

will drink the water, the poison in the foot will drink poison”), “Eki kemenin' basın uslag'an suwg'a ketedi” (“He who holds the heads of two boats goes into the water”) and so on [7].

In general, Karakalpak proverbs and sayings have a great role in understanding the past life of the people, enriching our literary language, and educating future generations.

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TOLERANCE: A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE FOR SOCIAL HARMONY AND PROGRESS

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Abstract: *Tolerance is a fundamental principle in fostering peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding among individuals and societies. In a globalized world, where cultural, religious, and ideological diversity is prevalent, tolerance plays a crucial role in preventing conflicts, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring social progress. This paper explores the concept of tolerance, its historical development, theoretical foundations, and its significance in contemporary society. It also highlights the challenges associated with intolerance and suggests strategies for promoting a more tolerant world.*

Keywords: *Tolerance, diversity, cultural understanding, social harmony, human rights.*

Tolerance is the ability to accept and respect differences in opinions, beliefs, and practices among individuals and groups. It is not merely passive acceptance but an active effort to foster understanding and cooperation. The concept has evolved over centuries, influenced by philosophical, religious, and political ideas. Today, tolerance is recognized as a fundamental value in democratic societies and a key principle in human rights frameworks (UNESCO, 1995). In an era of globalization, migration, and digital communication, societies are becoming more interconnected. While this interconnectivity offers numerous benefits, it also leads to challenges such as cultural clashes, discrimination, and social polarization. This paper examines the theoretical perspectives on tolerance, its historical development, the challenges posed by

intolerance, and strategies to promote tolerance in different spheres of life. Several philosophical and theoretical frameworks have shaped the understanding of tolerance:

1. Classical liberal philosophers such as John Locke and John Stuart Mill advocated for tolerance as a fundamental principle of individual freedom and democracy. Locke (1689) argued that religious tolerance is essential for a peaceful society, while Mill (1859) emphasized that freedom of thought and expression should be protected to ensure intellectual and social progress.

2. From a social constructivist viewpoint, tolerance is seen as a socially learned behavior that develops through education, cultural exposure, and social interactions (Piaget, 1932). People acquire tolerance through experiences that challenge their preconceptions and encourage empathy toward diverse perspectives.

3. Human Rights Perspective

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) underscores tolerance as a core principle in promoting equality and human dignity. Article 26 emphasizes education as a means of fostering tolerance and understanding among different nations and communities. UNESCO's Declaration of Principles on Tolerance (1995) further elaborates on the role of institutions in cultivating a culture of tolerance. Tolerance is crucial in various aspects of society, including education, politics, and interpersonal relationships. Education plays a significant role in promoting tolerance. Schools and universities serve as platforms for multicultural interactions, where individuals learn to respect diverse perspectives. Integrating tolerance-based curricula can help reduce prejudice and discrimination (Banks, 2008). Democratic societies thrive on tolerance, allowing for political pluralism and freedom of expression. Political intolerance often leads to polarization, authoritarianism, and social unrest. A healthy democracy requires citizens and leaders to engage in constructive dialogue despite ideological differences (Dahl, 1998). In everyday interactions, tolerance fosters harmonious relationships by promoting empathy, patience, and understanding. A tolerant society is more inclusive, reducing conflicts arising from cultural, religious, or ideological differences (Allport, 1954). Despite its significance, tolerance faces several challenges in modern society:

1. Rise of Intolerance and Extremism. In recent years, there has been a global increase in intolerance, manifested in racial discrimination, religious fundamentalism, and political extremism. Social media has also contributed to the spread of hate speech and misinformation, exacerbating divisions (Sunstein, 2017).

2. Cultural and Religious Conflicts. Cultural and religious differences sometimes lead to misunderstandings and tensions. In some cases, tolerance is mistakenly equated with moral relativism, leading to ethical dilemmas regarding the limits of acceptance (Huntington, 1996).

3. Education and Misinformation. A lack of proper education on diversity and tolerance can lead to prejudices and stereotypes. Misinformation and propaganda further fuel intolerance, making it difficult to establish mutual respect among different communities (Van Dijk, 1993). To foster a more tolerant society, various approaches can be implemented:

1. Education and Awareness Campaigns. Educational institutions should incorporate programs that promote cultural understanding and critical thinking skills. Campaigns that address issues of discrimination and inclusivity can also help raise awareness.

2. Media organizations should ensure ethical journalism and avoid sensationalism that promotes intolerance. Social media platforms must regulate hate speech while promoting positive narratives of diversity.

3. Policy Interventions. Governments and international organizations must enforce policies that protect minority rights and encourage intercultural dialogue. Legal frameworks should penalize acts of discrimination and hate crimes.

4. Community Engagement. Local communities play a vital role in promoting tolerance through interfaith dialogues, cultural exchange programs, and grassroots initiatives that foster mutual respect. Tolerance is an essential principle for maintaining social harmony, protecting human rights, and ensuring peaceful coexistence. While challenges such as extremism, misinformation, and cultural conflicts persist, proactive efforts in education, policy-making, and media regulation can help cultivate a culture of tolerance. As societies continue to evolve, embracing tolerance as a core value will be crucial for sustainable development and global peace.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *This study delves into the methods which are modern and more innovative for teaching English as a foreign language (EFL), and aims to explain enthusiastic strategies for teaching English. This research was conducted by following the stages of library research. It examines mostly the integration of artificial intelligence (AI), task-based learning, assignments for students and gamification in language instruction. The article highlights how these kind of strategies enhance student engagement, motivation and language retention. In addition, the implementation of innovative strategies aims to prepare students to master the skills needed in the digital and global era. Innovative and modern learning strategies are proven to provide various benefits in the language learning process. Moreover, the research discusses challenges such as teacher training, technological accessibility and curriculum adaptation which are faced*