

EXPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ANNOTATSIYA

G'oyani aniqlash juda qiyin bo'lsa-da, muayyan xalq adabiyoti bilan tanishish uning milliy xarakteri haqida yaxshi tasavvurga ega bo'lishga imkon beradi. Zamonaviy adabiyotshunoslikning eng muhim, maftunkor, qiyin va yetarlicha o'rganilmagan masalalaridan biri adabiyotdagi milliy dilemmadir. Bu boradagi izlanishlar muayyan muallif ijodiga yangicha nigoh bilan qarash, uning asarlarini chuqurroq bilish, milliy xarakter nazariyasi rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo'shish imkonini beradi. Ingliz adabiyotidagi milliy ma'naviyat g'oyasi ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy mavzusidir.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy ruh, adabiyot, xalq, Angliya va Amerika, yozuvchilar va shoirlar.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Хотя эту идею очень сложно определить, познакомиться с определенной народной литературой, ее национальной характер способен составить хорошее представление о персонаже. Самая важная, увлекательная книга современной литературы, один из сложных и недостаточно изученных вопросов это национальная дилемма в литературе. Исследования в этом отношении являются новыми для творчества одного автора более глубокое знание его произведений, национального характера. Идея национальной духовности в английской литературе является основной темой исследования.

Ключевые слова: национальный дух, литература, народ, Англия и Америка, писатели и поэты.

ABSTRACT

Although it is quite difficult to define the idea, familiarizing yourself with a particular folk literature allows you to obtain a good idea of its national character. One of the most important, fascinating, difficult, and understudied issues in contemporary literary criticism is the national dilemma in literature. Research in this field enables us to see a particular author's work from a fresh perspective, to gain a deeper knowledge of his writings, and to contribute significantly to the advancement of the theory of national character. The idea of national spirit in English literature is the focus of this study.

Keywords: national spirit, literature, people, England and America, writers and poets.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of literature and intercultural communication in contemporary human existence is growing. However, when we communicate with representatives of other countries, we necessarily have preexisting goals about them. We need to grasp the fundamentals of interethnic communication, which is outlined in the realm of artistic production. It's critical to explain the representations of particular nationalities in media [3].

Literature has a national form, but it ultimately addresses issues that affect all of humanity. It stands for the nation's core essence. These traits can be found in literature, which in particular demonstrates a more pronounced height. As the times change, so do thoughts and imaginations, and literary images undergo constant renewal. Two factors are used to define the literature's level: national spirit and skill. The national spirit of the people can be preserved through literature, and the vibrant, globally most expansive artistic image and style can climb to great heights by representing the national spirit of the people [1].

English literature is unique have characteristics, they are the country's culture, social and political it comes from the uniqueness of its development. It involved to the 19th century, identified the issue of literature and its structure. Authors of England, first in turn, the novel spreads at this stage, bankers their characters, not among aristocrats, but those who sought to gain a career, as in France among them - their heroes were also small owners, like J. Eliot ("The Mill on the Floss"), even E. Gaskell ("Mary Barton") or Charles Dickens (Hard Times) as well as workers. Indeed, under the guise of calm, strong and hiding a dull person who is overwhelmed by the desire to appear invulnerable possible in the literature of external objectivity, gentlemen (Pickwick, Forestier, Worcester, etc.), is also characteristic of personality who keep secrets.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

A lyrical and vital component of the intellectual and worldview system, the speculation of the English national personality is evident in the literary and journalistic endeavors of English and American writers and authors, and it considers the future of the state and society. Literature ultimately allows us to reflect on the meaning of life, including the fate of the European individual, the voices of different enlightenments, and the difficulties in understanding between representatives of the East and the West [2].

Empiricism, practicality, and utilitarianism are just a few of the intellectual domains that make up the "Typical Englishman"; these include a preference for logical reasoning over conceptual and abstract knowledge, a propensity to give, and metaphorical and visually appealing thinking at the expense of abstraction. The Victorian era is a striking example of this trend's development, with Victorians' minds

focused nearly entirely on a certain movement. Anti-intellectualism and dogmatism, including "theory and the separation of practice," are prevalent in this era [1]. The negative aspects of English practicality include possessive instincts, an unending pursuit of profit and personal gain (mostly for the bourgeoisie), a dry sense of caution, entrepreneurship, and efficiency. Thus, practically speaking, the Forsythians' lives ("The Forsyte Saga") share prices, dividends, the value of houses and things they look at things that revolve around them.

A guy who lives in a country with a high population density feels the need to defend himself from others with weapons and to be quiet since he should be by himself thinking, according to J. B. Priestley [3]. of the British character originates from this: while they are circumspect and haughty at work, they are Wemmick (Dickens, "Great Expectations") is a courteous and knowledgeable employee at Jeggors' office. It is more humanitarian at home, in his little garden, when it comes to the rules of bourgeois society. The English club is the "branch" of the house; it is a closed space with no way to pry its secrets.

Tea is one of the "home" customs with the capacity to arouse national enthusiasm. For instance, it is advised to drink tea to keep those who locate the body robust in detective stories, to mend broken hearts in romance novels, to celebrate meetings with friends, and to defuse tensions with adversaries. Having a hobby is another English custom (the word "hobby" is worldwide; it's not a coincidence that it was classified as such). An Englishman's hobby is not only something they do on a daily basis, but it's also a chance to showcase their abilities and escape life. People are not united by issues pertaining to their careers, but rather by general dispositions toward leisure and the pursuit of interests [2]. Selecting interests is natural; sports, collecting, drawing, reading - often a literary hero is a descriptive method. For example, Soames Forsyth's Boucher, Watteau, Turner and Goya In the collection of paintings, the hero is a man interpreted as who looks at the world from a practical point of view.

Any work's utility would first be positively justified by highlighting the need for it to be completed as rationally and optimally as is practical. People like Yorkshireman Mr. Rownsell represent the working class (C. Dickens, "Bleak House"). It is hardly surprising that England at this time gained notoriety as the world's "workshop" [3]. In a broader sense, common sense is the ability to discern the genuine significance of an explanation, or to separate illusions from reality. "Excellent The fundamental quality of the traditional detective image is his practical intellect. Other notable examples of this include Sherlock Holmes, Miss Marple, and police officers Sergeant Cuff and Inspector Bucket.

The English regard humor as the most fundamental aspect of the national mindset they are familiar with. There is a comic character with a sophisticated, multifaceted speech pattern among the works' numerous humorous and frequently serious

characters. You never Not to be confused with other comedic personas of Bertie Worcester. Aphorisms are dear to Dickens's hero, Sam Weller. English Compared to other countries, British literature has more subtle and sophisticated humor. Other cultures, on the other hand, think prosaically and lack an understanding of irony, or, in Keith Fox's words, believe they are incapable of judging "You never know when they're joking or serious."

In particular, according to Keith Fox, irony is one of the types of English humor includes the "cotton" technique with an appearance, its essence is extreme gravity, emotionalism, arrogance and insisting on showing one's feelings is a prohibition [2].

Another reason the English are well-liked is that the most significant indication of a well developed society is their ability to howl at themselves. "This after washing the Thames is much cleaner than it is from Reading to Henley became all the dirt we collected in the river between Reading and Henley collected and applied to our clothes," three Mr. Thames laughed about their futile attempt to wash their clothes in the river.[1]

Consequently, English novels represent the "Typical Englishman" create a holistic image, in which some presiding qualities can be observed, they are carried out in the intentional range of coinciding with restriction is expanded. In the space of his culture, this image is at the macro level (in any situation one should also preserve self-respect, be truthful in one's thoughts should not be alienated) and defining universal principles at the micro level supports a set of standards, a level of specific behavior offers guidelines. Its own culture, like in space in the context and in the sphere intercultural interaction, this image is generally accepted of actions that are not done, but are specially accepted for representatives of this culture allows some forms.

This image of behavior in the space of intercultural communication details, including national characteristics of a neutral nature which allows to determine the manifestation and address them defines stereotypes. If it starts from reality, then national in the future the image of the character is the prism through which reality is interpreted and then adjusted becomes [1-10]. Real intercultural communication is carried out through this prism cannot be considered without evaluating its role in development.

CONCLUSION

The secret to creativity is having the ability to sense the beauty and enchantment of language. A clear, succinct, symbolic expression of a concept is a prerequisite for literacy; in literature, this integrity is required ten times or more. Words are like a necklace; they have the ability to shed light on the overall meaning, and because of these qualities, English and American writers and poets' interpretations of the national tendency are valuable. The words and phrases of these writers are highly artistic. The national inner being is, in reality, the primary factor that determines the richness and

uniqueness of a given folk literature. British and American writers and poets have made an incomparable contribution to the development of literature with a particular expression of the national spirit added.

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