

## THE DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITY OF STEREOTYPES BETWEEN AMERICA AND GERMANY

Students: **Saidmurodova N.SH**

**Tilovova Z.G'**

Scientific advisor: **Berdiyev S**

Denou institute of entrepreneurship and pedagogy

Email: [saidmurodovanilufar43@gmail.com](mailto:saidmurodovanilufar43@gmail.com)

**Abstract** *The article discusses differences and similarities of stereotype between America and Germany including national, ethnic and racial stereotypes in similarities and in differences historical context, social values, directness and indirectness in both countries.*

**Keywords:** *Discrimination, bias, orientation, grapple, casualness, work ethic, formality, division, ethnicity, authority.*

### INTRODUCTION

Stereotypes are generalized beliefs or assumptions about the facets of human beings primarily based completely on their membership in a distinct social group. They are cognitive shortcuts that permit us to manner facts suddenly and efficiently, then again they can additionally lead to prejudice, discrimination, and social inequality. Cultural stereotypes refer to the biased ideas that people develop regarding the cultural orientations of people from different parts of the world. Culture refers to the values and norms associated with a given society; hence, cultural stereotypes refer to the misconceived ideas held by people about the values and norms of other societies.


### MAIN BODY

Cultural stereotypes are developed when people adopt uninformed opinions about other people, concerning their backgrounds (Kashima, Lyons, & Clark, 2013). Cultural stereotyping normally originates from the development of opinions about other people without referring to factual information about their values and norms. Judging people based on their cultural backgrounds is also a major source of cultural stereotyping (Kashima et al., 2013). For instance, an individual claiming they are American results in other people creating mental ideas of the personality expected of an American, rather than focusing on the individual in question. In most cases, biased ideas are passed from one individual to another in the same community, and the media has a particularly big role in spreading cultural



stereotypes (Matsick & Conley, 2016). A world without stereotyping would be difficult to attain because the only way to eliminate the vice is by educating the society about the need to refrain from creating judgments before getting to know other people. Failing to reflect on the prevailing beliefs about people from a given part of the world would also result in a world without stereotyping, but this is quite difficult to attain. People are innately inclined toward judging others; hence, stereotyping might be difficult to eliminate. However, it is possible to eliminate certain stereotypes by educating members of the public on the facts associated with various cultural groups. While stereotypes exist in all societies, their special sorts and manifestations fluctuate throughout cultures. Comparing stereotypes in America and Germany reveals every similarities and charming differences, reflecting great historical, social, and cultural contexts. In similarities Both countries have countrywide stereotypes related with their citizens. Americans are regularly perceived as outgoing, individualistic, and patriotic, whilst Germans are stereotyped as efficient, disciplined, and serious. And also Within both countries, regional stereotypes exist, highlighting perceived variations in personality, lifestyle, and values. In America, stereotypes about the "Southern hospitality" distinction with those about the "fast-paced New Yorker," while in Germany, stereotypes about the "laid-back Bavarian" differ from these about the "industrious Ruhrgebiet inhabitant." For example, Germans often seen as hardworking, down-to-earth, and resilient, with a strong sense of community and solidarity rooted in the region's industrial history. Moreover, both international locations grapple with stereotypes associated with ethnic and racial minorities. In America, stereotypes about African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans persist, regularly linked to historic discrimination and social inequalities. Similarly, Germany faces challenges with stereotypes about Turkish Germans, Polish immigrants, and other minority groups. However, by contrast, American stereotypes are closely influenced by means of the country's history of immigration, slavery, and racial segregation. Stereotypes frequently reflect social hierarchies and energy dynamics related to race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. German stereotypes, on the other hand, are shaped via the country's history of war, division, and reunification. Stereotypes may be associated to regional identities, work ethic, and attitudes toward authority. Furthermore, American way of life emphasizes individualism, private achievement, and informality, which is mirrored in stereotypes about self-reliance, competitiveness, and casualness. German culture locations larger price on collectivism, orderliness, and formality, leading to stereotypes about efficiency, punctuality, and respect for rules; American communication is normally direct and





explicit, which can be perceived as blunt or rude with the aid of Germans, who cost indirectness and politeness in communication. This distinction can have an effect on perceptions and stereotypes about every other's conversation styles.

## CONCLUSION

We can conclude that America and Germany are stereotyped differently all over the world and some stereotypes have contrasts and resemblances between two countries.

## REFERENCES

1. Kashima, Y., Lyons, A., & Clark, A. (2013). The maintenance of cultural stereotypes in the conversational retelling of narratives. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, 16(1), 60-70.
2. Matsick, J. L., & Conley, T. D. (2016). Cultural stereotypes and personal beliefs: Perceptions of heterosexual men, women, and people. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 3(1), 113.
3. Spencer, S. (2014). *Race and ethnicity: Culture, identity and representation*. London, U.K: Routledge.

