating life ultimately leads to disastrous consequences. In contrast, Eastern narratives emphasize the importance of spirituality and the inner journey of self-discovery leading to enlightenment. In the Hindu epic "Mahabharata," the character Arjuna goes on a spiritual journey guided by Krishna to attain self-realization and understanding.

Despite the differences, both Western and Eastern narratives share common values such as courage and perseverance in the face of adversity. For example, in the Western narrative of "The Lord of the Rings," Frodo Baggins displays courage and perseverance in his quest to destroy the One Ring, despite facing numerous obstacles along the way. In Eastern narratives such as the Japanese epic "The Tale of the Heike," samurai warriors demonstrate courage and perseverance in their battles.

Additionally, both Western and Eastern narratives place high importance on morality and justice. For instance, in the Western narrative of "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee, the protagonist, Atticus Finch, fights for justice and morality in a racist society. In the Chinese classic "Romance of the Three Kingdoms," the character Liu Bei strives to establish a just and moral society.

In conclusion, culture is an essential aspect of human existence that shapes the beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes of individuals in different societies. Axiology, which is the philosophical discipline that seeks to understand and analyze values and value systems, provides a framework for understanding how cultural values influence social behavior and shape the identities of individuals and societies. The study of the narratives of Western and Eastern cultures from an axiological perspective reveals significant differences in the underlying values that shape these societies. While Western narratives emphasize individualism, progress, and rationality, Eastern





narratives emphasize collectivism, harmony, and spirituality. These cultural values can have significant implications for social behavior and highlight the importance of understanding and respecting cultural differences. With increasing globalization and cross-cultural exchange, there has been a growing awareness and appreciation of cultural differences, and individuals from different cultures are more likely to adopt and adapt to values from other cultures. Therefore, it is important to approach cultural values with a nuanced and flexible understanding.

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