LINGUISTIC PERSON IS THE MAIN CONCEPT IN ANTROPOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract

The dominant anthropocentric research paradigm in linguistics in the second half of the 20th century described the person in all linguistic hypotheses as a "speaking person", "speech person", "discourse person", "cultural person", "linguistic person", that is, a person expressed in language. Currently, the term "linguistic person" is the main one in the categorical apparatus of anthropolinguistics. It is constantly filled with new observations about the nature of the relationship between language and its carrier. The article examines the linguistic personality from the point of view of linguistic culturology. The main classifications of the language personality, its structure, closely related levels are analyzed.

Key words

Linguistic culture, anthropolinguistics, anthropocentric, elite speech, representative of culture, structure of linguistic personality, linguistic personality;

Annotatsiya

XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida tilshunoslikda hukmron bo'lgan antropotsentrik tadqiqot paradigmasi shaxsni barcha lingvistik gipotezalarda "gapiruvchi odam", "nutq shaxsi", "diskurs shaxsi", "madaniy shaxs", "lingvistik shaxs", ya'ni tilda ifodalangan shaxs sifatida tasvirlagan. Hozirgi vaqtda "lingvistik shaxs" atamasi antropolingvistikaning kategorik apparatida asosiy hisoblanadi. U doimo til va uning tashuvchisi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning tabiati haqidagi yangi kuzatishlar bilan to'ldiriladi. Maqolada lingvistik shaxs lingvistik kulturologiya nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladi. Til shaxsining asosiy tasniflari, uning tuzilishi, bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq darajalari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar

Lingvokulturologiya, antropolingvistika, antropotsentrik, elita nutq, madaniyat vakili, lingvistik shaxs tuzilishi, lisoniy shaxs;

Аннотация

Доминирующая антропоцентрическая исследовательская парадигма в лингвистике второй половины XX века описывала человека во всех лингвистических гипотезах как «говорящего человека», «речевого человека», «дискурсивного человека»,

«культурного человека», «языкового человека». , то есть личность, выраженная в языке. В настоящее время термин «языковая личность» является основным в категориальном аппарате антрополингвистики. Он постоянно наполняется новыми наблюдениями о характере взаимоотношений языка и его носителя. В статье рассматривается языковая личность с точки зрения лингвокультурологии. Анализируются основные классификации языковой личности, ее структура, близкородственные уровни.

Ключевые слова

языковая культура, антрополингвистика, антропоцентричность, элитарная речь, представитель культуры, структура языковой личности, языковая личность;

The integration of anthropocentric linguistics in all fields of linguistics is one of the priorities in 21st century linguistics. Anthropocentrism has become the basis of many studies, as the relationship between discursive behavior and communicative competence and worldview has become clear. Many fields of linguistics are combined with the understanding of the role of the person and his cognitive activity in the development of the linguistic picture of the world. The lack of a unified system of psycholinguistic views on the structure of the linguistic picture of the world, its emergence and formation features is connected with the lack of a definition of the concept of "linguistic picture of the world". Anthropocentric of modern linguistics

paradigm requires the study of linguistic processes related to the communicative needs of a person. The object of most linguistic research is the "speaker", the individual in language, and language in person. Modern linguistics considers the mother tongue of an individual as an ethnolinguistic cultural phenomenon.

Relevance of the study. The interest of modern linguists in the language person, the need for a comprehensive description of the language person, the development of a holistic typological concept of the language person, the identification of the types of linguistic personality, the relationship between the "language person" and the internal, mental, lingua, influencing the development of the linguistic person - are psychological mechanisms.

Language has long been studied from the perspective of native speakers. The anthropocentric direction in linguistics is based on the researches of E. Benveniste, who studied the category of "subjectivity" in language, G. Guillaume, who defined the concept of "subjective structuralism", N.S. Pospelov, who applied the category of "subjectivity" to the laws of grammar, and others. [1, 26]

The historical stages of the emergence of the theory of language personality can be found in the works of V. Von Humboldt, A. A. Shakhmatov and others. The anthropocentric method was actualized in Humboldt's linguo-philosophical concept (1985): "The whole mass of linguistic materials, which is the collection of ideas, put forward the comparison according to all analogical laws in order to understand the language as a cause, to draw conclusions about the inner world of people."

According to the researcher, "human language, human speech exists only in the brain and soul of a person, and the main life of language includes the association of images from different directions." [2, 45]

I.A. Beaudoin de Courtenay, V.V. Vinogradov, G.V. Kolshansky, A.A. Leontiev, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.A. Potebny, A.A. Shakhmatov and other linguists paid special attention to the ability of a person to perform speech and speech act. The natural need for language actualizes the need to be a person: "A person becomes a person only through language, and language becomes a language only because it searches for words in harmony with thought." A person recognizes the world around him and reflects reality and himself with language.

The term linguistic personality was first used by V.V. Vinogradov in his work "On Literary Prose" (1930). This concept began to be widely used in the 1980s after the publication of a number of Karaulov's works (2010).

Currently, the term "linguistic person" is the main one in the categorical apparatus of anthropolinguistics. It is constantly filled with new observations about the nature of the relationship between language and its carrier.

Research problems. The decisive factor of the study is the definition of a language person as a certain native speaker who is able to understand, reproduce and create texts, a person who creates texts, uses language tools to reflect the surrounding reality.

In Uzbek linguistics, Professor Nizomiddin Mahmudov analyzes the structure of the language personality and focuses on the approach of communicative activity, and the three-level structure is related to three sides of the communication process (communicative, interactive and perceptive) and three types of communicative needs (communication, information and action). says that

Linguistic personality levels are closely related to each other. Vocabulary (verbal semantic level) plays an auxiliary role in the reconstruction of linguistic personality traits. It intersects with knowledge-related vocabulary (linguistic cognitive level) and combines with the communicative needs of the linguistic person (communicative situations and roles).

Studies on language identity have shown the viability of N. Mahmudov's ideas. Linguistic personality was defined as an integral object of rapidly developing fields of linguistics (cognitive, psycho, social, pragma, ethno, ontolinguistics, etc.).

N. Mahmudov identified three components of linguistic personality: value, cultural and personal aspects, value, cognitive and behavioral aspects. In general, linguistic ability, communicative needs, communicative competences, language awareness and speech behavior can be defined as part of linguistic personality.

An one of the priorities of tropocentric linguistics was the development of a typology of linguistic individuals. Depending on the existential characteristics of the person, different types of linguistic personality are defined. The implementation of linguistic person in texts helped to identify different linguistic persons:

- elite linguistic person;
- linguistic personality of the writer;
-linguistic identity of a historical person;
linguistic personality of the child;

In the study of language personality, we face unique and general, individual and collective problems. This is related to the interdependence of the individual and the society. In the process of studying the language personality as a holistic phenomenon, researchers say that the linguistic personality can be defined as a unique person, distinguished from other representatives of the ethnolinguistic community by the "community language personality" with linguistic awareness, long-term memory, vocabulary and knowledge. came to a conclusion. This conclusion is based on the individual and general opposition, which is relevant for linguistics.

The uniqueness of a linguistic person is determined by the uniqueness of his socio-psychological characteristics. However, similar communicative situations appear to flatten the individual's characteristics. "Speaking person" is a multi-faceted, multi-level object" [3, 167]

The communicative space of a language person is implemented in various spheres of communication: "socio-political, socio-cultural, social, scientific, pedagogical and professional". Each of these areas evokes certain images in the mind of a person, in which all objects and events are included in the image of the world that forms a strict logical scheme. In active communicative practice, all fragments have an oral expression in the form of words that reflect the linguistic,

cognitive and pragmatic rules of a certain ethnic group and create a linguistic picture of the world of a linguistic person.

The study of a language person as a carrier of an elite speech culture or an elite linguistic person is a model for representatives of the language community. An elite linguistic person has the ability to know the language and uses a variety of communication resources. An elite linguistic person has a different attitude to the world. The last case is of special interest for linguocultural and linguopersonology.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of the article is to study the theoretical ideas about the person of language in modern linguistics, to analyze the literature on the person of language, to study the semantic content of the term person of language, to determine the characteristics of the phenomenon of person of language, to analyze the conceptual foundations, types and models of person of language, "language defining the concept of "personality".

Research methods. The following research methods were used: linguistic analysis and synthesis of scientific information about linguistic personality;

to understand language as the most important means of communication, to recognize the important and functional unity of language; it is also based on the interdependence of the fundamental features of the language, such as its systematicity, socio-psychological nature, and historical development.

The results of the research allow us to distinguish general principles. From the point of view of the linguistic-cognitive approach, the linguistic person is one of the hypotheses of the "speaking person" (along with the "speech person" and the "discourse person"). In this case, "... the speaker, considered primarily as a person of language, is a carrier of knowledge and ideas." The component of the cognitive picture of the world is the concept as a set of rules for organizing the elements of chaos of the picture, which is determined by the activities of the representatives of this language and cultural community, which is strengthened in the national picture of the world, and the concepts expressed in the linguistic consciousness of the person translated through the medium of language in their communication and their associations are studied.

Psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic approaches provide an opportunity to study speech behavior of a linguistic person in a certain communicative situation. In psycholinguistics, a linguistic person is a person considered in terms of the ability to perform speech acts - as a product and concept of words.

The elite linguistic person, who is the object of research of linguists, has an individual attitude to the world. This is of special interest for linguocultural and

linguopersonology. "Elitism" is defined as a high level of speech culture. Elite speech culture is "speech art", "directive speech culture, which means fluency in the language, including its creative use." Representatives of elitist speech culture are "the real elite of society", a small part of any language community. "As for elitist culture, its representatives always form a small part of society, but they determine the standards of linguistic consciousness and communicative behavior."

In conclusion, the analysis of the theoretical literature on language personality shows the complexity and multifacetedness of the "language personality" phenomenon. i found out. The theory of the language personality is being developed using various research methods, taking into account individual aspects based on various objects for observation - from generalized ("linguistic types") to specific simple to creative. professional every day. All approaches are related to the possibility of creating a universal typology of a linguistic person, which takes into account the linguistic ability inherent in a linguistic person, that is, his psycholinguistic psychological characteristics.

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