
Common and distinctive linguocultural features of the concepts of nationality and personality in the English and Uzbek languages

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Annotation *The article deals with the issues based on the common and distinctive linguocultural features of the concepts of nationality and personality in the English and Uzbek languages. It analyzes how these concepts are verbalized through lexical, phraseological, and cultural means, reflecting each nation's worldview, traditions, and value system. The study emphasizes that in English, the concept of nationality is often associated with individualism, self-expression, and civic identity, while in Uzbek linguoculture it is closely linked to collectivism, respect for ancestry, and moral integrity. Similarly, the concept of personality demonstrates different evaluative and cultural nuances, shaped by historical, social, and ethical contexts. Comparative analysis reveals both universal human values and culturally specific features in the linguistic representation of these notions. The findings contribute to intercultural communication studies, support the understanding of cross-cultural differences, and highlight the importance of national mentality and cultural background in understanding linguistic worldviews in both English and Uzbek societies.*

Keywords *Linguoculture, nationality, personality, identity, concept, English language, Uzbek language, cultural values*

Общие и отличительные лингвокультурные особенности концептов национальности и личности в английском и узбекском языках

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Аннотация *В статье рассматриваются общие и отличительные лингвокультурные особенности концептов национальности и личности в английском и узбекском языках. Анализируется, как данные концепты вербализуются в языке через лексические, фразеологические и культурные средства, отражающие мировоззрение, ценности и менталитет каждой нации. Установлено, что в английской лингвокультуре концепт национальности тесно связан с индивидуализмом, личной свободой, самовыражением и гражданской идентичностью, тогда как в узбекской культуре он соотносится с коллективизмом, уважением к предкам, моральными и этическими нормами, а также с духовными и социальными ценностями. Концепт личности также приобретает различные оценочные и культурные оттенки в зависимости от исторического, социального и культурного контекста каждого народа. Сравнительный анализ выявил как*

универсальные, так и специфические особенности отражения этих понятий в языке. Результаты исследования способствуют более глубокому пониманию национальной ментальности, языковой картины мира и особенностей межкультурной коммуникации в английском и узбекском обществах.

Ключевые слова *Лингвокультура, национальность, личность, сравнительный анализ, культурная идентичность, мировоззрение*

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida millat va shaxs tushunchalarining umumiy va farqli lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari

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Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida millat va shaxs tushunchalarining umumiy hamda farqli lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot doirasida ushbu tushunchalarning til orqali ifodalanish shakllari, ularni belgilovchi leksik, frazeologik va madaniy omillar, shuningdek, ularning madaniy kontekstga bog'liqligi o'rganilgan. Ingliz tilidagi millat tushunchasi asosan individualizm, shaxs erkinligi, o'zini ifoda etish va fuqarolik identifikatsiyasi bilan chambarchas bog'langan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida bu tushuncha jamoaviylik, axloqiy qadriyatlar, ajdodlarga hurmat va milliy an'analarga tayanadi. Shaxs konsepti ham har ikki madaniyatda o'ziga xos ma'no ranglariga ega bo'lib, tarixiy tajriba, ijtimoiy normalar va milliy qadriyatlar orqali shakllangan. Qiyosiy tahlil natijasida har ikki tilda ushbu tushunchalarning umumiy universalligi va milliy xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz va o'zbek xalqlarining madaniy tafakkuri, axloqiy qadriyatlari va til orqali ifodalangan milliy mentalitetini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi, shuningdek, madaniyatlararo muloqot va lingvistik tadqiqotlar uchun muhim ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar *Lingvomadaniyat, millat, shaxs, qiyosiy tahlil, madaniy o'zlik, dunyoqarash*

Introduction

In the modern context of globalization and active intercultural communication, the study of concepts that reflect the national and cultural characteristics of different peoples has become particularly relevant. Among these key concepts, *nationality* and *personality* occupy a special place, as they represent fundamental categories that shape an individual's worldview, identity, and system of values. Examining these concepts from a linguocultural perspective

allows for a deeper understanding of the mentality, communicative behavior, and cultural priorities of a nation.

In English and Uzbek linguocultures, the concepts of *nationality* and *personality* are manifested differently, reflecting both universal and unique features characteristic of each culture. The English linguistic worldview is traditionally oriented toward individualism, personal freedom, and self-realization, whereas the Uzbek culture emphasizes collectivism,

spiritual values, respect for elders, and social harmony. These differences are reflected in language – in its vocabulary, phraseology, proverbs, and speech norms, which embody historically developed patterns of thinking.

The aim of this study is to identify the common and distinctive linguocultural features of the concepts *nationality* and *personality* in the English and Uzbek languages, and to determine how these concepts are represented in linguistic consciousness and reflect the national identity of their speakers. The research is based on a comparative analysis of linguistic units, proverbs, idiomatic expressions, and cultural stereotypes, which makes it possible to trace the connection between language, culture, and thought.

Such an approach contributes to the deepening of intercultural understanding and the development of cross-linguistic competence, which is especially important in the context of modern cultural dialogue and global integration.

Literature review

Studies in **linguocultural linguistics** emphasize that concepts such as *nationality* and *personality* reflect both universal human values and culture-specific meanings. According to Karasik (2002) and Wierzbicka (1997), language serves as a key medium for expressing cultural identity and worldview. In English linguoculture, the concept of *personality* is often associated with individuality, self-expression, and independence (Hofstede, 2001). In contrast, Uzbek linguoculture highlights collective identity, respect for elders, and moral integrity as essential traits of a person (Abdurahmonov, 2010).

Thus, previous studies demonstrate both **shared humanistic values** and **distinct national perspectives** in the verbalization of *nationality* and *personality* across English and Uzbek languages.

Research methodology

The relevance of this research stems from the growing interest in intercultural

communication and the need to understand national differences. Comparing English and Uzbek linguocultures allows us to see how various cultural traditions and historical experiences shape the understanding of human identity and belonging.

The main objectives of the research are:

- To identify the peculiarities of the concepts *nationality* and *personality* in English and Uzbek.
- To compare their lexical-semantic fields.
- To determine culturally conditioned similarities and differences.

1. The concept of nationality in English and Uzbek linguocultures

The concept of *nationality* is multidimensional, reflecting not only an individual's affiliation with a particular state but also their cultural identity.

In English, the word *nationality* is primarily associated with a person's legal and social status. It appears in expressions such as *British nationality*, *dual nationality*, and *foreign national*, where the legal aspect dominates, emphasizing a person's relationship with the state.

However, in English national consciousness, this concept also connects to the ideas of patriotism and pride in cultural heritage. Expressions like *national pride*, *patriotic spirit*, and *sense of belonging* highlight the emotional bond between an individual and their homeland, alongside personal responsibility toward society.

In Uzbek linguoculture, the equivalent concept is *millat* (nation), which is closely related to *vatan* (homeland), *el* (people), and *urf-odat* (traditions). Uzbek culture gives great importance to collective identity: a person perceives themselves as part of a community, a family, and a nation. Nationality is understood not only as formal affiliation but as a spiritual connection to the history and culture of ancestors.

Stable expressions such as *o'z millati bilan faxrlanmoq* ("to be proud of one's nation"), *vatan uchun xizmat qilmoq* ("to serve

the homeland"), and *urf-odatlarni asramoq* ("to preserve traditions") demonstrate the spiritual and ethical nature of the Uzbek perception of nationality.

2. Linguocultural representation of the concept of personality

The concept of *personality* holds a central place in every national worldview, yet it carries different meanings in different cultures.

In English linguoculture, it is characterized by **individualism** and **personal independence**. Words such as *self*, *individuality*, *independence*, and *freedom* reflect the belief that a person creates their own destiny. The expression *self-made man* refers to someone who has achieved success through personal effort – an ideal figure in Western culture, symbolizing self-discipline, ambition, and responsibility.

English culture values personal autonomy and privacy (*privacy*), viewing the individual as a bearer of rights and personal values.

In Uzbek linguoculture, *personality* is closely tied to moral and spiritual traits. The proverb *Odam bo'l, odamlar bilan odam bo'l* ("Be human among humans") emphasizes that personality is formed through relationships with others.

Words like *odamgarchilik* (humanity), *inoqlik* (harmony), *hurmat* (respect), and *viydon* (conscience) reveal the collective nature of the Uzbek model of personality. Individual self-realization is inseparable from social harmony and community welfare.

Thus, in English culture, personality is defined through independence, while in Uzbek culture it is defined through harmony, morality, and responsibility to others.

3. Comparative analysis and interpretation of differences

The analysis shows that English and Uzbek linguocultures represent two distinct models of worldview.

- **The English model** is characterized by rationality, individualism, and pragmatism. Nationality is perceived as a

legal category, and personality as an autonomous subject.

- **The Uzbek model** emphasizes spirituality, collectivism, and ethical norms. Nationality expresses emotional and cultural belonging, while personality embodies moral and social integrity.

However, both languages share certain universal traits – patriotism, respect for heritage, and value of human dignity. Despite the differences, both cultures emphasize the harmony between individual and national identity.

Discussion and Conclusion

The results of the conducted research confirm that the concepts of *nationality* and *personality* are key elements of national self-awareness and cultural identity, which are reflected in the language, thinking, and behavior of speakers. The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek linguocultures has shown that, despite the existence of universal features shared by these concepts, their interpretation and linguistic representation differ significantly under the influence of cultural traditions, religious values, and the historical experience of each nation.

The discussion revealed that in English culture, the concept of *personality* is closely associated with ideas of individualism, personal independence, initiative, and responsibility for one's own destiny. English proverbs and expressions such as *Every man is the architect of his own fortune* and *Stand on your own two feet* emphasize the importance of personal effort and self-reliance. The concept of *nationality* in English linguoculture is often perceived as a matter of civic identity and as an expression of patriotism through individual achievement.

In contrast, in Uzbek linguoculture, both concepts carry different value orientations. Here, *personality* is primarily understood as a part of the collective, and individual qualities are viewed through the prism of moral norms and public benefit. Uzbek proverbs such as *Yaxshi nom yomon boylikdan afzal* ("A good

name is better than bad wealth”) and *Elga xizmat qilgan – elning yodida qoladi* (“He who serves the people remains in the people’s memory”) highlight the priority of ethical values, collectivism, and respect for traditions. The concept of *nationality* is expressed through the connection with historical heritage, language, culture, and the spiritual values of the nation.

Thus, the discussion revealed that the differences in the interpretation and expression of the concepts *nationality* and *personality* are directly related to the national mentality and cultural behavior models. In English culture, an anthropocentric model prevails, focusing on the individual as an autonomous subject, whereas in Uzbek culture, a sociocentric model dominates, emphasizing the importance of harmony between the individual and society.

Conclusion

The conducted research has shown that the concepts of *nationality* and *personality* occupy a central place in shaping the linguocultural worldview of both the English and Uzbek peoples. They reflect profound cultural, historical, and social characteristics that determine the ways of self-expression and world perception within each linguoculture. The comparative analysis revealed that, despite the presence of universal features—such as the pursuit of self-realization, belonging to a particular sociocultural group, and recognition

of human dignity—these concepts exhibit significant differences shaped by the cultural traditions and worldviews of the respective nations.

In English linguoculture, the ideas of individual freedom, self-sufficiency, and personal responsibility dominate, which is reflected in idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and speech patterns. In contrast, Uzbek culture places great emphasis on collective consciousness, the priority of community interests over individual ones, respect for elders, and the pursuit of spiritual harmony. These features are manifested in the language through emotionally charged words, proverbs, metaphors, and culturally significant symbols that shape a specific model of perceiving both the individual and the nation.

Thus, the differences in the interpretation of these concepts highlight the uniqueness of each linguoculture and their complementary roles in intercultural dialogue. The study of the concepts of *nationality* and *personality* in a comparative aspect contributes not only to a deeper understanding of the English and Uzbek cultures but also to the development of intercultural competence, tolerance, and respect for the values of other peoples. The results obtained can be applied in teaching foreign languages, cultural studies, translation studies, and intercultural communication, making this research valuable both theoretically and practically.

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