

## Cultural Differences in Storytelling: A Comparative Approach

**Baxtigul Karimova**

*A student at Karshi International University*

**Shirinoy Hayitova**

*An English teacher in the Philology and Language Teaching Department at KIU*

**Abstract.** Japanese storytelling employs a four-part structure known as *Ki-Shō-Ten-Ketsu*, which focuses on harmony and subtle narrative shifts. In contrast, Western storytelling follows Freytag's Pyramid, emphasizing conflict and resolution. A prime example of the Japanese style is *My Neighbor Totoro*, which highlights everyday moments without dramatic climaxes, whereas the Western approach is exemplified by *Harry Potter*, where conflict and resolution drive the narrative.

Themes in Japanese storytelling often revolve around harmony, teamwork, and acceptance, subtly teaching moral lessons. Stories like *The Crane Wife* reflect these values. Meanwhile, Western storytelling emphasizes individual success, bravery, and overcoming challenges, as seen in *Spider-Man*, where personal growth and responsibility are central.

Audience expectations also differ significantly. Japanese audiences appreciate open-ended stories that encourage introspection, such as Akira Kurosawa's *Rashomon*, which leaves the truth ambiguous. In contrast, Western audiences prefer stories with explicit resolutions and clear moral lessons, exemplified by *The Lion King*, where themes of responsibility and redemption are straightforward.

Blending these distinct storytelling styles has led to innovative narratives. For instance, *Avatar: The Last Airbender* combines Japanese themes of harmony with Western conflict-driven resolutions, appealing to diverse audiences while respecting cultural elements.

Ultimately, storytelling reflects cultural values and fosters cross-cultural understanding. Recognizing and appreciating diverse narrative traditions enriches the global storytelling landscape, creating opportunities for empathy and collaboration.

**Key words:** storytelling, cultural values, cross-cultural analysis, Japanese storytelling, Western storytelling.

### Introduction

Storytelling is universally used to share ideas, teach lessons, and entertain others in every culture. However, each of the different cultures has its unique style of telling stories. How the story is structured, the theme the story may be focusing on, or how the audience reacts might be very different. In this article, a cross-cultural analysis has been made between Japanese and Western storytelling to show that cultural values shape the form in which stories are presented. Storytelling is a fundamental aspect of human culture, serving to share ideas, pass down traditions, and entertain. Every culture has its unique way of structuring narratives, focusing on different themes, values, and purposes. The way a story is crafted reflects the cultural values of its origin. For instance, in Japanese storytelling, the focus tends to be on harmony, introspection, and subtle shifts, often leading to open-ended

conclusions. Western storytelling, on the other hand, emphasizes conflict, resolution, and clear moral lessons, often centered around individual success and personal growth.

In this article, a comparative analysis is conducted between Japanese and Western storytelling styles. By examining how cultural values shape the structure, themes, and audience expectations in storytelling, we aim to shed light on the distinctive characteristics of each tradition. The study explores the differences in narrative techniques, the role of cultural context in shaping stories, and how these variations contribute to cross-cultural understanding. Understanding these distinctions can help foster greater empathy and respect for diverse cultural narratives, offering insights into how storytelling can serve as a bridge between cultures.

The discussion will be grounded in various examples, including traditional stories, books, and films from Japan and Western cultures, highlighting the unique elements that define each storytelling tradition. By identifying these differences, we aim to enhance our appreciation of cultural diversity and the role storytelling plays in shaping collective identities.

## Methods

These differences are underlined by examples of traditional stories, books, and movies from Japan and Western countries. Three main areas of interest in analyzing the stories included:

1. The structure of the stories.
2. The themes and messages in them.
3. How audiences in each culture react to these stories.

Besides, books and articles were used about storytelling and culture.

## Results

### 1. Story Structure

Japanese Stories (Ki-Shō-Ten-Ketsu):

Japanese stories often use a four-part structure:

Ki- introduction to the place and the characters.

Shō-the development of a story, but without conflict.

Ten-a surprising change or an event.

Ketsu- the story flows at the end calmly and usually without solving a problem.

These stories do not conflict and resolve; instead, they rely on balance and reflection. A good example is the Studio Ghibli movie *My Neighbor Totoro*, which portrays simple, everyday life without a dramatic climax.

Western Stories (Freytag's Pyramid):

In general, Western stories are constructed using a three-part structure, with a clear beginning, middle, and end. This includes:

Introduction: Setting the scene and introducing the main characters.

Conflict: There is a problem or challenge; tension builds.

Resolution: The conflict is resolved by the story's end.

A famous example is in the Harry Potter series where the main character goes through challenges, fights against evil, and at the very end, wins.

### 2. Themes and Messages

Japanese Themes:

Japanese stories commonly dwell on harmony, teamwork, and the rapport between individuals and nature. They also teach acceptance of life as it is presented to them. Japanese folktales, such as The Crane Wife, teach lessons about good will and the rewards for or consequences of greed.

#### Western Themes:

Western stories usually focus on individual success, bravery, and personal growth. They often show characters overcoming challenges to achieve their goals. For example, superhero movies like Spider-Man highlight the importance of individual courage and responsibility.

### 3. Audience Expectations

#### Japanese Audiences:

Japanese audiences like stories with open endings and shrouded messages. Viewers/readers are supposed to review the message themselves. A film by Akira Kurosawa called *Rashomon* did not spell out the truth of what happened in the story as true. It was supposed to leave the audience pondering it.

#### Western Audiences:

In the west, audiences favor having a specific, fulfilling ending in which the primary conflict is solved. Films like *The Lion King* possess explicit themes of responsibility and redemption, therefore, the message isn't that hard to perceive.

## Discussion

Storytelling is a part of the values and traditions of every culture, and Japanese and Western storytelling methods differ from one another. Understanding the differences and commonalities in storytelling traditions is not just an academic exercise—it's a gateway to appreciating the richness of cultural diversity. By exploring the storytelling methods of various cultures, audiences and creators alike can gain a deeper appreciation for the values, philosophies, and emotions that underpin these narratives.

For creators, this understanding is invaluable. It provides the tools to craft stories that resonate with a broader audience while honoring the unique elements of the cultures they draw from. For instance, incorporating the reflective, open-ended style of Japanese storytelling can evoke a sense of mystery and introspection, while adopting the Western emphasis on conflict and resolution can provide satisfying, goal-oriented conclusions.

Moreover, the blending of storytelling styles allows for innovative narratives that transcend cultural boundaries. As seen in globally popular works like *Avatar: The Last Airbender*, this approach can create stories that not only entertain but also educate audiences about different worldviews. Such stories foster empathy and curiosity, breaking down cultural barriers and encouraging dialogue among diverse communities.

#### Japanese Storytelling

Japanese stories are all about harmony, balance, and contemplation. They never directly present conflict but rather subtle themes or everyday moments, such as in *My Neighbor Totoro*. Japanese audiences like open endings that allow them to interpret the story themselves, as in *Rashomon*, where the truth remains obscure.

#### Western Storytelling

Westerns are about action, conflict, and resolution and reflect values such as progress and individual success. Stories like *Harry Potter* or *The Lion King* feature clear challenges and satisfying conclusions, offering audiences direct lessons about responsibility and personal growth.

#### Blending Styles

Globalization has now resulted in storytelling that successfully melds both traditions. For example, *Avatar: The Last Airbender* combines Japanese themes of harmony with Western conflict-driven

narratives. The result is a series that appeals to a wide variety of audiences and respects cultural differences.

### Importance of Understanding

This will provide great avenues to appreciate and learn more from other cultures. Creators can also take the best from both styles in telling stories that work globally yet honor their origins.

### Conclusion

One of the major parts of every culture is storytelling, but it has to reflect the values of the culture. Storytelling differs in styles in Japanese and Western, but both have a teaching involved in their way. The difference between these two groups of people is necessary for allowing individuals to connect with others and understand each other regardless of their geographical background.

### References

1. Campbell, J. (2008). *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. New World Library.
2. Napier, S. J. (2005). *Anime from Akira to Howl's Moving Castle: Experiencing Contemporary Japanese Animation*. Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Richie, D. (1990). *The Films of Akira Kurosawa*. University of California Press.
4. Booker, C. (2004). *The Seven Basic Plots: Why We Tell Stories*. Continuum.
5. Hayitova, S. (2024). THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN: A STUDY ON ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE NEEDS AMONG MA STUDENTS AT KARSHI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY. *Академические исследования в современной науке*, 3(43), 184–189.
6. Hayitova, S. (2024, October). FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY AND SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG ADULT ESL STUDENTS: STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE* (Vol. 3, No. 27, pp. 91-93).
7. Hayitova, S. (2024). Innovative Approaches to Teaching English in Uzbekistan: aTESOL Perspective. *International Multi-disciplinary Journal of Education*, 2(10), 218–220.