



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN CUSTOMS

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Annotation

It is becoming totally ubiquitous to travel between countries and is even a hobby for many people. On the Internet, we can freely connect with outsiders. However, knowledge gathered in school and university is frequently insufficient to comprehend foreign culture, characteristics, and traditions. Nowadays, borders between countries are blurring, and people travel frequently, so knowing the culture and language of the place you visit is essential. Compile helpful hints for first-time visitors to England, people who want to converse, and anyone interested in customs and traditions.

Keywords: communication, cultural relativism, cultural connection, behavior, conversation, traditions, customs

Introduction

There are diverse cultural customs and traditions in every breathtaking countries. So as far as communicative behavior concerned, Russian is the prescription of sincerity and sincerity. Sincerity is the desire and ability to establish personal relationships at any level of social relations. A smile in Russian communication is not a mandatory attribute of politeness. In the West, the more a person smiles, the more polite he is. Smiling in Russians demonstrates a personal disposition towards another person, which, of course, does not apply to everyone. "Duty smile" has a negative connotation. There is no requirement to "keep face", "preserve dignity". The contact nature of Russian communicative culture is incomparably higher than in the West. In a conversation, Russians often touch the interlocutor's hand, violating their personal space. In Russian communication, the range of topics discussed is very wide, especially in comparison with the communicative culture of the West. For a Russian person, conversation is a priority about souls.

A Russian person has a strong tendency to ask the interlocutor deeply personal questions as a manifestation of friendliness, which are considered taboo for Western communicative behavior (Russians are close to the Greeks in this). Love for disputes on global, philosophical issues is a striking feature of Russian communicative behavior. Emotional gestures are also possible, an increase in voice is acceptable, a sharp expression of denial: "No way! In no case!". Although by foreigners it is often





regarded as a quarrel, rudeness, for Russians this often means only a greater emotionality of communication, and does not carry hostility or authoritarianism towards the interlocutor. Monarchy. England Russia England has a queen who doesn't really rule the country. She is part of the traditions of this country. The British believe that the monarchy helps to unite the nation and maintain the national spirit. Russia is a country run by a president who has real power and can't make independent decisions. Before the Great October Socialist Revolution, there was a monarchy in Russia, and the tsar-emperor, who had power and ruled the country, was at the head of the state. Left-hand traffic. England Russia Everyone knows about right-hand drive and left-hand traffic in England, so when crossing the street, just in case, look in all directions. Left-hand traffic originates from knightly times, when riders' rode on the left to the right hand, in which they held their weapons, was ready to instantly strike an enemy riding towards them.

In Russia, there is right-hand traffic, so when crossing the roadway, you must first look to the left, where the transport is moving from, and, having reached the middle, to the right, while not forgetting to look at what is happening around. Right-hand traffic in Russia has developed historically in those days when horse teams drove through the streets. They had to stick to the right side so that to collide. national sports. England Russia English entertainment is also traditional. National sports are considered to be golf, cricket, tennis, polo, fishing and fox hunting. Cricket for the English is more than a game. The English play it every Sunday. If you really want to win their trust, try learning the cricket rules. From ancient times, everyone in Russia, from young to old, took part in festivities and celebrations. in the festivities, a rare free day from work, people sought to take a break from the hard every day work, playing, competing or simply participating in fun as spectators. But not only games served them as fun and entertainment, but also military training before battles with opponents. The national sports of Russians are lepta, gorodki and kettlebell lifting. Culinary traditions. England Russia This is what the average Englishman's daily diet looks like: Breakfast at 9 am, consisting of corn cornflakes with milk and fruit and a cup of tea with croutons and jam or scrambled eggs and bacon. Breakfast in the English family is considered the most important of all meals, so they try to get as much pleasure from it as possible, stretching it (breakfast) for forty minutes. Lunch is at 13 or 14 o'clock and begins with a glass of red or white wine for adults, children are given juices. Hot is served in ten minutes. Usually it is chicken, fish or steak with rice, green peas or corn. Lunch ends not with tea at all, but with dessert (ice cream, pudding, yogurt). They don't have dinner in our usual sense. Just at six o'clock in the evening you can drink a cup of tea with a sandwich and eat something sweet.





In any English family, the responsibility for buying food is assigned to a specific person who once a week (most often on Sunday) takes money from the family budget, specially set aside for food, and goes to the supermarket (not with bags and on foot, but with boxes and by car). At all times, English ladies did not spend much time preparing family lunches and dinners. Cooking in England do not want and do not know how. Often, young mothers, instead of preparing food for their children, simply order it by phone and wait for the peddler. At the table, the British behave strictly according to etiquette, and there are at least six meals a day. If there are strangers at the dinner table, before you are introduced, you will not it is worth talking to them, because it is a bad form. During lunch, never shift cutlery from hand to hand. There are quite a few on the street. Eating a sandwich or salad, right on the street or on the bus, is decent. Russian cuisine includes cuisines of nationalities that live on the territory of our vast Motherland. Based on the above recipes, we can conclude that the peoples of Russia respect meat, fish, milk and bread. However, even with the external similarity of the recipes, they are ready Her dishes will always differ in one of the most important ingredients - the air of the area and the hands of the local people. Family meals (lunches, dinners) are a wonderful tradition of gathering together at the same table for communication. You can communicate on any topic - discuss news, events of the day. At home, Russians rarely follow strict rules of etiquette. The main day is divided into three meals. Eating food on the street is considered unaesthetic, primarily according to the rule's hygiene. The medicine. England Russia Pharmacies do not sell medicines to children under 16 years of age. If you get sick, then you can only buy lollipops for sore throats if you are over 16 or accompanied by an adult. Medicine in England is free, and according to the British, it is rather weak. At the first visit to the doctor, you can only get advice to drink vitamins. But if the diagnosis and tests give a serious cause for concern, the treatment will be very effective. Pharmacy workers are not prohibited from selling drugs for children.

Medicines up to 500 rubles and without a prescription can be sold to everyone. Russian medicine is a developing and progressing area, but it has not yet grasped many new technologies. The first visit to the doctor can be both paid and free, and usually the quality of the services provided depends on this. Humor. England Russia An Englishman can be recognized by three signs: stiffness, arrogance and a sense of humor, which will never be understood by foreigners who do not speak English well. English language. The humor of the British is unusual - English, often vulgar. You should not be offended by jokes, the British love to joke on others, even more on themselves. Often jokes are based on a play on words. Short humorous stories - anecdotes - are very popular among Russians. The nature of jokes is most often social,





often due to domestic reasons: if something cannot be said openly, Russians associate it with a funny story and tell it as a joke. Russian humor mostly ironic. Water. England Russia Tap water is safe to drink and brush your teeth. The British rarely drink filtered or bottled water, drinking tap water is safe and free. When you are asked in a restaurant what you will drink, the British always answer: "Tap water, please." Tap water in restaurants is also free. In Russia, it is strictly forbidden to drink water from the tap. Most Russians buy bottled water in a supermarket or in vending machines with water that are in every shopping center. Greetings. England Russia Most shake hands at the first meeting or in a formal setting. It is normal to shake hands with both men and women. If people are good friends, they may sometimes hug and kiss each other on the cheek when they meet to say hello, goodbye, or thank you. According to Russian tradition, when meeting close friends, they greet each other with three kisses, but in everyday life, Russians manage with the usual word, a handshake, and close friends with a hug. Features of the perception of time and space. England Russia English morning ("morning") lasts twelve hours, exactly half a day - from midnight to noon. Therefore, the British who go on a spree do not come home at one or two in the morning, but at one or two in the morning (one / two o' clock in the morning). Then the day begins, but not at all day, as the Russian-English dictionary would translate the word day, but afternoon - afternoon time. As follows from the internal form of the word, afternoon lasts from noon to about five or six, when evening begins - as if evening, which already at eight o'clock is replaced by a short night - night. And at midnight - already morning, "morning". The quotation marks for Russian "equivalents" of English words are not accidental: what kind of night is it at nine o'clock in the evening? And how shocking Russian English learners are the innocent English sentence: he came to see her last night [on visited her last night]! Or: tomorrow night we'll have dinner in a Chinese restaurant. In this sentence, everything is wrong from the point of view of Russian culture: at night they don't go to a restaurant, and they don't dine. Of course, /o5? night is 'last night', not 'last night', and two o' clock in the morning is 'two o'clock in the morning'. The word day presents even greater difficulties. A piece of the Russian language mosaic day corresponds to two English words day and afternoon. Good day is not a good day at all, as one might assume by analogy with good morning - good morning or good evening - good evening. Good afternoon is good afternoon, a good day is used only when saying goodbye, and it sounds harsh and irritated, even rude and can be translated as the conversation is over, goodbye! Interestingly, different attitudes towards punctuality exist in similar cultures.





In my article, I used my own rating system according to the degree of similarity: 1) they are completely different; 2) there is a slight similarity; 3) they are very similar. The highest percentage of the degree of similarity between the traditions of Russia and England for all traditions (50%) shows that the traditions in these countries are little similar. The degree of completely different traditions is 40%, and traditions that are very similar are only 10%. From the above data, we can conclude that the traditions of Russia and England are very different. Therefore, the hypothesis put forward by me at the beginning of the study was confirmed. There are more differences than similarities between the sociocultural characteristics of Russia and England. It is interesting to note that the degree of similarity of holiday traditions is much higher than that of everyday and family ones. 71.4% of holiday traditions bear little resemblance. 28.5% are very similar. Practical significance project: Based on the study, useful tips were compiled for beginner travelers to England, people who want to communicate with the British and everyone who is interested in the traditions and habits of the English.

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