

## CONCEPT OF THE EXPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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### Abstract

Literature is a criterion that expresses the national spirit of the most developed peoples in the world in terms of the fact that it has been able to preserve the national spirit and has been able to rise to a large scale in the variety of artistic images and styles. English literature has its own characteristics, which arise from the uniqueness of the country's culture, social and political development.

**Key words:** national spirit, literature, people, England and America, writers and poets.

Acquaintance with the literature of a particular nation allows one to have a good idea of its national character, despite the fact that it is very difficult to form this idea. The national problem in literature is one of the most relevant and interesting problems of modern literary criticism, and at the same time, it is one of the most complex and understudied problems. Research in this regard allows us to take a new look at the work of a certain author, expand and deepen our understanding of his work, and make a worthy contribution to the development of the theory of national character. This work is dedicated to the concept of national spirit in English literature.

English writers, first of all, the novel develops at this stage, looked for their heroes not among bankers and aristocrats, but among those who sought to gain a career, as in France - their heroes were also small owners, like J. Eliot ("The Mill on the Floss"), even workers such as E. Gaskell ("Mary Barton") or Charles Dickens ("Hard Times"). Indeed, under the mask of calmness, a weak person may be hiding, filled with the desire to appear strong and invulnerable. External objectivity is characteristic of gentlemen in literature (Pickwick, Forestier, Worcester, etc.), as well as characters who keep secrets.

The theory of the English national character, considered in the literary and journalistic works of English and American writers and poets, is a harmonious and integral part of the philosophical and worldview system, and turns into considerations about the fate of the state and society. The fate of the European individual, representatives of various civilizations,

J. B. Priestley writes: "A man living in a densely populated country may feel the desire to protect himself from other people with weapons, to keep quiet, because he must be alone with his thoughts" [3]. This is where the British personality comes in: they are cautious and arrogant at work, but at home they are kind and intelligent, like Wemmick (Dickens "Great Expectations"), the dry, overly cautious secretary in Jeggers' office. to the laws of bourgeois society and at home, in his little garden, is more humane. The "branch" of the house is the English club - a closed area, whose secrets no one can break.

One of the "home" traditions that has the power of national passion is tea. For example, in detective stories, those who find a body are offered a cup of tea to keep their strength, in romance novels, it is used to heal broken hearts, friends drink it to celebrate a meeting, and enemies drink it to calm the situation. Doing a hobby is also an English tradition (it is not for nothing that the English word has become an international category). For an Englishman, a hobby is not only an escape from everyday life, but also an opportunity to show off his talents. People are united not by issues related to profession, but by the search for common inclinations and interests related to recreation [2]. Choosing a hobby - a particular sport, collecting, painting, reading - is often a way to describe a character in literature. For example, in Soames Forsyth's collection of paintings by Boucher, Watteau, Turner and Goya, the hero is interpreted as a man who looks at the world from a practical point of view.

The British consider the sense of humor to be the most important feature of the national mentality. Many characters express themselves with humor, and often serious works have a funny character with a bright, complex speech. You will never confuse Bertie Worchester with any other comic characters. Dickens' hero Sam Weller is a person who loves aphorisms. In English literature, there is a belief that the English have a more refined and developed sense of humor than other peoples, that other peoples think prosaically and do not understand or appreciate irony, which, in the words of Keith Fox, "when they are joking or serious you don't know at all."

In particular, English types of humor include the technique of "cotton", which, according to Keith Fox, is a form of irony, the essence of which is excessive seriousness, sentimentality, boasting and insistence on showing one's feelings. It is a prohibition.

English humor is closely related to eccentricity as a characteristic of the English character. Eccentric Mr. Pickwick is a joker, he looks at the world with childlike simplicity and confidence through large glasses like the eyes of a baby. The eccentric and eccentric owner of the chocolate factory, Willy Wonka (Roald Dahl, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory). His sarcasm, even bad sarcasm, is related to his attitude towards the children he invited to the chocolate factory for a test.

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