

TRANSFORMATION OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY IN LITERATURE

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Abstract: *This paper analyzes the concept of linguistic personality and its modifications in literature. While language is considered to be the expression of a person's perspective, mentality, and culture, literature is a means of describing this linguistic personality. The study discusses the historical phases of the development of linguistic personality and its changes in terms of individual and social factors. Furthermore, it analyzes the forms of linguistic personality in modern and postmodern literature. The research concludes that linguistic character constantly undergoes transformation as literature develops.*

Keywords: *linguistic personality, literature, transformation, language, perspective, culture, stylistics, identity, discourse, communication*

Language is believed to be an inseparable part of human development; it is not only a means of communication but also a method of expressing a character's internal feelings, perspective, and cultural norms. The concept of linguistic personality specifically includes these features: a person's unique character in terms of their language use, worldview (how they see the world), and cultural, social, and technological norms.

Literature as the highest artistic form of language, on the other hand, plays an important role in evaluating linguistic character. Through the evolution of literature over time, language forms, styles, and means of expression also change, which in turn leads to the transformation of the linguistic personality.


The purpose of this paper is to analyze how linguistic personality develops during the process of language evolution.

The concept of linguistic personality plays an important role in linguistics, as it includes the level of language proficiency, language usage, and speech activity. Linguistic personality is typically studied at three levels:

1. Verbal-semantic level – lexical resources and grammatical knowledge
2. Cognitive level – perspectives and conceptual understanding
3. Motivational level – intentions of speech and communicative needs

Linguistic character in a literary work is not limited to the author's viewpoints, but can also be expressed through the speech of main characters, the writing style the author





uses, artistic means of expression, the tone the writer uses, and allegorical elements of the work.

In every literary work, a distinct linguistic personality is formed. This can be exemplified by Kumushbibi in the novel “Days Gone By”, in which the author, Abdulla Kodiriy, created a unique personal linguistic character specific to Kumushbibi. The writer portrays her as kind and loyal, and the reader can notice this through her choice of words and actions—although she had experienced conflicts with Zaynab in Tashkent, in Otabek’s house, instead of leaving, she endures them for the sake of Otabek. This is expressed not only through the words the character uses but also through the tone, style, and the novel’s allegorical elements.

During the early stages of literary development, linguistic character was typically influenced by social attitudes. For example, in folklore:

- Repetitive phrases were commonly used
- Traditional idioms were dominant
- Individual stylistic expression was underdeveloped

Linguistic identity undergoes a noticeable change during the period of modern literature. This change is driven by several factors:

1. Individualism. Writers began to emphasize the creation of a distinct style, which resulted in the development of unique stylistic features and expansion of literary expression.

2. Social influences. Language was influenced by social norms with the introduction of dialects, slang, and jargon.

3. Psychological approach. Authors emphasized the expression of human psychology, including inner thoughts and consciousness, in greater depth.


In postmodern literature, the transformation becomes even more dynamic and fragmented. Key features include the following:

- Mixture of different styles and genres
- Irony and parody
- Intertextuality

Writers conduct experiments with language and break down traditional linguistic norms, which in turn results in characters’ identities becoming vague, multifaceted, dynamic.

Cultural norms play a significant role in the development of linguistic personality. Each literary work reflects national traditions, historical contexts, and the social environment. During globalization, different cultural elements are combined through linguistic character, forming hybrid identities.





Technological influence is significant in the transformation of linguistic character, especially through social media, shortened writing styles and internet language. Literary works continue to include short and simple sentences; new types of expressions are being used.

In conclusion, linguistic character has evolved and continues to evolve directly as literature develops. It constantly experiences modernization through historical, social, and cultural factors. Literature, in turn, is a mirror reflecting these developments. In modern literature, linguistic personality continues to maintain its individual, independent, and complex position. In the future, it is expected that new stages of linguistic character will be shaped through technological development and global digital networks.

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