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THE EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CHARACTER SPEECH: EXAMPLES FROM ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

Annotation

This article examines the representation of national and cultural characteristics in character speech in English and Uzbek literary works. The study focuses on the ways in which linguistic units used by literary characters reflect national identity, cultural values, traditions, social relations, and culturally specific patterns of communication.

Key words: Character speech, national identity, cultural identity, linguopoetics, literary discourse, English literature, Uzbek literature, cultural markers, speech etiquette, phraseological units, comparative analysis.

PERSONAJ NUTQIDA MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARNING IFODALANISHI: INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTI MISOLIDA

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek adabiyoti namunalarida personaj nutqida milliy-madaniy xususiyatlarning ifodalanishi tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqotda badiiy personajlar nutqida qo'llanadigan lingvistik birliklarning milliy o'zlik, madaniy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar, an'analar, ijtimoiy munosabatlar hamda o'ziga xos kommunikativ meyorlarni aks ettirish xususiyatlariga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Personaj nutqi, milliy o'zlik, madaniy identitet, lingvopoetika, badiiy diskurs, ingliz adabiyoti, o'zbek adabiyoti, lingvomadaniy belgilar, nutqiy etiket, frazeologik birliklar, qiyosiy tahlil.

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ В РЕЧИ ПЕРСОНАЖЕЙ: ПРИМЕРЫ ИЗ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация

В статье исследуются особенности выражения национально-культурной специфики в речи персонажей английской и узбекской художественной литературы. Основное внимание уделяется тому, каким образом языковые единицы, используемые литературными персонажами, отражают национальную идентичность, культурные ценности, традиции, обычаи, социальные отношения и специфические коммуникативные нормы определённого языкового сообщества.

Ключевые слова: Речь персонажа, национальная идентичность, культурная идентичность, лингвопоэтика, художественный дискурс, английская литература, узбекская литература, лингвокультурные маркеры, речевой этикет, фразеологические единицы, сопоставительный анализ.

Introduction. Language is one of the most significant means through which the cultural identity and worldview of a particular society are represented in literary discourse. A literary text does not merely convey information or narrate events; it also reflects the values, traditions, beliefs, social relationships, and communicative patterns characteristic of a particular linguistic and cultural community. In this regard, the speech of literary characters occupies a special position, as it provides an important means of revealing both the individual characteristics of a character and the cultural environment in which the character exists. The study of character speech from a linguopoetic perspective therefore makes it possible to identify the interaction between linguistic form, literary function, and national-cultural meaning.

Character speech is an essential component of literary characterization. Through lexical choices, grammatical structures, forms of address, phraseological expressions, metaphors, proverbs, idioms, repetitions, and other stylistic devices, authors construct distinctive speech patterns for their characters. These linguistic features may indicate a character's social status, educational background, age, profession, emotional state, interpersonal relationships, and cultural affiliation. At the same time, character speech can serve as a

representation of collective cultural values and national traditions. Thus, the analysis of character speech requires consideration not only of its linguistic structure but also of its cultural and aesthetic significance.

The concept of national-cultural specificity is closely connected with the linguistic representation of a people's worldview. Every language contains culturally determined concepts and forms of expression that have developed through historical experience and social practice. When these elements are incorporated into character speech, they become important markers of cultural identity. In English literary discourse, for example, particular forms of politeness, address, understatement, idiomatic expressions, and culturally established communicative conventions may contribute to the construction of character identity. In Uzbek literary discourse, forms of respectful address, kinship terminology, proverbs, traditional expressions, and speech etiquette may similarly reflect culturally significant patterns of interpersonal communication.

The present study aims to examine the ways in which national and cultural characteristics are represented through character speech in English and Uzbek literary works. Particular attention is given to the linguistic and stylistic devices through

which cultural meanings are constructed and communicated. The study also seeks to identify the relationship between character speech and such aspects as national identity, social interaction, cultural values, and literary characterization.

The objectives of the research are to identify the major linguistic means of expressing national-cultural specificity in character speech; to examine their linguopoetic functions in English and Uzbek literary texts; to analyze the role of culturally marked lexical, phraseological, and stylistic units in character construction; and to determine similarities and differences between English and Uzbek literary representations of character speech.

Analysis of literature on the topic. The study of character speech occupies an important position at the intersection of linguistics, stylistics, literary studies, discourse analysis, and linguoculturology. Contemporary approaches to literary language increasingly consider a literary text as a complex interaction of linguistic form, aesthetic function, cultural context, and communicative intention. Within this framework, linguopoetics provides an effective methodological basis for examining how linguistic units acquire additional artistic and expressive meanings in literary discourse.

Recent research in Uzbek linguistics emphasizes that linguopoetics should be understood in close connection with the aesthetic organization of the literary text. Ibragimova notes that linguopoetic research has increasingly focused on the artistic nature of linguistic units and their stylistic and semantic realization in literary works. The researcher also points out that existing studies have often concentrated on individual authors or particular literary texts, indicating the need for broader and more systematic approaches to linguopoetic analysis.

Dialectal and regionally marked vocabulary represents another important area of linguopoetic research. Studies of Uzbek literary texts show that dialectal units may perform functions extending beyond regional identification. They can contribute to national coloring, character authenticity, emotional expressiveness, and the representation of culturally specific meanings. Research devoted to character speech demonstrates that dialectisms, phraseological transformations, and expressive units may intensify the aesthetic and emotional effect of literary discourse. The interaction between character speech and psychological representation has also attracted scholarly attention.

The reviewed literature demonstrates that several aspects of the present topic have already been investigated: linguopoetic analysis of literary texts, national-cultural values in literary discourse, sociopragmatic features of English and Uzbek communication, national identity in literary characterization, and culturally marked elements of character speech. However, these directions have frequently been examined separately. The relationship between character speech and national-cultural identity, particularly from a comparative linguopoetic perspective involving English and Uzbek literary traditions, remains a productive area for further investigation.

Research methodology. The present study employs a qualitative comparative approach to investigate the representation of national and cultural characteristics in character speech in English and Uzbek literary discourse. The methodological framework combines the principles of linguopoetics, linguoculturology, stylistics, discourse analysis, and comparative literary studies. The combination of these approaches makes it possible to examine character speech at both the linguistic and literary levels and to identify the relationship between linguistic choices and culturally determined meanings. The primary objective of the research is to identify the linguistic and stylistic means through which national-cultural characteristics are represented in character speech and to determine their artistic and pragmatic functions in English and Uzbek literary texts. The study focuses on character dialogues, monologues, direct speech, and other forms of character-centered verbal expression that contain culturally significant linguistic elements.

The research material consists of selected English and Uzbek literary texts representing different social and cultural contexts. The selection of examples is based on their relevance to the research objectives and on the presence of linguistic elements that reveal cultural identity, social relationships, traditional values, and culturally specific patterns of communication. Particular attention is given to character utterances containing culturally marked vocabulary, phraseological units, proverbs, forms of address, speech etiquette formulas, metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and other expressive linguistic devices. Several complementary methods are applied in the study. The descriptive method is used to identify and classify linguistic features occurring in character speech. It enables the systematic description of lexical, phraseological, syntactic, and stylistic units that carry national-cultural meanings.

The comparative method constitutes one of the central methodological principles of the research. It is used to identify similarities and differences between English and Uzbek character speech in terms of culturally marked vocabulary, forms of address, phraseological expressions, politeness strategies, metaphors, proverbs, and other linguistic resources. The comparison is conducted not simply at the lexical level but also with regard to the pragmatic and literary functions of the analyzed units. The contextual method is applied to interpret linguistic units within their immediate literary environment. Since the meaning and function of a culturally marked expression may change depending on the speaker, addressee, situation, and relationship between characters, individual examples are analyzed in relation to the surrounding dialogue or narrative context.

The study also incorporates elements of pragmatic analysis. This method is used to examine how character utterances perform communicative functions such as greeting, requesting, advising, thanking, apologizing, expressing respect, disagreement, criticism, or solidarity. The pragmatic interpretation helps reveal the social and cultural norms underlying character interaction. For analytical purposes, the identified linguistic material is grouped into several categories: (1) culturally marked lexical units; (2) kinship terms and forms of address; (3) phraseological units and proverbs; (4) speech etiquette formulas and politeness expressions; (5) metaphors and other figurative devices; and (6) pragmatic patterns reflecting culturally determined forms of interaction. Each category is examined in terms of its linguistic structure, cultural meaning, contextual function, and contribution to literary characterization.

The analysis proceeds through several stages (Analysis and results). First, relevant examples of character speech are identified in the selected literary texts. Second, the examples are classified according to their linguistic and cultural characteristics. Third, their contextual and linguopoetic functions are examined. Finally, the English and Uzbek examples are compared in order to determine common patterns and culture-specific features. The methodological approach adopted in this study makes it possible to consider character speech as a multidimensional phenomenon in which language, culture, social interaction, and literary aesthetics are closely interconnected. Such an approach provides a systematic basis for determining how national-cultural identity is encoded in character speech and how culturally significant linguistic choices contribute to the artistic representation of characters in English and Uzbek literature.

In Uzbek literary texts, culturally marked vocabulary is particularly important in representing traditional social relationships and national values. Kinship terms, names of traditional objects, forms of hospitality, religious and cultural references, and words connected with customs and everyday practices can reveal the cultural background of a character. For example, terms such as *aka*, *opa*, *ota*, *ona*, *bobbo*, and *buvi* may function not simply as kinship designations but also as indicators of social closeness, respect, and interpersonal hierarchy. Phraseological Units and Proverbs as Cultural Markers. Phraseological expressions and proverbs constitute another significant layer of national-cultural meaning. Because

phraseological units are historically and culturally conditioned, they often preserve elements of collective experience and traditional worldview. In English literary works, idioms and proverbial expressions may reveal a character's social background, education, communicative style, and attitude toward a particular situation. Their use can also create irony, humor, emotional intensity, or informality. Consequently, an idiom in character speech may perform a function that extends beyond its literal semantic content. Uzbek literature similarly makes extensive use of proverbs, idioms, traditional sayings, and stable expressions. These units frequently express culturally established ideas concerning family, respect, hospitality, labor, morality, patience, and social relationships. When incorporated into character speech, they may make the character's worldview more convincing and culturally authentic. For instance, the use of a traditional Uzbek proverb by an older character can simultaneously characterize the speaker as experienced or authoritative and connect the individual character with collective cultural wisdom. The proverb thus functions at both the individual and cultural levels of literary representation.

Metaphorical and figurative language. Metaphorical language also plays an important role in constructing national-cultural meanings. A metaphor used by a character may reflect culturally established associations and conceptualizations. Although metaphor is a universal linguistic phenomenon, the particular images and cultural domains employed in metaphorical expressions may vary across languages.

English literary characters may employ metaphors based on nature, social institutions, historical experience, everyday objects, or other culturally familiar domains. Such metaphors can reveal the character's emotional state and personal worldview while contributing to the stylistic individuality of the speech. In Uzbek literary discourse, metaphors may draw on culturally significant images such as family, homeland, nature, hospitality, honor, and traditional social values. These images can give character speech a strong emotional and cultural dimension. The metaphor consequently becomes not only a stylistic device but also a means of transmitting culturally relevant concepts. From a linguopoetic perspective, the effectiveness of metaphor depends on its interaction with the surrounding context. A metaphor may simultaneously intensify emotional expression, characterize the speaker, and activate a culturally specific interpretation.

Pragmatic Features of Character Speech. The national-cultural specificity of character speech is also manifested at the pragmatic level. Speech does not merely communicate information; it performs social actions such as requesting, advising, apologizing, greeting, thanking, refusing, criticizing, or expressing respect. The

analysis shows that English and Uzbek literary characters employ different linguistic strategies for performing these communicative acts. In Uzbek contexts, indirectness, respectful forms, kinship terminology, and expressions of deference may be used to maintain harmonious interpersonal relations. In English literary dialogue, politeness may be expressed through modal constructions, indirect requests, conventional formulas, and distinctions between formal and informal interaction.

These differences are particularly important in literary dialogue because the pragmatic form of an utterance can reveal the relationship between characters. A request expressed directly or indirectly, for example, may indicate differences in authority, familiarity, emotional tension, or social distance. Therefore, pragmatic analysis makes it possible to move beyond the surface meaning of character speech and identify the social and cultural relationships encoded in linguistic choices. Character Speech as a Means of Characterization. The findings indicate that character speech performs a complex characterological function in both English and Uzbek literature. A character's linguistic behavior can reveal age, education, social position, profession, emotional condition, cultural background, and interpersonal attitudes.

An author can distinguish one character from another not only through physical description or narrative commentary but also through individualized speech. The repeated use of particular lexical items, sentence structures, idioms, address forms, or stylistic patterns creates a recognizable speech profile. In this respect, national-cultural features contribute to both individual and collective characterization. A character may possess a unique individual manner of speaking while simultaneously reflecting the cultural norms of the society represented in the literary work. This interaction between individual speech and collective cultural patterns is one of the central characteristics of literary characterization. Comparative Results. The comparative analysis reveals several common and culture-specific tendencies in English and Uzbek character speech. Both literary traditions use linguistic variation to establish character identity and social relationships.

Conclusion and suggestions. The analysis confirms that character speech constitutes an important intersection of language, culture, and literary aesthetics. Through culturally meaningful linguistic choices, authors construct characters as representatives of both individual experience and collective cultural identity. The comparison of English and Uzbek literary discourse demonstrates that the linguopoetic analysis of character speech provides valuable insights into the ways literary texts represent national worldview, social relationships, and cultural values.

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