

**“THE COMPARISON OF THE LINGUISTIC NOTION OF PERSONALITY
IN TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES: ENGLISH AND UZBEK”**

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ABSTRACT

This is an analysis of the main trends in the study of linguistic personality in contemporary linguistics. There has long been a tendency in linguistics to study language personality in depth: its model, the projection of an interdisciplinary term into the field of linguistics, priorities reflected in vocabulary, behavioural reactions, vocabulary, ethno semantics and much more. One of the topical areas of research is the understanding of the human phenomenon through natural languages".

KEYWORDS: *Linguistic Identity; Cognitive Linguistics; Linguistic Personality; Anthropocentrism; Glottosphere; Linguistic Complexity.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the trends at the current stage of linguistics development is the detailed development of the human factor in speech.

The problem of the human factor in speech is being developed in detail. Speech activity. The linguists' appeal to anthropocentrism is due to the recognition of the leading role of man in the processes of speech production and use. The reason for anthropocentrism is based on the recognition of the leading role of humans in the processes of speech production and use. The new linguistic paradigm puts the linguistic personality. It is an object of research where the interests of linguists of linguists, culturologists, sociologists, philosophers. From the point of view of philosophy - "personality is a worldly and scientific term. Psychological aspect is related to the study of mental properties. "Personality is a person, taken- Personality is a person in the system of his or her psychological characteristics that are socially conditioned and determine his or her moral actions".

The linguistic personality exists in the space of culture reflected in language, forms of social consciousness at different levels (scientific, every day, etc.), in behavioral stereotypes and norms, in the objects of material behavior stereotypes and norms, objects of material culture, etc. V. V. Krasnykh singles out the following components in language personality.

Person speaking¹, one of the types of activity is speech activity. One of the types of activity is speech activity;

- a) Language personality proper - a person who manifests itself in speech activity; c) a speech personality;
- b) Communicative personality - the personality that manifests itself in a speech activity;
- c) Linguistic personality - the personality that manifests itself in a speech communication strategy and tactics;

Moreover, recent research in the field of linguistics has opened perspectives for the study of the problem of linguistic personality. Nowadays, linguists are increasingly convincing about language as a way of verbal communication between people in the process of human interaction. Linguistic analysis of personality has inevitably led to the study of a key concept - the study of personality. At the center of linguistics is the concept of "linguistic personality", i.e., a person capable of performing speech acts.

The term was first introduced in 1930. V.V. Used by Vinogradov. It should also be noted that the word "person" has a bright coloring of the Russian national language; the cognitive system combines elements of internationalism and, above all, representations and perceptions of man and society in the European region. The logic of the development of the concepts of "author's image and artistic image", which are central in the scientific work of V.V. Vinogradov, consists of the linguistic, artistic image and the author's image. His pen also belongs to the first descriptions of some linguistic personalities. According to Krasny, "linguistic personality" is a generalization of "personality" phenomena included in the concepts, which in turn mean "speaking personality," "linguistic personality," "speech personality," "communicative personality," "speaking personality." In that definition. He states that "the complex of the phenomenon of personality consists of the following - linguistic, verbal, and communicative.

Personality" in linguistics; however, in his point of view, the terms "speaking person" and "communicative personality" meant a somewhat narrower concept in comparison to each other. Because speech is a one-way process, it implies only the ability to speak during communication. It is a two-way and multifaceted process that requires more knowledge and skills.

In the theory of linguistic personality² the problem of human knowledge and the question of the principles of its quantization to provide the speech activity are manifested in the discussion of the structure of linguistic personality. Indeed, to describe the peculiarity of language ability realization of an individual as well as "getting the linguistic personality into the "glottosphere" and it is impossible without

The theory of the linguistic personality. I mean that how wide it is and what part of the common linguistic fund is used by a human. The term of the linguistic personality is not possible without addressing how the thesaurus of the linguistic personality is structured.

This point unites the theory of linguistic personality and cognitive linguistics. As it is known, in every concept that refers cognitive linguistics, there is an idea of the structures that organize language means and allow for the formation of speech works or text.

The concept of the structures that organize language means and allow a person to maximally. In the process of communication there is a notion of structures that organize language means and allow a person to choose them in the most efficient way. According to the author's

Idea: "In the process of communication". In the different areas of cognitive linguistics these structures are not exist. These structures are called differently in different areas of cognitive linguistics: domains (domains) by R. Lenneker, frames (frames) by C. Fillmore, mental

Mental spaces by J. Fauquier, and each researcher tries to use it.

Each researcher attempts to use "his" term and at the same time not to

Raising the question how this term correlates with the corresponding terms.

It is interesting to note that "ubiquitous" frames quite easily

The "ubiquitous frames" easily penetrate into various fields of cognitive linguistics³, naturally combining with each other in the same way.

Combined naturally with both mental spaces and conceptual metaphors This state of affairs of things may seem inexplicable if one considers the terms "frame," "domain," "mental space," and "conceptual metaphor" simply as isolated terms outside of their relationship to the

the theories within which they emerged.

In linguistics, linguistic personality is a social phenomenon, but it also has an individual aspect. The person in linguistics is formed by an internal attitude to language, the formation of personal linguistic meanings. But we should not forget that the linguistic personality influences the formation of linguistic traditions. Every linguistic personality is formed on the basis of a particular person's mastery of all linguistic riches.

The main means of language personality formation is the socialization of personality, which includes three aspects:

a) Personal aspect.

As a result of the process of a person's entry into certain social relations, linguistic personality is a type of implementation of the cultural and historical knowledge of the whole society. Active speech-thought activity in accordance with the norms and standards established by this or that ethno-linguistic culture.

b) The study of an individual linguistic personality.

In the concept of linguistic personality, language is inseparably connected with the individual consciousness of an individual, with the worldview. Every person expresses himself and his subjectivity not only through subject activities, but also through communication, which is impossible to imagine without language and speech. A person's speech inevitably reflects his inner world. It serves as a source of knowledge about his personality.

Moreover, "it is clear that man cannot be studied outside of language..." because even from a philistine point of view, understanding what man is a difficult process until we hear how and what he says. But it is also impossible to "separate language from man," because without man speaking that language, it is nothing more than a system of symptoms. This point of view is confirmed by V. Vorobyov, who believes that "we can only speak of man as a linguist embodied in language. Linguistics in linguistics 'allocates abilities and features of personality, linguistic competence, intellectual features of linguistic personality, determining creation and understanding of speech works, characterized by depth and accuracy of reflection of reality, structural and linguistic complexity. 'ra. Karaulova argues that 'linguistics is a 'cross-cutting idea' that penetrates all aspects of the study of language and at the same time breaks the boundaries of the sciences that study human beings outside of their native language. Linguistics is a type of complete human power, including the thinking, social, moral and other components, but whose language breaks through speech.

c) The study of the linguistic individual representing a social group

The concept of linguistic identity is not limited to the individual language user, but extends to the level of the national language type. Linguistics is an individual social phenomenon, but it has an individual aspect. The individual in linguistics is shaped by an internal relation to language, by the formation of personal linguistic meanings. But we should also keep in mind that the linguistic personality is a factor in the formation of linguistic traditions. Every linguistic identity is formed on the basis of a particular person's mastery of all the linguistic riches created by the past. A particular person's language is mainly expressed in common language and to a lesser extent in the features of individual language.

Ashurova D.U defines the concept of linguistic personality in the literary text as "a correlate of the

person's spiritual features, his communicative abilities, knowledge, aesthetic and cultural values". In fictional texts, linguistic personality is offered in two forms: the author's image and the personage's image⁴.

It is expedient to mention that linguistic personality of literary text has its own peculiarities.

There are two types of linguistic personality of fictional text:

- 1) The author and the reader
- 2) Personage and the personage.

It should be stressed that one of the ways of

Revealing linguistic personality is literary dialogue. Literary dialogues used in the texts are characterized by polyfunctional structure. They can express different stylistic, pragmatic and cognitive functions.

In conclusion, it is expedient to stress that literary dialogue is a complex phenomenon, which expresses not only the information about the events, but also it is aimed to characterize the linguistic personality from different angles: semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, cognitive and linguocultural. The phenomenon of linguistic personality is rather complex and ambiguous to explain. There are a lot of researchers who distinguish various units a level when defining the term of linguistic personality. The results of our research make it possible to predict the further study of parameters' transformation of a linguistic personality in dynamics (in particular, as from the second decade of the 21st century) considering sociocultural characteristics, different situations of speech, interpersonal and intercultural communications. Therefore, it is also necessary to create a clear classification of speech errors that corresponds to the modern understanding of the theory of communication.

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