

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN CONSTRUCTING NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract. *It is through this article that every reader will have a keen understanding of the role of language in constructing national identity. There is a close and complex relationship between language and national identity. Language is an effective means of communicating cultural values, protecting legacy, and creating a feeling of community.*

Keywords: *national identity, cultural experiences, force within a nation, symbol of national Unity, collaborate, communicate.*

Introduction: This article examines the complex interrelationships between language and national identity, emphasising the ways in which language both impacts and is shaped by national identity. Using Language to Express Cultural Ideas: A country's culture is mostly expressed and preserved through its language. A community's distinct values, practices, and beliefs are embodied in its language through its vocabulary, syntax, and idiomatic expressions. National identity can be communicated through a language's grammatical structures, metaphors, and subtleties, which are a reflection of the historical and cultural experiences of its speakers. Language as a Symbol of National Unity: Language acts as a unifying force within a nation, bringing together diverse individuals under a common linguistic umbrella. Shared language allows for effective communication, enabling citizens to connect, collaborate, and form social bonds. When a specific language becomes widely used and recognized within a nation, it strengthens the collective identity and fosters a sense of unity among its speakers.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Language as a Symbol of National Unity: Language unites disparate people in a country by drawing them together under a common language. People are better able to interact, collaborate, communicate, and form social bonds when they share the same language. When a language becomes widely spoken and recognised, it strengthens a country's collective identity and sense of unity among its speakers.

Language and the Preservation of National Heritage: A country's language has a major role in preserving its historical past. It is filled with the information, traditions, and legends that have been handed down through the ages. By keeping its language alive, a country may fortify its unique identity and preserve its cultural heritage. These choices can have a significant impact on minority languages and linguistic variety within a country. They may also be a reflection of historical, social,

or political reasons. Language as a Source of Pride and Identity: For people living in a country, language is a source of pride and identity. Being able to fully engage in the cultural, social, and economic life of one's nation is made possible by mastering the national language, which is frequently seen as a crucial aspect of national identity. Being able to communicate in the native tongue encourages inclusivity and a sense of belonging within the country. Language and the Development of National Identity: Language is just one of many variables that shape national identity over time. Language reflects changes in national identity as it adapts and changes in tandem with societal changes.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Loanwords, technological adaptations, and cultural influences can all be absorbed by language, which helps to shape a country's character and communicates its openness to international exchanges. National identity and language are closely related. Language expresses culture, represents togetherness in the country, protects cultural legacy, expresses political views, and creates a sense of pride and identity. It both shapes and is shaped by national identity. In order to appreciate the great diversity of human cultures and to advance inclusive societies that recognise linguistic legacy as an integral part of national and global identity, it is imperative to comprehend the relationship between language and national identity. Other than metaphor, there are a plethora of other conceivable tropes or figures of speech. These consist of oxymoron, hyperbole, simile, metaphor, analogy, irony, indirect demands, sarcasm, and so forth. Many academics have disregarded these other tropes, claiming that only metaphors have true cognitive worth. However, some researchers contend that a large portion of human thought processes are grounded in figurative processes, which encompass a wide range of tropes.¹ Target conceptions, on the other hand, are often abstract and cannot be directly experienced or recognised, but source concepts are frequently experientially concrete and have some sort of physiological basis.

CONCLUSION:

The collection of conceptual metaphors that we are able to access while comprehending metaphorical utterances can unquestionably be seen as a crucial component of the cognitive environment, and it becomes especially evident when certain words in an utterance activate it. Lastly, there are traditions in information processing psychology and symbolic artificial intelligence that conflict with the modern conception of metaphor. These domains presume that thinking is nothing more than the algorithmic manipulation of symbols, similar to what a conventional computer program performs.

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¹ Gibbs, 1993

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