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Sociopragmatic Features of The Realisation of Linguistic Personality in The Literary Text

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Abstract: The article examines the role of social factors in the formation of linguistic personality. Based on the analysis conducted, the role and significance of age, nationality, gender and belonging to a certain region in the formation of linguistic personality is revealed.

Citation: Egamberdiyevna, U. M. Sociopragmatic Features of The Realisation of Linguistic Personality in The Literary Text. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy, and Culture 2026, 7(2), 418-423.

Received: 10th Mar 2026
Revised: 25th Mar 2026
Accepted: 10th Apr 2026
Published: 28th Apr 2026



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Keywords: Linguopersonology, Linguistic Personality, Social Factor, Thinking, Social Position, Discourse

1. Introduction

The individual factor alone is not enough in the formation of language. "In addition to the personal factor, the speech situation, the speech object (the fragment of reality that is the basis of the speech act) also participates as a necessary factor for the effectiveness of the speech act. Although the types of speech acts are grouped into common substantive groups, they differ in different social groups and may even have individual characteristics for each member of society" [1, 2]. It can be seen that individual characteristics are important in the realisation of linguistic individuals, as the speaker participates in the creation of the speech process. "A person's status in society and the roles he plays in everyday life are his characteristics and are directly reflected in his speech. It is understood that a person's social status and role are social factors closely related to speech activity" [3, 4]. His social status and role are important in the manifestation of a linguistic personality. There are a number of extralinguistic factors that determine the choice of a speech act implementation strategy of a linguistic person participating in the speech process. Based on the opinions of linguists, the most important social factors are: social distance, social status, age of the addressee and of the addressee, gender, level of education [5]. Social distance is determined by the degree of familiarity of the participants in the conversation, and language units are selected in the speech situation on the basis of this factor [6, 7].

2. Materials and Methods

In the realisation of a linguistic person, his social character is considered important, therefore it is necessary to take into account the manifestation and integration of this character in the process of direct communication. Linguopersonology also studies the specific features of the addressee's speech in different situations, with a communicative strategy and purpose. Age and gender characteristics of the characters play an important role in the realisation of the linguistic personality in the literary text. Skilled writers who

take these aspects into consideration in the creation of their hero's speech make the language of the literary work believable, impressive and contagious. Although the characters in the work are different and of different ages, they can be classified according to common characteristics. That is to say, it is possible to determine their age from the units used in the language of people engaged in communicative dialogue. On the basis of our analysis, we have classified linguistic characters that differ according to age characteristics in literary works as follows:

1. The child is a linguistic personality. Linguistic entities belonging to this group can be further divided into two groups. In this case it is possible to study separately the speech of children up to 7 years of age and the speech of children up to 8-14 years of age. In the speech of children in the first group, it is possible to observe changes in the phonetic structure of words, the exchange of sounds and the phenomenon of metathesis. The speech of children in the second group is much closer to that of adults and differs intellectually. The units used represent simple concepts and phonetic differences are almost non-existent compared to children's speech.
2. The linguistic personality of adolescents. It is possible to analyse the speech of a person aged between 15 and 18. In this case, the originality is mainly determined by the large number of words belonging to the limited lexicon.
3. Youth linguistic personality. This can be a speaker aged between 19 and 25. A linguistic personality of this age is characterised by the use of modern words, brevity and shortness of speech, syntactically short sentences.
4. A middle-aged speaker. This can be a native speaker aged between 30 and 60.
5. The linguistic identity of the elderly. Linguistic persons over the age of 60 can be included.

3. Results and Discussion

The child learns about the world by touching the objects in it. The objects around them evoke many positive and negative emotions in the child's mind, as well as ideas about the world. Emotions are important in children's worldviews and we can see this in their impressionability, in the fact that they are happy about something and sad about something. Writers often use dialogue to express the child's linguistic identity in a work of art. The age of a linguistic person in a work of art can be determined from the specific vocabulary and phrases in their speech. *Lekin ilojim yo'q [8]. Attestatni yaxshilab narxozga bormasam, batkam kallamni oladi. Men attestatni yaxshilasam bas, qolgani batkamning ishi. Batkamni bilasan-ku, boss? (T.Malik).* The quoted text indicates that the speaker is a teenager about to leave school [9]. The lexemes used in his speech – *attestat, narxoz, batka* – together with the individualization of his speech, show the linguistic image of people of this age. In the speech of women who are older and have seen a lot, words are often used which express the content of rebuke and advice. *Er balani bunaqa qilmaydilar. Sadqayi apa ket. Yigitni betiga urib imoningni kuydirding-ku. Balaniyam betiga uradimi? (B.Qobul) [10].* The following text contains sentences characteristic of the speech of an elderly person over ninety years old, and the linguistic personality of the elderly person is mainly filled with the comments of the author-narrator. *Dunyosidan zerikib ketdim, qizim! – deganmish yota-yota. – Yetmishdan keyingisining qizig'i yo'q ekan o'zi. (Shu gap farzandga andak botibdi, "Oyingdan keyingi umrning" deyilishini kutgan-da u. Bobomiz esa xiyla errayim: umr masalasiga xotin-xalajni aralastirgisi kelmaydi.) Men-ku men, ana, Fidelday odam ketdi-ku dunyodan!. (E.A'zam).* In the language of the elderly, there are also units that reflect aspects such as children's simplicity, boasting and being offended by trivial things [11, 12]. *Shu-shu, bobomiz Fidel Kastroga tengdoshgina emas, baayni safdosh bo'ldi-qoldi. Uncha-muncha omiroq odam duch kelganida, "Anuv Kubaning podshosi bor-ku, soqolli, zo'r, o'sha bilan bir kunda ("bir yilda"si qolib) tug'ilganmiz! – deya shishinib ketardi. – Bizga salom ham yuborib turadi. Ishonmasangiz, ana, Baxtidan so'rang". Shu gap bilan yo'q guvohni topmoqchidek yon-veriga qidirinib ham qarardi (E.A'zam).* Writers create a generalized image of a linguistic person as a carrier of a certain

culture, of course, his speech reflects the whole system of the society he belongs to, the language he speaks, and this in turn is in accordance with the writer's goals for creating this work is chosen. In general, a linguistic person in an literary text is a person who creates a language based on the image, reality, which is processed, polished, embellished in the writer's creative laboratory and reflected in these texts [13].

Just as a man's understanding of the world differs from that of a woman, so too does the way in which it is reflected in language. In the works of women writers, their characteristics as the possessors of the language of the female sex are manifested. Their works are dominated by concepts such as love, religious concepts, family, child-rearing and loyalty. In women's language, the richness of the emotional vocabulary, the brevity and imprecision in the construction of sentences serve to form the linguistic personality of the female writer and the linguistic personality of the female character [14]. In this section we will study the characteristics of the male and female linguistic personality using the example of the story of Zulfiya Qurolboy's qizi *"To'xtab qolgan vaqt suratlarini"*. The hero of the story, Norbuvi, says *"Men partiyaman"* to show who he is. Norbuvi's statement *"Men partiyaman"* can be evaluated as an important aspect that shows the difference from other women in giving the linguistic identity of the time when the events written in the story took place. In the woman's speech, this syntactic unit was used to convey high self-esteem, and in the speech of one of the male characters in the story, it is used as an important tool to express negative attitudes: *"Shaharlik bo'lsa ne bo'пти? Isoqboy el qatori qalin beradi, el qatori to'y qiladi. Faqat... Sersoqol kishining yuzida tashvish alomatlarini sezildi. – She'r yozgani chatoq ekan-da. Shoyir bo'lsa partiya bo'lishi turgan gap."*

The author used the lexical unit "party" to express the two genders' approach to reality from two different points of view. In the female character's speech, the unit used to express a high opinion of herself is used in the male character's speech to express a low opinion of women. The use of semantically incompatible lexemes in the male character's speech served to create his linguistic personality. The researchers note that words with emotional colour, morphological forms expressing subjective attitudes and syntactic devices expressing evaluative attitudes are found more often in women's speech than in men. The fact that the characteristics of the emotional image of the character reflect not only a certain (emotional) type, but also the gender characteristics of the writer's works, the differences between male and female characters, was studied on the example of the works of M.A.Bulgakov. V.Maslova, speaking about linguistic and folk stereotypes in women's and men's speech, notes that men are better at mastering language innovations, therefore they are more likely to encounter new words and terms in their speech, while women's speech is more neutral, static and their vocabulary contains more outdated words and phrases. In the story, the brevity of Isoq chol's speech, the frequent use of simple sentences, lexical units such as *eshshak*, *nodon*, *nokas* command sentences and the use of an exclamation mark after command sentences are strict, persistent and in some cases comforting. The needy old man manifests his linguistic identity.

One of the main tasks of lingvopersonology is to show the possibilities of using the language of each language owner as a linguistic person, to highlight the peculiarities of their language use. In linguistics, the priority is to consider the language user as a linguistic person and to distinguish between different types of linguistic persons. V.D. Lyutikova studied the linguistic person as a dialect owner and analysed the dialect signs characteristic of his speech [15]. The works devoted to the linguopoetic analysis of the literary text emphasise the role and importance of dialect words in ensuring the individuality of the hero's speech in the literary text. In the process of linguo-personological analysis of texts, we can see the elements characteristic of both dialectal and social strata in the speech of a character.

– Siz bunaqa fikriz bilan nima qip adashib kepqoldiyz o'zi bo'tlaga, a? Sudga borsam, uyyi, hovli-joyyi yarmini ukamga xatlab berishadi-ku! Munday kallani ishlatin, brat, kallani!. –

Toshdomla nima derkin endi? – Kecha kirganman oldilariga. Bo'ladi, o'n kun qatniysan, didila. – Keyin-chi? – Nima keyin? Ukam o'z ixtiyori bilan merosdan voz kichadi. Shunaqqip berishga kelishdu. – Kelishdik?

– Ha, kelishdu. To'g'ri, biroz qimmatroqqa tushvomman. Maylide, manga qovotgan meros oldida bu nimayam bo'lardi (U.Hamdam).

In the given text, phonetic and morphological features characteristic of the Tashkent dialect provided the territorial specificity of the speaker's linguistic personality. Aspects such as the dropping of the consonant at the end of a word, the abbreviated use of the person-number form, the replacement of a consonant in a word with another consonant, the change of the vowel at the end of a word (the replacement of the sound a with the sound e) ensured the individuality of the linguistic personality.

Shu payt g'ovda Mardon ko'rinadi. Dunyoni buzgudek vajohat bilan kelib, Enamning ro'parasiga o'tiradi.

– Ha, Dalli, yurishing dajam, bo'ri ko'rdingmi? Odamlarni tentagini chiqarib yuribsanmi?

– Bizga buyurilgani shu-da, Ena (B.Qobul).

Among the participants in the communicative dialogue, the person referred to as **Dalli** is superior to the addressee in terms of social status. **Dalli** is a dialectal word, given in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language in the form of **dali** and explained as crazy, stupid, foolish (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, Volume 1, 548). The double representation of the sound "L" as a form of address in speech served to strengthen the meaning of emphasis. The meaning of another dialectal word, **dajam** presented in this passage, can be understood from the author's interpretation of the world in the narrator's speech (*dunyoni buzgudek vajohat bilan kelib*). A characteristic feature of B. Qobul's works is that words related to lexicon with a limited scope of application are often explained in the author's speech. We can see this in the following example: *Nima bo'lgandayam Mardon hech qachon yolg'on gapirmagan, o'trik aytmagan.* (B.Qobul).

Writers effectively use phonetic and lexical dialectics, as well as morphological and syntactic forms, when forming the linguistic personality of a character in a literary text. "Lexical dialectics participate in the naming of reality, including ethnographic dialectics, are used to describe the speech of characters, to express the author's emotional response to the described events, etc.". By presenting the speech of characters belonging to other nationalities in the work of art, their linguistic identity is formed. In many cases, elements of the language he speaks are used to represent a linguistic person of a foreign nationality.

Literary texts have a unique approach to depicting the linguistic personality of characters from other nationalities. When a character belongs to a different ethnic group, their speech can be represented using the following methods:

1. It is said that he is of another nationality, the speech is given in the form of a possessive sentence through the speech of the author or in the language in which the work is written. – *Babulya, yordam kerakmi? – A?.. Ha, Diana senmisan, mayli qizim, olaqol, – Larisa xola xaltasini qo'shnisiga uzatdi-da o'zi bu sarvqomat, go'zal qizni kuzatgancha ortidan bir-bir bosib to'rtinchi qavatga chiqa boshladi. – Mana, babulya, – Diana xaltani Larisa xolaga uzatdi eshik oldiga yetib kelishgach. – Rahmat qizim, rahmat... Ha, aytgancha yoshing nechchida qizim?* (U.Hamdam). The use of such a method in the presentation of a linguistic person belonging to a foreign nationality does not create difficulties for the addressee, it helps to understand reality easily. However, it is not possible to fully express the linguistic identity of a foreign nationality.
2. The speech of the character is given exactly in the language he speaks. *Oyajon shud, digar namekunam, – dedi yig'lagudan beri bo'lib, lekin yolg'ondan qilayotgani bilinib turardi* (B.Qobul). *Qochmoqchi bo'lgandi, "mochag'ar isto" deb baqirdi. Lo'lilar bilan o'ris tili o'xshash ekan, yoki lo'li stoyni isto qilib olgan* (B.Qobul). It is natural that the speaker's speech in such a situation is difficult for the reader, but the author's statement, the

explanation of the speaker's behavior in the situation in which the reality is taking place, helps to create a small impression of the character's speech.

3. Elements of the language spoken by the character are used. *Rasmchi rasmni tuynukdan kiritib, sotuvchiga berdi. Zum o'tmay ortimizdan chopib kelib, kvartira darkor boshad, maniki shu budkadan topasan. Maniki hamesh shunga, dedi* (B.Qobul). Giving in this way does not cause difficulties for the addressee in receiving information. The character's nationality can be understood from foreign language elements.

The use of the aforementioned methods in conveying the linguistic personality of representatives of other nationalities is linked to the writer's unique style. In the works of U. Hamdam, characters of Russian nationality are more common. Although characters such as Nikita in the writer's novel "Ota", Larisa and Oleg in the novel "Isyon va itoat" are of Russian nationality, in the work they "speak" in Uzbek, while the Russian character of Sh. Butayev distorts the pronunciation and speaks in Uzbek. *E, men tolka sobirat qildim, bu oson. Prichyom zdes xoti-in? – Maksim-Maxsum behuda gapingni qo'ysang-chi deganday qaraydi unga* (Sh.Bo'tayev).

4. Conclusion

Social factors play a crucial role in the realization of a linguistic personality. In a literary text, it is possible to distinguish types of linguistic personalities that differ in age, gender, dialect, religious and national affiliation, social status, and role. A person's social roles often require them to manifest as initiators of communicative actions in various situations, and they are distinguished by their choice of strategies and tactics corresponding to the goal of communication in the communicative process. One linguistic person can simultaneously occupy several social positions and roles, and one can observe both commonalities and specificities in their speech.

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