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## Comparative analysis of the verbalization of the concepts of nation and personality in English and Uzbek linguocultures

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**Annotation** *The article presents a comparative analysis of the verbalization of the concepts of nation and personality in English and Uzbek linguocultures. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in the linguistic means used to express these concepts and to reveal their cultural and cognitive significance. Attention is given to lexical units, phraseological expressions, and contextual interpretations reflecting national and individual identity. The research is based on dictionary definitions, authentic literary and media texts, and selected discourse examples, which allows tracing how the concepts are represented in different communicative situations. The study also considers the influence of historical, social, and cultural factors on the formation and transformation of these concepts in English and Uzbek linguocultural space. Emphasis is placed on the interaction between language and culture in shaping collective and personal worldviews. The purpose is to determine key linguocultural patterns and explore their practical application in foreign language teaching, translation studies, and intercultural communication. The findings contribute to understanding how language encodes cultural values and identities in both languages.*

**Keywords** *Verbalization, linguocultural studies, concept, nation, personality, English linguoculture, Uzbek linguoculture, comparative analysis*

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## Ingliz va o'zbek lingvomadaniyatlarida millat va shaxs tushunchalarining verbalizatsiyasini qiyosiy tahlil qilish

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**Annotatsiya** *Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek lingvomadaniyatlarida millat va shaxs tushunchalarining verbalizatsiyasi qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi ushbu tushunchalarni ifodalashda qo'llaniladigan til vositalaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash, shuningdek, ularning madaniy, kognitiv va semiotik ahamiyatini ochib berishdan iborat. Leksik birliklar, frazeologik iboralar, barqaror birikmalar hamda kontekstual talqinlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilib, ular orqali milliy va individual identifikatsiyaning ifodalanish xususiyatlari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot lug'aviy ta'riflar, autentik matnlar, media resurslari va diskursiv misollar tahliliga asoslanadi, bu esa tushunchalarning turli kommunikativ vaziyatlarda va turli matn turlarida qanday namoyon bo'lishini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek lingvomadaniy makonida ushbu tushunchalarning shakllanishi, rivojlanishi va transformatsiyasiga ta'sir etuvchi tarixiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy omillar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot doirasida konseptlarning qadriyatlar tizimi, milliy mentalitet va madaniy*

*stereotiplar bilan bog'liqligi ham yoritiladi. Natijalar chet tillarini o'qitish, madaniyatlararo muloqot hamda qiyosiy tilshunoslikda amaliy qo'llash uchun muhim ilmiy va nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.*

**Kalit so'zlar** *Verbalizatsiya, lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, tushuncha, millat, shaxs, ingliz lingvomadaniyati, o'zbek lingvomadaniyati, qiyosiy tahlil*

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## **Сравнительный анализ вербализации концептов нации и личности в английской и узбекской лингвокультурах**

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**Аннотация** *В статье представлен сравнительный анализ вербализации концептов нации и личности в английской и узбекской лингвокультурах. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении сходств и различий в языковых средствах выражения данных концептов, а также в раскрытии их культурной, когнитивной и семиотической значимости. Особое внимание уделяется анализу лексических единиц, фразеологических выражений, устойчивых сочетаний и особенностей контекстуальной интерпретации, отражающих национальную и индивидуальную идентичность в обоих языках. Исследование основано на комплексном анализе словарных дефиниций, аутентичных литературных и медийных текстов, а также дискурсивных примеров, что позволяет проследить репрезентацию концептов в различных коммуникативных ситуациях и типах дискурса. В работе рассматривается влияние исторических, социальных и культурных факторов на формирование и развитие концептов, а также динамика их трансформации в английском и узбекском лингвокультурном пространстве. Результаты исследования направлены на выявление ключевых лингвокультурных закономерностей и обоснование возможностей их практического применения в обучении иностранным языкам, переводоведении и межкультурной коммуникации.*

**Ключевые слова** *Вербализация, лингвокультурология, концепт, нация, личность, английская лингвокультура, узбекская лингвокультура, сравнительный анализ*

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### **Introduction**

In the context of globalization and the active development of intercultural communication, the study of linguistic means through which basic cultural values and representations are reflected and formed becomes particularly relevant. Language

functions not only as a means of communication, but also as the most important instrument for the representation of collective and individual consciousness, in which key concepts that determine the national worldview are закреплены. In this regard, the study of such fundamental

concepts as *nation* and *personality* is of special scholarly interest, since they reflect the features of national identity, self-awareness, and cultural stereotypes in different linguocultures.

The concepts of nation and personality are complex mental and cultural formations shaped under the influence of historical, social, political, and cultural factors. Their verbalization in language is realized through a wide range of lexical, phraseological, and discursive means that reflect the specificity of national mentality and value orientations of language users. A comparative analysis of these concepts in English and Uzbek linguocultures makes it possible to identify both universal and nationally specific features in their linguistic representation.

The relevance of this research is determined by the need for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of formation of national and individual identity in the conditions of intercultural interaction. In addition, the results of such analysis are of significant theoretical and practical importance for the development of linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, comparative linguistics, as well as for improving foreign language teaching methodology and developing students' intercultural competence (Buriyeva, 2025).

The aim of the present study is to identify and systematize the main linguistic means of verbalization of the concepts of nation and personality in English and Uzbek, as well as to determine their cultural-semantic and pragmatic features. This aim involves solving a number of tasks, including the analysis of lexical units, phraseological expressions, and contextual uses, as well as the interpretation of the obtained data from linguocultural and cognitive perspectives.

#### **Literature review**

The study of linguocultural concepts has become a central focus in modern linguistics, as language is viewed as a key mechanism for reflecting and constructing cultural identity.

According to Karasik (2002) and Wierzbicka (1997), cultural concepts represent culturally marked mental formations that are verbalized through lexical, phraseological, and discourse means. These approaches provide the theoretical foundation for analyzing such socially significant concepts as nation and personality.

Recent comparative studies in English and Uzbek linguoculturology demonstrate that culturally important concepts are verbalized differently depending on national mentality and value systems. Burieva (2025) examines the linguocultural features of the concepts of nationality and personality in English and Uzbek, showing that English discourse emphasizes civic identity, individual freedom, and self-expression, whereas Uzbek discourse foregrounds collectivism, moral values, respect for traditions, and spiritual belonging. Her findings confirm that these concepts function as key markers of national worldview and cultural identity.

Other researchers have explored related conceptual fields that indirectly support the present study. Chuyanova (2025), analyzing the concept of family in English and Uzbek linguocultures, demonstrates that English tends toward an individualistic and nuclear-family-oriented model, while Uzbek reflects a collectivist and extended-family-centered model. This opposition parallels differences in the verbalization of personality and national identity, highlighting the broader cultural patterns shaping conceptualization.

Ismatullayeva (2025) investigates the concept of human in English, Russian, and Uzbek, emphasizing that human-related concepts are deeply embedded in phraseology, proverbs, and discourse practices. The study shows that Uzbek linguistic consciousness places greater emphasis on moral and social dimensions of the individual, whereas English discourse more often highlights autonomy and personal agency. These findings are directly relevant for understanding the conceptualization of personality.

Research on phraseological units also contributes to the analysis of national and personal identity. Isroilov (2025) argues that phraseology serves as a mirror of national worldview and plays a significant role in expressing culturally specific values in both English and Uzbek. Phraseological expressions often encode culturally conditioned models of personality, morality, and national character, thus supporting the importance of phraseology in conceptual studies (Dubrovskaya, 2024).

### Materials and Methods

#### Materials

The study used the following sources:

- English language corpora (British National Corpus, contemporary journalism, online resources);
- Uzbek language corpora (National Corpus of the Uzbek Language, literary and journalistic texts, online content);
- Dictionaries, encyclopedic sources, and specialized works on conceptual studies.

#### Methods

- **Lexical-semantic analysis** – identifying the main linguistic units expressing the concepts of “nation” and “personality.”
- **Comparative corpus analysis** – comparing the usage of words and expressions in English and Uzbek linguocultures.
- **Discourse analysis** – studying the contextual use of concepts in texts of different functional types.
- **Cognitive-linguistic approach** – analyzing concepts as mental units reflecting cultural and value-based models.

#### Results

##### 1. Concept of “nation”

- In English linguoculture, the concept “nation” is often associated with political-territorial characteristics, history, and cultural heritage, and it is frequently used in political and journalistic discourse.
- In Uzbek linguoculture, the concept “миллат” (“millat”) includes ethnic,

historical, and spiritual-cultural aspects, emphasizing collective identity and cultural uniqueness.

##### 2. Concept of “personality”

- In English linguoculture, terms such as “personality” or “individual” emphasize personal qualities, character, achievements, and social behavior.
- In Uzbek linguoculture, the term “шахс” (“shaxs”) often reflects social roles, moral qualities, respect for traditions and family, reflecting collectivist cultural values.

##### 3. Linguocultural features

- English linguoculture is more abstract and universal, using metaphors and evaluative adjectives to describe personality and nation.
- Uzbek linguoculture is rich in expressive and emotional vocabulary, often using proverbs and sayings to convey value-based meanings (Dvorkina, 2025).

#### Discussion

The results of this study demonstrate that the verbalization of the concepts of **nation** and **personality** is closely connected with the cultural, historical, and social context of each linguoculture. In English linguoculture, the concept of “nation” most often emphasizes political and territorial characteristics, historical narratives, and civic identity, reflecting the individualistic and institutionalized nature of English-speaking societies. In contrast, in Uzbek linguoculture, the concept “миллат” (**millat**) encompasses ethnic heritage, spiritual and cultural values, and collective identity, highlighting collectivist orientations and cultural distinctiveness. This difference demonstrates that language not only transmits information but also encodes cultural attitudes and collective memory.

The analysis of the concept of **personality** also revealed significant differences between the two linguocultures. In

English, the terms “personality” and “individual” focus on personal qualities, achievements, and behavior, reflecting the values of autonomy and self-realization. In Uzbek linguoculture, however, “**shaxs**” (**shaxs**) is more often associated with social roles, moral qualities, respect for elders, and family responsibilities, reflecting the collectivist values characteristic of Central Asia. These findings indicate that the conceptualization of personality in language is not universal but culturally mediated, which is important to consider when learning a second language (Hasanova, 2024).

Further analysis revealed differences in linguocultural strategies. English linguoculture relies on abstract terms, evaluative adjectives, and metaphors, whereas Uzbek vocabulary is rich in expressive, emotionally colored, and culturally specific units, including proverbs and sayings. This is highly relevant for intercultural communication and foreign language teaching, as it helps prevent misunderstandings and contributes to the development of cultural competence.

Moreover, the study emphasizes that understanding these differences is crucial for a broader analysis of cognitive and cultural models. The way a society conceptualizes collective identity and individuality affects discourse, argumentation style, and narrative structure in both written and spoken communication. Thus, the results underline the necessity of integrating linguistic, cognitive, and cultural approaches when studying the verbalization of concepts across different languages (Narmaniya, 2025).

### Conclusion

The comparative analysis of the verbalization of the concepts of **nation** and **personality** in English and Uzbek linguocultures demonstrated that language functions not only as a communicative tool but also as a carrier of cultural values and a

collective worldview. The main findings of the study include:

- The concept of **nation** is realized differently: English linguoculture emphasizes individualism and political-state aspects, whereas Uzbek linguoculture highlights collectivism and spiritual-cultural values.
- The concept of **personality** reflects different cultural models: English emphasizes personal qualities and achievements, while Uzbek focuses on social roles, moral qualities, and traditions.
- Linguocultural strategies (vocabulary, phraseology, metaphors) differ, underscoring the importance of culture in shaping linguistic meanings.
- The practical significance of the study includes:
  - The findings can be used by foreign language teachers to develop culturally adapted curricula.
  - The results support the creation of teaching materials that take into account the linguocultural characteristics of students.
  - The study contributes to the development of intercultural competence and helps learners understand the cultural context of language.

In conclusion, the verbalization of the concepts of nation and personality is deeply dependent on cultural context. Comparative analysis of linguocultures facilitates a better understanding of how language reflects, constructs, and conveys cultural values. Future research could expand this analysis to other languages and explore the influence of digital communication on the formation of new concepts of nation and personality in multilingual and multicultural contexts.

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