

THE ROLE OF ETHICAL VALUES AND MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING CULTURAL EMPATHY AMONG YOUTH

Dinora Shukurova Shukhratovna,

2nd-Year Master's Student of the Faculty of
English Philology and Translation Studies at SamDCHTI

Kholikov Yunus Ortiqovich

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
Professor of the Department of Humanities and Information Technologies

Abstract

This article explores how ethical values and multilingual education contribute to the development of cultural empathy among young people. It argues that empathy goes beyond tolerance by emphasizing emotional understanding, respect, and collaboration across different cultural groups. The study highlights the importance of moral upbringing and language education in nurturing open-minded, socially responsible, and globally aware youth. It also discusses how schools and digital media can promote intercultural dialogue and empathy-based communication.

Keywords. Empathy, ethical education, multilingualism, intercultural dialogue, youth development, global citizenship.

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, the worldview, social activity, and cultural awareness of young people have become decisive factors for societal development. Tolerance the ability to be open and respectful toward different nationalities, religions, cultures, and opinions is an essential component of modern civilization. Moral values and linguistic knowledge play an irreplaceable role in cultivating this quality [1]. Language, as the primary means of human interaction, transmits not only information but also cultural and spiritual values. Therefore, the development of tolerance among young people is not only a

pedagogical issue but also a vital social and cultural challenge in contemporary society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Habermas, communication between individuals should be based on mutual understanding, respect, and consensus [2]. In his theory of communicative action, he combines the concepts of moral consciousness and dialogue, suggesting that a tolerant environment in society can be achieved through ethical awareness and open discourse. From Habermas's perspective, linguistic communication serves not only as a means of information exchange but also as a mechanism for reinforcing moral values within a community. Gadamer also emphasizes the central role of language in understanding the world and expressing culture [3]. He views language as a bridge that enables individuals to perceive other cultures and appreciate their uniqueness. His ideas reveal that linguistic competence is a crucial tool for fostering tolerance among young people. According to UNESCO, intercultural competence is one of the key foundations for global peace and sustainable development. The organization stresses the necessity of incorporating tolerance, intercultural dialogue, and mutual respect into the educational process [4]. UNESCO believes that developing such competencies helps individuals move beyond national boundaries, fostering a culture of tolerance at the global level.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The roots of tolerance lie primarily in moral education. An individual's ethics, behavior, and compassion toward others form the foundation of tolerance. By strengthening moral values and teaching youth to communicate respectfully with people of various social groups and nationalities, it is possible to elevate the culture of tolerance. In this process, the family, schools, higher education institutions, and mass media play a vital role. Moral education helps young people recognize their own identity while respecting the dignity of others.

Another important factor in the development of tolerance is linguistics. Language functions as a bridge between cultures. Learning multiple languages and communicating fluently broadens students' worldview and encourages them to understand and appreciate other traditions. Through linguistics, the social function of language, its ability to express cultural identity, and its communicative

significance are analyzed. Thus, young people who value both their native and foreign languages gain the ability to engage in meaningful intercultural dialogue. Linguistics also connects closely with intercultural communication. Knowing a language allows young people to understand the customs, values, and mindsets of other nations. Such knowledge enhances mutual understanding and prevents conflicts. For instance, when students learn foreign languages, they develop curiosity about other worldviews a process that nurtures tolerance.

The integration of ethics and linguistics contributes to social stability. As the number of tolerant young people grows, conflicts of opinion are resolved more peacefully, and social harmony increases. Moreover, these skills make youth more competitive in the labor market and capable of engaging effectively in international relations. The combination of linguistic proficiency and moral awareness supports both personal growth and societal advancement.

In the digital age, where information spreads rapidly through social media, developing moral immunity and language culture among young people has become even more essential. Only through the harmony of ethics and linguistic literacy can they resist misinformation, avoid hate speech, and engage in constructive communication.

RESULTS

The study reveals that historical and cultural heritage plays a significant role in shaping tolerance among young people. The works of great ancestors, religious and philosophical teachings, and classical literature of Uzbekistan all promote the values of humanity, kindness, and mutual respect. These sources help young people develop a sense of identity and self-awareness while simultaneously fostering respect for the moral and spiritual richness of other nations. For example, the humanistic ideas expressed in Alisher Navoi's works highlight compassion, mercy, and tolerance as key ethical principles. Incorporating such cultural legacies into the educational process can strengthen tolerance-based values in students' worldviews.

Modern pedagogical methods also play an important role in forming a culture of tolerance. Interactive approaches such as debates, discussions, project-based learning, and intercultural dialogue sessions teach students to be open to diverse opinions. Language clubs and cultural exchange programs offer opportunities for youth to communicate directly with people from other countries. These activities

help students not only acquire theoretical knowledge but also develop practical experience in empathy and mutual understanding. Digital technologies such as online learning platforms, video conferences, and global virtual communities further expand opportunities for intercultural communication. By connecting with peers from around the world, young people integrate linguistic and moral values in practice, shaping themselves as globally tolerant citizens.

Social institutions also play a key role in fostering tolerance. Families, educational institutions, religious organizations, and the media must collectively cultivate respect for diversity. In particular, the mass media should promote examples of peaceful coexistence among people of different ethnicities and faiths, shaping positive perceptions in the minds of young audiences. The cooperation of these institutions strengthens the overall culture of tolerance in society. Moreover, linguistic diversity itself is a valuable resource for developing tolerance[5]. Young people who know several languages can better understand the richness of different cultures and expand their worldview. Multilingualism is one of the most effective tools for enhancing intercultural dialogue and acceptance of different values. Learning languages not only increases knowledge but also teaches individuals to appreciate and respect other peoples.

Finally, the research emphasizes the significance of global principles in shaping tolerance. Today, international organizations such as the United Nations and UNESCO devote great attention to strengthening peace and understanding among various cultural and religious groups. Incorporating these global principles into youth education ensures that they develop not only as national citizens but also as tolerant members of the global community. Personal experience and social activity are also essential for nurturing tolerance. When students participate in international exchange programs, language learning projects, or multicultural events, they encounter people with different perspectives in real-life settings. Such experiences have a stronger impact than theoretical learning, turning tolerance into an internal belief. This lived empathy helps them later become leaders who actively promote peace and mutual respect in society.

Ultimately, tolerance is inseparable from global integration. In the twenty-first century, as nations and cultures become increasingly interconnected through migration, education, tourism, and digital networks, young people frequently face diversity in everyday life. With strong moral values and linguistic competence, they can take part in these interactions positively and constructively. Thus, the

culture of tolerance becomes not only a national ideal but also a global necessity for ensuring social stability and human harmony.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Developing a culture of tolerance among youth is one of the most pressing social, cultural, and pedagogical tasks of the modern era. Moral values strengthen young people spiritually and ethically, while linguistic competence enhances communication and understanding between different cultural groups. The harmony of ethics and linguistics shapes open-minded, responsible, and culturally aware individuals. Therefore, education systems should view moral education and language learning as essential components in cultivating tolerance. By integrating these two aspects into curricula, schools and universities can help form a new generation of globally competent and empathetic citizens capable of contributing to peace, cooperation, and progress in a multicultural world. Tolerance, as the foundation of human interaction, must be continuously reinforced through dialogue, education, and cultural exchange. Only by combining moral integrity with linguistic literacy can societies achieve sustainable harmony and unity in diversity.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov, I. A. (2008). High Spirituality is an Invincible Force. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat.
2. Habermas, J. (2012). Moral Consciousness and Communicative Action. MIT Press.
3. Gadamer, H.-G. (2016). Philosophy of Language and Culture. Tashkent: Fan.
4. UNESCO. (2017). Intercultural Competences: Conceptual and Operational Framework. Paris.
5. Turaqulov, B. (2020). Language and Tolerance Issues. Uzbekistan Journal of Pedagogy, No. 4.
6. Kholikov Y. O. Issues of education of youth on the ethical basis of international culture and tolerance at the age of globalization //Philosophical Readings. – 2021. – T. 13. – №. 4. – C. 1917-1922.
7. Xoliqov Y. The role of ethics and education in the development of tolerance relations between uzbekistan and the nation in the process of development



//International Conference on Problems of Improving Education and Science. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 02.

8. Холиков Ю. А. Ўбекистонда миллатлараро бағрикенглик инсонпарварликнинг асосий тамойили сифатида //философия и жизнь международный журнал.–2022.–№. SI-1. – 2022.