

LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL MENTALITY IN LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the linguistic means of expressing national mentality in literary texts. The study examines the reflection of national consciousness, cultural values, traditions, and collective worldview through language units in artistic discourse. Particular attention is paid to the linguopoetic functions of lexical, phraseological, and symbolic devices representing national mentality in literary texts. The findings demonstrate that language units perform important semantic and aesthetic functions in shaping the national-cultural content of artistic discourse.

Keywords: national mentality, literary text, linguopoetics, cultural values, artistic thinking, symbolic units, Uzbek literature, language aesthetics.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada badiiy matnlarda milliy mentalitetni ifodalashning lingvistik vositalari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda milliy ong, madaniy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar va jamoaviy dunyoqarashning badiiy diskursda til birliklari orqali aks etishi o'rganiladi. Badiiy matnlarda milliy mentalitetni ifodalovchi leksik, frazeologik hamda ramziy vositalarning lingvopoetik funksiyalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari til birliklari badiiy diskursning milliy-madaniy mazmunini shakllantirishda muhim semantik va estetik vazifalarni bajarishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy mentalitet, badiiy matn, lingvopoetika, madaniy qadriyatlar, badiiy tafakkur, ramziy birliklar, o'zbek adabiyoti, til estetikasi.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются лингвистические способы выражения национального менталитета в художественном тексте. В ходе исследования рассматриваются особенности отражения национального сознания, культурных ценностей, традиций и мировоззрения народа посредством языковых единиц в художественном дискурсе. Особое внимание уделяется лингвопоэтическим функциям лексических, фразеологических и символических средств, выражающих национальный менталитет. Результаты исследования показывают, что языковые единицы выполняют важные семантические и эстетические функции в формировании национально-культурного содержания художественного текста.

Ключевые слова: национальный менталитет, художественный текст, лингвопоэтика, культурные ценности, художественное мышление, символические единицы, узбекская литература, эстетика языка.

Introduction. The concept of national mentality occupies an important place in modern linguistics, literary criticism, and cultural studies. National mentality reflects the spiritual worldview, historical consciousness, traditions, customs, moral values, and collective thinking of a particular nation. In literary texts, national mentality is primarily expressed through language units, artistic imagery, symbolic meanings, and culturally marked expressions [1]. Therefore, the study of linguistic mechanisms representing national mentality has become one of the actual issues in contemporary philological research.

Literary texts serve as one of the major means of preserving and transmitting national-cultural values from one generation to another. Through artistic discourse, writers

reflect the worldview, social psychology, ethical principles, and cultural identity of their people. In this regard, lexical units, phraseological expressions, proverbs, symbolic images, and stylistic devices perform important linguopoetic functions in representing national mentality [2].

Modern Uzbek literature demonstrates a strong tendency toward the preservation of national identity and cultural memory through artistic language. Many contemporary writers actively employ culturally significant concepts, traditional symbols, folklore elements, and nationally marked expressions in order to reveal the spiritual image of the Uzbek people. Such language units not only strengthen the aesthetic influence of literary texts but also deepen their semantic and emotional content [3].

Despite the increasing interest in linguopoetic studies within Uzbek philology, the linguistic expression of national mentality in literary discourse has not yet been comprehensively investigated. Existing studies mainly focus on general cultural or literary aspects, while the semantic and stylistic functions of language units representing national mentality remain insufficiently analyzed [4]. Consequently, the investigation of linguistic mechanisms expressing national mentality in literary texts represents an important scientific problem in modern philology.

This article aims to analyze the linguopoetic features of language units expressing national mentality in literary texts and determine their semantic, stylistic, and aesthetic functions within artistic discourse.

Literature Review. The concept of national mentality in literary texts has been widely studied in linguistics and literary theory. Roland Barthes and Umberto Eco emphasize that literary texts generate multiple meanings shaped by culture and interpretation.

From a linguistic perspective, M. A. K. Halliday explains that language reflects social and cultural values, while Julia Kristeva highlights the role of intertextuality in meaning construction.

In Uzbek scholarship, researchers such as Q. Yoldoshev and A. Rasulov focus on artistic thinking and cultural expression in literature.

Overall, literature shows that national mentality is expressed through linguistic and symbolic means that reflect cultural identity.

Research methodology. The present research is based on descriptive, contextual, comparative, and linguopoetic methods of analysis. These methods enabled the identification and interpretation of linguistic units expressing national mentality in literary texts and their functional role in artistic discourse [5].

The descriptive method was applied to classify lexical, phraseological, symbolic, and stylistic units reflecting national consciousness and cultural values. Through this approach, the semantic characteristics and artistic functions of nationally marked language elements were systematically examined.

The contextual analysis method played an important role in determining the relationship between linguistic units and the general semantic structure of literary texts. This method made it possible to reveal how national mentality is expressed through artistic context, emotional imagery, and culturally significant meanings [6].

The comparative method was used to analyze similarities and differences in the representation of national mentality within various literary texts and artistic traditions. Through comparative analysis, the research identified distinctive linguistic features associated with Uzbek national worldview and cultural identity.

Particular attention was paid to the linguopoetic method, which served as the main analytical framework of the study. Linguopoetic analysis allowed the investigation of aesthetic, stylistic, and expressive functions of language units representing national mentality in literary discourse. This approach also contributed to revealing the interaction between language, artistic thinking, and national-cultural consciousness [7].

The empirical basis of the research consists of selected examples from modern Uzbek literary texts. Linguistic units expressing traditions, customs, ethical values, symbolic concepts, and collective worldview were analyzed according to their semantic and stylistic characteristics. The obtained results helped determine the significance of national mentality as an important component of artistic language and textual aesthetics.

Analysis and Results. The analysis of literary texts demonstrates that national mentality is reflected through various linguistic and stylistic units that represent the cultural worldview, traditions, ethical values, and collective consciousness of the Uzbek people. Such language elements perform not only communicative functions but also important semantic and aesthetic roles within artistic discourse.

One of the major means of expressing national mentality in literary texts is the use of nationally marked lexical units. Words connected with traditional customs, family relations, hospitality, moral values, and everyday lifestyle reflect the specific cultural identity of the nation. In many Uzbek literary works, lexical units associated with concepts such as respect for elders, family unity, modesty, and hospitality function as important indicators of national consciousness. These units create a realistic artistic atmosphere and strengthen the national-cultural character of literary narration [8].

Phraseological expressions also occupy a significant place in representing national mentality. Proverbs, idioms, and stable expressions preserve the historical experience and collective wisdom of the people. In artistic discourse, phraseological units increase emotional expressiveness and reveal culturally specific ways of thinking. Their usage enriches the semantic structure of literary texts and contributes to the formation of vivid artistic imagery [9].

The analysis further reveals that symbolic images play an important role in expressing national mentality. Traditional symbols connected with nature, family, homeland, and spirituality frequently appear in Uzbek literary texts. Such symbols possess

deep cultural meanings and reflect the emotional and philosophical worldview of the nation. Through symbolic language, writers are able to express complex social and psychological ideas in an aesthetically powerful form.

Another important aspect identified during the research is the role of folklore elements in literary discourse. References to folk traditions, legends, customs, and oral artistic heritage strengthen the national spirit of literary texts and preserve cultural continuity between generations [10]. Folkloric elements also contribute to the authenticity of artistic narration and intensify readers' emotional perception.

The research findings indicate that linguistic units expressing national mentality perform several important functions in literary texts. First, they preserve and transmit cultural memory through artistic language. Second, they strengthen the emotional and aesthetic impact of literary discourse. Third, they reveal the national worldview and spiritual values of society. Finally, such language units contribute to the formation of artistic individuality and deepen the semantic potential of literary texts.

The analysis confirms that national mentality represents an essential component of literary language and artistic thinking. The interaction between linguistic expression and cultural consciousness significantly influences the semantic structure and aesthetic effectiveness of literary discourse.

Conclusion. The conducted research demonstrates that national mentality constitutes one of the essential components of artistic discourse and is actively reflected through linguistic and stylistic units in literary texts. The analysis confirms that lexical elements, phraseological expressions, symbolic images, and folklore references serve as important means of representing national consciousness, cultural values, traditions, and collective worldview within literary language.

The study reveals that language units expressing national mentality perform significant semantic, aesthetic, and cultural functions in literary discourse. Such elements not only enrich the artistic structure of literary texts but also preserve historical memory and strengthen national-cultural identity. Through nationally marked linguistic devices, writers are able to create emotionally expressive and culturally authentic artistic images.

The findings also indicate that linguopoetic analysis provides effective opportunities for investigating the interaction between language, artistic thinking, and cultural consciousness. The semantic and stylistic interpretation of nationally significant language units allows a deeper understanding of literary texts and their aesthetic influence on readers.

Based on the results of the research, several recommendations may be proposed. First, further studies should be devoted to the cognitive, pragmatic, and linguocultural aspects of national mentality in literary discourse. Second, comparative investigations of nationally marked language units in Uzbek and world literature may contribute to the development of modern philological studies. Third, the results of linguopoetic research

can be effectively applied in the teaching of stylistics, literary criticism, and text interpretation in higher educational institutions.

In conclusion, the linguistic expression of national mentality should be regarded as an important artistic and cultural phenomenon that reflects the spiritual identity, worldview, and historical experience of the nation through literary language.

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