

VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT "HOMELAND" IN LITERARY TEXTS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of "Homeland" in the literary texts of English language. The article analyzes poems and literary texts related to the oeuvre of outstanding poets. The author analyzed the core of the concept "Homeland" and the synonymous series of its periphery.

Keywords: concept, synonymic units, motherland, text, lexeme, analysis.

INTRODUCTION

'Homeland' is the concept of the territory (cultural geography) to which an ethnic group holds a long history and a deep cultural association with the country in which a particular national identity began. As a common noun, it simply connotes the country of one's origin. In this article we will use the term 'homeland' in a general sense as an umbrella term for 'motherland' or 'fatherland', which also refers to the country of origin and native land.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Various literature and internet sites were used and analyzed in the writing of this article. Comparative method, component analysis method of meaning and conceptual analysis methods were used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In this article, the verbalization of the concept "Homeland" in English language with the help of artistic texts is studied and this unit is analyzed in various poetic works. If we look at the work of the Scottish poet Robert Burns, his poems are filled with an endless spirit of patriotism. This feeling is embodied in the poem "My Heart's in the Highlands". The fact that the poem has become the national anthem of the Scottish people is a clear example of this.

The main theme of the poem is the poet's love for his homeland. The high and uniquely beautiful mountains of Scotland always appear in the imagination of the poet. Love and homesickness are the main motifs of this poem. Through simple language, imagery, and literary devices, we see an author who is proud to belong to a harsh but beautiful Scottish nation. In this work, nature serves as a symbol and part of the Motherland at the same time. The author uses high literary means to emphasize the importance of the nature that surrounded him during his childhood and adolescence. Compositionally, the poem is divided into stanzas, each of which expresses the main idea or part of this thought. Words such as Highland, North, birth of Valor, country of Worth, hills, mountains, straths, valleys, forest, woods, torrent, floods are lexemes expressing the concept of the author's small homeland.

In the first line of the first stanza, the poet bids farewell to his mountains, as if he were a living person. This is the place where the poet was born, and he courageously overcame the difficulties and diseases that he faced during his short life. My Heart's in the Highlands, My Heart is not here (My heart is in the mountains, my heart is not here) - says the poet, a strong feeling of longing and loneliness that he cannot be in the homeland close to his heart and beloved represents through

In the second stanza of the poem, the poet calls the north of Scotland the "birthplace of Valor, The country of worth", thus revealing the inner content of the character of the Scottish people and the birth of the high, proud mountains. shows infinite respect to the dead. Here we can see that the concept of "Motherland" for the poet is closely related to the concept of courage.

'Wherever I wander, wherever I rove, The hills of the Highlands forever I love', means that he is a loyal child to his motherland.

The first line of the third stanza contains words of farewell to snow-covered mountain peaks, valleys and mountain streams, and springs. The author uses the refrain method to express the pain and deep sadness of saying goodbye to his beloved country. At this point, we can see that for R. Burns, the concept of the Motherland comes first with the concept of existing nature.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow,

Farewell to the straths and green valleys below...

Farewell to the torrents...

The poet uses the following phrases: "straths and green valley, wild-hanging woods, loud-pouring floods" reflects as you read these lines, you will involuntarily imagine that Scotland is one of the most beautiful places on earth. Moreover, these adjectives reflect the image of a country inhabited by fertile fields, flowing rivers and proud independent people.

The repetition of the words wild, wild deer, wild-hanging woods represents the true beauty of the Scottish mountains and helps to understand the human qualities of the people who live in this area. It is well known that the history of Scotland is full of tragic examples of the struggle of the Scottish people against the humiliating dependence of the British authority. Therefore, the people tried to protect their land, traditions, religion, and lifestyle from the oppression of the brutal British policy. In the end, the Scottish struggle against the English during the 17th and 18th centuries ended in their defeat. This defeat forced many people who were deprived of their nationality to leave their homeland. "A chasing the wild deer and following the roe", which reflects the attempts of many families to achieve freedom outside their homeland, using the stylistic style of the poet's metaphor.

Nature is often a source of inspiration for many poets. However, in the work of R. Burns, the image of nature plays a much larger role. The poet not only expresses the beauty of the surrounding areas, but is also proud of belonging to the land that preserves the memory of the heroes who fought for independence. The author connects the forests and mountains familiar from his childhood with the concept of the Motherland. Analyzing the poetry of R. Burns, we concluded that the concept of "Motherland" in his beautiful lyrics has the following conceptual component:

HOMELAND:

Beautiful nature

Patriotism

Bravery

Longing

For the British, symbolic interpretations of the concept of homeland are reflected in their holidays, songs and poems, as well as in other aspects of their cultural life. The poem My Native Land by Sir Walter Scott is one such.

The poet uses strong words that express great feelings to express his boundless love for his Motherland Native Land (see highlighted words in the poem). It also proves how much the poet is

proud of his homeland and his sense of patriotism is limitless. The concept of the homeland is expressed by the lexemes Breathes, native land, heart home, own, and is more colorfully described by the adjectives proud, wealth, boundless.

If we read the poem "America the Beautiful" written by Katharine Lee Bates and recognized as an anthem for Americans, the author tries to convey to us his vision of the American world and achieves his goal. We can't help but appreciate the author's skill in describing American nature.

The lexemes used by the author: plain, America (10), you, thy, beautiful (4), mountain, skies, sea, city, country, thee form the core of the concept of "Motherland". Brotherhood, freedom, soul, liberty, heroes, strife, life, success, divine, patriot, grace lexemes form the near periphery of this concept. Adjectives such as spacious, amber, shining, gold, liberating, stern, undimmed and verbs such as refine, prove, gain, shed, crown, gleam are among the long peripheral synonyms reflecting this concept. The author uses high vocabulary while writing the poem. O beautiful for spacious skies, where the word "spacious" is translated as wide, big, long, wide (when talking about lands, territories, etc.). Thus, the author wants to emphasize not the infinity of the sky, but the vast territory of America. In addition, the author says for amber waves of grain - it is not for nothing that the author uses the word "waves" here, because the coolness of the day, fields of corn or wheat immediately appear before our eyes. In the verse "For purple mountain majesties" the author did not use the word "majesty" for nothing, it is a clear expression of the American national character.

America! America! God mend thine every flaw, and the phrase reflecting the piety of the American national character, is translated as the Lord himself fills or compensates for any flaw. Americans firmly believe that their country is under the direct protection of God, who cares for them, and that their vices and sins will be forgiven. Confirm thy soul in self-control, here we can clearly see that the author glorifies the American heroes who fought for America's independence from Great Britain.

Thine alabaster cities gleam undimmed by human tears - here the author describes the grandeur and beauty of America's big cities, the bright, magnificent skyscrapers that appeared as a result of the "tears" of people who survived the War of Independence and the Civil War and despite all the trials and tribulations, this nation has achieved economic prosperity, which is reflected in the beauty of the big cities.

Thus, we can divide this poem into three logical parts: 1) glorification of the country and its territory; 2) reflection of the pilgrims' bravery; 3) glorification of patriotic heroes.

The next artistic text that we can consider is the English patriotic song "Land of Hope and Glory". Land, bounds, Empire, Mother, thy, Ocean used in the literary text form the core of the concept of "Homeland". The lexemes Hope, Glory, Free, Wider, mightier, mighty, Dear, Freedom, Truth, strong, fame, ancient, pride, joy, dreams, blood form the near periphery of this concept. Adjectives well, long, strong, ancient, large, wide, false and verbs such as extol, set, crown, brows, beloved, renowned, gain, maintain, dare, praise, won, spent are long peripheral synonyms reflecting this concept takes place in the row. The following information from an Internet source provides information about the history of the song and the rituals associated with it.

"Land of Hope and Glory is a British patriotic song, found to an extent throughout the Commonwealth Realms. It is particularly noted for being played on the occasion of the Last Night of the Proms amid much flag-waving, and for having long been seen as the unofficial anthem of the Conservative Party.

The tune for the song was taken from the first of Edward Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance marches, which is used as a graduation march in some American universities and high schools.

The song is also used as the anthem of England at the Commonwealth Games; England, as part of the United Kingdom, has as its anthem God Save the Queen (or King). The music to which the words below are set is the trio theme from Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1. Words were designed for the melody on the suggestion of King Edward VII who told Elgar he thought the melody would make a great song. When Elgar was requested to write a work for the King's coronation, he worked the suggestion into his Coronation Ode, for which he asked the poet and essayist A. C. Benson to write the words. The seventh and last section of the Ode uses the march's melody.

The reference to the extension of the British Empire's boundaries seems to reflect the Boer War, recently won at the time of writing, in which Britain gained further territory, endowed with considerable mineral wealth.

The writing of the song is precisely contemporaneous with the publication of Cecil Rhodes' will — in which the great empire builder bequeathed his considerable wealth for the specific purpose of promoting "the extension of British rule throughout the world", and added a long detailed list of territories which Rhodes wanted brought under British rule and colonized by Britons.

Undoubtedly, the spirit of patriotism and the expression of symbols, meaning "love for one's country", go back to the history of the country.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion we can say that, strong signs of the concept of "homeland" and, accordingly, the spirit of "patriotism" can be observed in British and American literary texts, which are popular and separate among these peoples. provides an opportunity to learn the essence. The following lexemes are used in relation to the linguistic and cultural concept "Motherland": patriotism, patriotic, flag, country, territory, family, home, native, land, nation, nationalism, national, anthem, holiday, melody, spangled, banner, march, music , song, sing, pub, minstrel, rapture, honors, heart, passion, independence, life, fortune, proud, sacred, sacrifice, hope, glory, wealth, save, rule, ally, swell, great, fervor, pledge , allegiance , star, fight, battle, war, troops, law, responsibility, government, constitution, breath, high, boundless, royal, emblem, football, team, rugby, union, land, bounds, Empire, Mother, thy, Ocean, spacious , shining, majesties, freedom, flaw, mercy, divine, grace, liberty, God, mountain, skies, sea, city, country, thee, Brotherhood, freedom, soul, liberty, heroes, strife, life, success, divine, patriot , grace, Spacious, amber, shining, gold, liberating, stern, undimmed, refine, prove, gain, shed, crown, gleam. Undoubtedly, the spirit of patriotism and the expression of symbols, meaning "love for one's country", go back to the history of the country.

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