

**A TYPOLOGY OF ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIONS OF PERSONALITY IN AMERICAN PROSE****Buranova Madina Uktamovna**

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**Abstract:** This article explores the typology of artistic representations of personality in American prose. The study aims to identify and classify dominant literary models of personality as reflected in works by American authors of different periods. Based on a qualitative analysis of selected texts, the research focuses on character construction, narrative strategies, and cultural context. The findings reveal several recurring personality types—including the individualist, the rebel, the self-made individual, and the alienated subject—which reflect broader socio-cultural and ideological shifts in American society.

**Keywords:** American prose, personality typology, literary character, individualism, cultural identity, narrative analysis, linguocultural approach.

**Introduction**

The representation of personality in literature is not merely an artistic device but a reflection of cultural, ideological, and historical processes. In American prose, literary characters often embody central national values such as freedom, independence, and self-determination. At the same time, they reveal contradictions inherent in American society, including social inequality, identity fragmentation, and existential uncertainty.

The relevance of this research is обусловлена growing interest in interdisciplinary approaches combining literary analysis with cultural and linguistic perspectives. While numerous studies focus on individual authors or works, there is a lack of systematic typological analysis of personality models in American prose.

The aim of this article is to develop a comprehensive typology of artistic representations of personality. The objectives are: to identify dominant personality types in American prose; to analyze their linguistic and narrative construction; to interpret their cultural and ideological significance.

**Literature Review**

The problem of literary character has been widely discussed in both Western and Russian literary theory. Scholars such as Mikhail Bakhtin emphasized the dialogic nature of character, while Northrop Frye proposed archetypal approaches to literary typology.

In American literary studies, particular attention has been paid to the concept of the “American Dream” and its reflection in literature. Researchers highlight that characters in American prose often function as symbolic representations of socio-cultural ideals and conflicts.

However, a unified typology that integrates linguistic, cultural, and narrative dimensions remains underdeveloped, which justifies the present study.

### Methods

The research employs qualitative textual analysis, comparative method, and elements of linguocultural analysis. A selection of works from American prose was analyzed to identify recurring character patterns and narrative strategies.

The study also uses descriptive and interpretative approaches to classify personality types based on their behavioral, psychological, and ideological characteristics. The research employs a combination of methods:

- **Qualitative textual analysis** for close reading of literary texts;
- **Comparative method** to identify similarities and differences across authors and periods;
- **Linguocultural analysis** to interpret how language reflects cultural values;
- **Typological classification** to systematize recurring personality models.

The corpus includes selected works such as *The Great Gatsby*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, *The Old Man and the Sea*, and *Beloved*.

### Results

The analysis reveals several dominant personality types:

**1. The Self-Made Individual** - This type reflects the ideology of the American Dream—success achieved through personal effort. A prominent example is Jay Gatsby from *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Gatsby embodies ambition, idealism, and illusion, highlighting both the attractiveness and the tragic nature of this model.

**2. The Rebel** - The rebel challenges societal norms and values. Holden Caulfield from *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger exemplifies this type. His rejection of “phoniness” reflects a deeper search for authenticity and moral truth.

**3. The Existentially Alienated Personality** - This type is characterized by isolation and inner conflict. In works by Ernest Hemingway, such as *The Old Man and the Sea*, characters demonstrate stoicism and existential struggle, emphasizing human resilience in the face of meaninglessness.

**4. The Marginalized Personality** - This model represents individuals excluded from dominant cultural narratives. In *Beloved* by Toni Morrison, characters embody historical trauma, racial identity, and the struggle for self-definition.

**5. The Conformist** - The conformist adapts to social expectations, often suppressing individuality. This type appears in various forms across American prose, reflecting the tension between individuality and social pressure.

These models are not static; they evolve across different historical periods and literary movements.

### Discussion

The identified typology reflects key stages in the development of American literature. Early works emphasize optimism and self-realization, while later texts reveal disillusionment and fragmentation.

From a linguocultural perspective, personality models are constructed through:

lexical choices (e.g., the use of evaluative and emotive vocabulary to signal a character's moral or psychological state), narrative perspective (The choice between first-person (subjective, intimate) and third-person (distanced, analytical) narration significantly impacts how the reader perceives the personality type), symbolic imagery (e.g., the green light in *The Great Gatsby*. The use of motifs and imagery to encode cultural meanings).

These elements contribute to the creation of culturally significant meanings and reinforce national identity narratives.

Importantly, the same personality type may function differently depending on historical context. For example, the self-made individual evolves from a symbol of success to a critique of illusion and moral decay.

The identified typology reflects broader socio-cultural dynamics in American society. For instance, the prominence of the self-made individual corresponds to capitalist ideology and the myth of the American Dream. Meanwhile, the rise of the alienated personality is linked to modernist and postmodernist concerns.

From a linguocultural perspective, these personality models are constructed through specific narrative techniques, lexical choices, and symbolic structures. They serve as a medium for expressing national identity and cultural values.

Early American works often emphasized optimism and self-realization. However, later texts reveal a shift toward disillusionment, fragmentation, and existential uncertainty. For example, the self-made individual evolved from a pure symbol of success into a critique of moral decay and the hollowness of the American Dream.

### **Conclusion**

The typology of artistic representations of personality in American prose demonstrates a rich and dynamic system of character construction. These models—the self-made individual, the rebel, the alienated personality, the marginalized subject, and the conformist—reflect the fundamental cultural values and contradictions of American society. The study highlights the importance of integrating literary, cultural, and linguistic approaches. By analyzing these representations, we gain a deeper understanding of how literary discourse encodes national identity and cultural values. Further research could focus on cross-cultural comparisons with other literary traditions or explore how these personality types are being transformed in contemporary digital narratives.

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