

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF CONVEYING NATIONAL SPIRIT IN HISTORICAL WORKS

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Annotation: This article explores the linguistic means used to convey national spirit in historical works. The study focuses on how lexical, stylistic, and cultural elements contribute to the representation of national identity within historical discourse. Special attention is given to the role of archaisms, culture-specific units (realia), phraseological expressions, and stylistic devices in shaping the historical color of a text. The paper analyzes how these linguistic features help preserve the authenticity of the depicted era and reflect the worldview, traditions, and values of a particular nation. The research also highlights the importance of contextual and pragmatic factors in interpreting national spirit in historical narratives. The findings demonstrate that linguistic choices play a crucial role in maintaining the integrity and expressiveness of historical works.

Keywords: national spirit, linguistic means, historical discourse, archaisms, realia, cultural identity, stylistic devices, lexical features, phraseology, historical color

Introduction: The study of language in historical works has attracted significant attention in modern linguistics, particularly in relation to the expression of national spirit and cultural identity. Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of a nation's worldview, traditions, and historical memory. According to Wilhelm von Humboldt, language is the "formative organ of thought," through which the spirit of a nation is expressed. This idea highlights the deep connection between linguistic structures and national identity.

Many scholars have emphasized the importance of linguistic elements in representing historical and cultural contexts. Edward Sapir argued that language is a guide to social reality, shaping how individuals perceive and interpret the world around them. Similarly, Benjamin Lee Whorf developed this view further by suggesting that linguistic systems influence cultural perception and cognition. These perspectives are especially relevant when analyzing historical works, where language serves as a bridge between past and present.

In addition, Roman Jakobson highlighted the significance of stylistic and functional aspects of language in conveying meaning, emphasizing that different linguistic choices carry specific cultural and emotional connotations. Historical texts often employ archaisms, culture-specific vocabulary, and stylistic devices to recreate the atmosphere of a particular era and to reflect the national spirit embedded in it.

Therefore, the analysis of linguistic means such as lexical units, phraseological expressions, and stylistic features becomes essential in understanding how national spirit is conveyed in historical works. This study aims to examine these linguistic mechanisms and their role in shaping historical discourse, as well as to demonstrate how language preserves cultural identity and historical authenticity.

Literature Review and Methodology: The issue of expressing national spirit and cultural identity through language has been widely explored in linguistic and literary studies. Wilhelm von Humboldt considered language to be a reflection of the inner spirit of a nation, emphasizing that each linguistic system embodies a unique worldview. This idea became fundamental for



later research on the interrelation between language, culture, and national identity. The relationship between language and perception was further developed by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, who argued that language shapes the way individuals understand and interpret reality. Their theoretical framework is particularly relevant for the study of historical works, as such texts encode cultural meanings and reflect the mentality of a specific эпоха.

From a stylistic perspective, Roman Jakobson highlighted the functional role of language and emphasized that linguistic choices are closely connected with meaning and emotional expression. His ideas support the analysis of stylistic devices such as archaisms, metaphors, and symbolic expressions, which contribute to the creation of historical color. Furthermore, Peter Newmark examined culture-specific units, known as realia, and stressed their importance in reflecting cultural identity. Although his research is primarily associated with translation studies, his concepts are valuable for understanding how such elements function within historical texts themselves.

In terms of methodology, this study adopts a qualitative approach based on descriptive linguistics, stylistic analysis, and discourse analysis. The research relies on textual analysis to identify linguistic features that convey national spirit, including lexical units, phraseological expressions, and stylistic devices. Semantic analysis is applied to interpret the meanings of culture-specific elements and their role in representing cultural identity. In addition, elements of comparative analysis may be used to examine similarities and differences across various historical works. The data consist of selected excerpts from historical texts, which are analyzed in order to reveal how linguistic means contribute to the preservation of national spirit and the authenticity of historical discourse.

Materials and Methods: The present study is based on a qualitative research design aimed at identifying and analyzing the linguistic means used to convey national spirit in historical works. The research materials consist of selected excerpts from historical texts that reflect specific cultural, social, and historical contexts of a nation. These texts were selected due to their rich representation of lexical, stylistic, and culturally marked units that contribute to the expression of national identity and historical color.

The theoretical and methodological framework of the study is grounded in the works of both international and Uzbek scholars. In Uzbek linguistics, the relationship between language, culture, and national identity has been extensively studied by Shavkat Rahmatullayev, who emphasized the importance of lexical richness and semantic depth in reflecting the national worldview. Similarly, A. Nurmonov highlighted the role of language as a cultural phenomenon and pointed out that linguistic units serve not only communicative but also ethnocultural functions.

Furthermore, N. Mahmudov underlined the significance of stylistic and pragmatic aspects of language, especially in literary and historical texts, where language functions as a tool for expressing cultural values and historical memory. These perspectives are essential for understanding how national spirit is embedded in linguistic structures and realized through textual elements.

Methodologically, the study integrates approaches from descriptive linguistics, stylistics, and discourse analysis. Textual analysis is employed to examine the selected materials and to identify key linguistic units such as archaisms, phraseological expressions, and culture-specific elements (realia). Stylistic analysis is used to investigate expressive means, including metaphors, epithets, and other figurative devices that contribute to the creation of historical color and emotional impact.

In addition, semantic analysis is applied to interpret the meanings of linguistic elements within their contextual usage, allowing for a deeper understanding of how national spirit is encoded in language. Elements of comparative analysis are also utilized to identify similarities and differences in the use of linguistic features across various historical works. This



comprehensive methodological approach ensures a systematic and in-depth analysis of linguistic means and their role in preserving and conveying national spirit in historical discourse.

Results and Discussion: The findings of this study demonstrate that the expression of national spirit in historical works is realized through a complex and systematic interaction of lexical, stylistic, and phraseological means. These linguistic elements function not only as tools of narration but also as carriers of cultural and historical meaning. Among them, archaisms emerge as one of the most significant features, as they serve to reconstruct the linguistic atmosphere of a particular historical period. Their usage creates a sense of temporal authenticity and reinforces the credibility of the narrative by reflecting the language norms of the past.

Another important result is the prominent role of culture-specific units (realia), which encode concepts unique to a particular nation's cultural and social experience. These elements contribute to the preservation of national identity by embedding culturally bound meanings into the text. The presence of such units confirms the theoretical assumption proposed by Wilhelm von Humboldt that language embodies the spirit of a nation and reflects its collective consciousness.

The analysis also reveals that stylistic devices, including metaphors, epithets, and symbolic expressions, significantly enhance the expressive and evaluative dimensions of historical discourse. These devices allow authors to go beyond the mere transmission of factual information and to convey emotional, cultural, and ideological nuances. This observation is consistent with the functional theory of language developed by Roman Jakobson, who emphasized the role of stylistic choices in shaping meaning and communicative effect.

In addition, phraseological units, such as idioms and proverbs, were found to play a crucial role in expressing national spirit. These units represent condensed forms of cultural knowledge and collective experience, thereby enriching the semantic and cultural depth of historical texts. This finding supports the view of Shavkat Rahmatullayev, who highlighted the importance of phraseology in preserving cultural memory and national identity.

From a pragmatic perspective, the study shows that the effectiveness of linguistic means depends largely on their contextual usage. The interaction between linguistic form and discourse context enables the implicit transmission of national spirit, making it an integral yet often unexplicit element of historical narration. In this regard, the ideas of N. Mahmudov are particularly relevant, as he emphasized the role of stylistic and pragmatic factors in shaping the meaning of literary texts.

Overall, the results confirm that linguistic means function as essential mechanisms for the preservation and expression of national spirit in historical works. The interplay of lexical, stylistic, and cultural elements ensures the transmission of both historical authenticity and cultural identity. These findings highlight the importance of adopting a comprehensive linguistic approach to the study of historical discourse, where language is viewed not only as a medium of communication but also as a repository of national heritage.

In conclusion, the study has demonstrated that linguistic means play a fundamental role in conveying national spirit in historical works. The analysis has shown that elements such as archaisms, culture-specific units (realia), phraseological expressions, and stylistic devices are not merely decorative features of language but essential components that reflect the cultural identity and historical consciousness of a nation.

The findings confirm that language serves as a powerful tool for preserving historical authenticity and expressing the worldview, traditions, and values embedded in a particular historical context. Through carefully selected lexical and stylistic choices, authors are able to reconstruct the atmosphere of a specific era and convey the national character of the people represented in the text.

Furthermore, the study highlights that the interaction of linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors is crucial for a deeper understanding of historical discourse. The use of expressive and



culturally marked language ensures that historical works remain not only informative but also emotionally and culturally resonant.

Overall, this research emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive linguistic approach in analyzing historical texts. It contributes to the broader field of linguistics by demonstrating how language functions as a medium for maintaining and transmitting national spirit across time. Future research may further explore this topic by examining a wider range of texts or by applying comparative and interdisciplinary methods.

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