

vositalar farqlanishining ba'zi xususiyatlari ayrim tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy ishlariida tadqiq etilgan. Shunindek, tilning turli sathlarida gender tili farqlanib, erkak va ayollar so'zlaydigan mavzularga ham e'tibor qaralib, tilshunos va psixolog olimlar "erkak" va "ayol" stereotipi biln bog'liq bo'lgan mavzularni ajratib chiqqan. Tilning frazeologik qatlami gender xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Jumladan, rus va g'arb tilshunosligida gender belgili metafora va frazeologik birliklarlar tahlil qilingan. Gender belgili metafora va frazeologik birliklar ostida gender kontsepti mavjud bo'lgan frazema va metaforalar tushuniladi. Gender belgili metafora va frazeologik birliklar millatning dunyoqarashini, millatning ta'rif-tavsifini namoyon etadi. Diskurs, ya'ni matn tahlilida gender mavzusi ham chetda qolmagan. Xususan, tadqiqotchilar diskursdagi gender tadqiqida ma'lum diskurs stereotip markerlarni ta'riflagan. Jumladan, Ye.Yu.Viktorova diskursning tadqiq ob'ektiga bog'lovchilar, diskursiv markerlar, modal so'zlar, pragmatik operatorlar, metamatn tuzilmalarni kiritib, umumiy jihatdan diskursiv deb atamoqda [1]. Tadqiqotchi diskursivlarni ularning funktsiyasiga asosan guruhlariga taqsimlagan xolda o'rganib, ularning erkak va ayollar tomonidan qo'llanishiga o'z diqqatini qaratgan.

Diskursivlar quyidagicha tasniflangan: tashkilliy-tizimli guruh "kogeziya", ya'ni mantiqiy birikish funktsiyasini bajaradi: *birinchidan, shunday qilib, xullas*. V.Gladrov diskursivlarning bu turini nomlash uchun pragmakommunikativ operatorlar terminni taklif etadi[2]. Ushbu guruh diskursivlari matnda eng ko'p uchraydigan diskursiv turlariga kiritiladi, chunki ular mantiqiy izchillik, ketma-ketlik, so'zlovchi yoki muallifning fikrini tartiblab berishini ta'minlaydi. Diskursivlarning keyingi guruhini sub'ektiv-modal kategoriyalar tashkil qiladi va so'zlovchining fikrini ko'rsatib, baholash va mantiqiy ehtimollikni ifodalaydi: *balki, albatta, ...fikricha, o'ylaymizki* va boshqalar; Diqqatni jamlovchi diskursivlar qatoriga kishining e'tiborini tortuvchi ifodalar kiritiladi: *aytish kerakki, aynan...*; Refleksiv diskursiv guruhiga aniqlashtirish ifodalar kiritiladi: *ya'ni, boshqacha qilib aytganda...*, birorta kishining fikriga tayanish, xavola qilish: *...fikricha, ...tadqiqotiga asosan, ma'lumotlariga qarab...*; Xezitativ diskursivlar ikkilanish, suhbat davomida dominantlikdan voz kechish funktsiyalarini bajaradi, masalan: *o'ylanmanki, ...deb o'ylayman, umid qilaman*. Ushbu guruh diskursivlari yumshotish funktsiyasini ham bajaradi.

Ye.Yu.Viktorova diskursivlar tahlilida ularning gender aspektida o'rganib chiqqan, ya'ni, erkak va ayollar tomonidan diskursivlarning qaysi turi ko'proq qo'llanishiga o'z e'tiborini qaratgan. Tashkilliy-tizimli va diqqatni jamlovchi diskursiv turlari erkak va ayollar nutqida bir hil uchraydi. Sub'ektiv-modal diskursivlar hamda refleksiv diskursivlar erkaklarning nutqida ko'proq qo'llanishi yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Xezitativ diskursivlar ko'proq ayollar nutqida qo'llanadi. Ushbu turdagi diskursivlar insonlarga ta'sir qilish, o'zini fikrini o'zgalarga o'tkazish darajasini nutqda kamaytirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Bundan xulosa chiqarishimiz mumkinki, erkaklar sub'ektiv-modal diskursivlardan ko'proq foydalanishi ularning o'z fikrini bildirishni, nutqda so'zlovchi sifatida o'zining fikrini ma'qullashni hamda mantiqiy jihatdan so'zlarini isbotlashini namoyon etadi. Refleksiv diskursivlar erkaklar nutqida ko'proq qo'llanar ekan, bu esa ularning aniq faktlarga asoslanganligi, o'zlarining gaplariga birorta shaxsning fikrini isbot sifatida keltirish erkaklarning ichki olami xissiyot olami emas, balki faktlar, aniq ma'lumotlarga yondashish orqali ichki olami shakllanishi dalilidir.

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UDC 811

## THE THEORY OF LANGUAGE PERSONALITY AND THE HUMAN FACTOR IN LANGUAGE

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада лисоний шахснинг тарихий ва замонавий назарияси ва унинг жамиятдаги ўрни ҳақида маълумот берилган. Тил ва инсоннинг жамиятдаги муносабати мавзусида таникли тилшunos олимларнинг қарашлари ва мулоҳазалари келтирилган. Тил шахси тушунчаси илмий эътибор объекти сифатида кўриб чиқилади.

**Калит сўзлар:** лисоний шахс, жамият, тил, шаклланиш, тилшunosлик, фан, дунёқараиш

**Аннотация.** В статье представлена информация об исторической и современной теории языковой личности и его роли в обществе. Даны взгляды и размышления известных лингвистов

на тему связи языка и человека в обществе. Рассмотрено понятие языковой личности как объекта научного внимания.

**Ключевые слова:** языковая личность, общество, язык, формирование, языкознание, наука, мировоззрение

**Abstract.** The article provides information about the historical and modern theory of linguistic personality and its role in society. The views and reflections of well-known linguists on the topic of the relationship between language and man in society are given. The concept of a linguistic personality as an object of scientific attention is considered.

**Key words:** linguistic personality, society, language, formation, linguistics, science, worldview

**Introduction.** The task of understanding, knowing a person through the knowledge of his language is new and specific to our era. Linguistic personality is the cross-cutting idea that runs like a red thread through all aspects of language learning and at the same time destroys the boundaries between disciplines that study a person: since you cannot study a person outside of his language. A really functioning language was in the focus of attention of linguists already at the beginning of the twentieth century, that is, linguistics turned towards a speaking person.

The concept of a linguistic personality occupies a central place in the anthropocentric linguistic paradigm, since it is simply impossible to study a person outside the language, which is confirmed by both the interpretation of the term and the main methods of analysis. Prof. V.V. Krasnykh notes the increased interest in the doctrine of linguistic personality: "Perhaps we are dealing with a kind of "Renaissance", with its interest in a person and his worldview, in the center of which is a person. However, on a new turn, not just *homo sapiens* as a certain individual, but *homo sapiens* - a person, a carrier of consciousness, possessing an inner world, has a special attractive force.

Review. One of the leading developers of the theory of linguistic personality at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries. prof. Yu.N. Karaulov, in his introduction to the book Russian Language and Linguistic Personality (1997), argues that a linguistic personality is not a correlate of personality in general, such as, for example, a legal, economic or ethical personality. He defines a linguistic personality as "a set of abilities and characteristics of a person that determines the creation of speech works (texts) by him."

The content of the term contains the idea of obtaining knowledge about a person: as an individual and the author of created speech works-texts, as a typified representative of a given linguistic community, as a representative of the human race, whose property is the use of sign systems.

The theory of linguistic personality is actively developing in modern science. However, the origins of the linguistic analysis of personality as an object of the speaker, creating speech works are found in the classical linguistics of the 19th - early 20th centuries.

The linguistic personality as an object of scientific attention at the ideological level has existed in linguistics for a long time: the idea of considering the functioning of the language in connection with the carrier has always been inherent in linguistics and is as ancient as the science of language itself.

Actually, the phenomenon of "linguistic personality" was formed due to the anthropocentric reorientation of linguistics, which occurred in the last quarter of the 20th century, although the historical prerequisites for the emergence of the theory of linguistic personality can be found in the works of scientists of the 19th century.

Discussion. In the linguistic concept of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the problem of the relationship between language and thinking is the main one: interconnectedness, interdependence, mutual influence of language and thinking, according to Humboldt, is the factor that "makes a person a person".

Wilhelm von Humboldt spoke of language as "an organ of man's inner Being". From this follows a generalized understanding of a linguistic personality as a representative of *homo sapiens*, who is able to combine thought with sound and use the result of such activity for communication.

Defining language as a form of existence and at the same time the formation of the "national spirit", Humboldt simultaneously puts forward the antinomy of the individual and the collective in language: "Languages can be considered the creation of peoples and at the same time they remain the creation of individuals", that is, a person - the person speaking - always depends on the people, but the language allows you to reflect the worldview of an individual. Since it is language, that is, an intellectual character, that is needed for the objectification of thought, the key phenomenon in

language is the ability of consciousness to distinguish, analyze linguistic phenomena in order to select the most adequate form of realization of a particular thought .

Adapting this approach to more particular cases, we can say that Humboldt denotes intralinguistic possibilities for the formation of the abilities of language units, on the one hand, to convey certain meanings, and on the other hand, to participate in the creation of numerous semantic combinations that convey individual worldview features. That is, a linguistic personality has the ability to select certain linguistic forms for the implementation of mental and sensory reactions.

Humboldt wrote: "According to its real essence, language is something permanent and at the same time transient at every given moment. Even its fixation through writing is a far from perfect, mummy-like state, which involves recreating it in living speech activity. In the disorderly chaos of words and rules, which we usually call language, there are only separate elements reproduced - and, moreover, incompletely - by speech activity. Elements cannot cognize what is highest and subtlest in language, this can only be comprehended and felt in coherent speech, which is additional evidence in favor of the fact that the essence of language lies in its reproduction. The division of the language into words and rules is only dead product of scientific analysis." Thus, the active creative nature allows us to speak of the relationship between the creator of the language and his creation as one of the dimensions of the language and thereby recognize the latter as a fundamental concept for defining a person.

Yu.N. Karaulov, who distinguishes three levels in the structure of a linguistic personality: zero- "structural-linguistic, reflecting the degree of knowledge of ordinary language", the first - "which can be called *linguo-cognitive* and which involves reflection in the description of the language model of the personality world" and the second - "more a high level of analysis of a linguistic personality in relation to the *linguo-cognitive* level includes the identification and characterization of the motives and goals that drive its development, behavior, control its text production and ultimately determine the hierarchy of meanings and values in its linguistic model of the world".

Thus, the verbal-semantic level is manifested through formal means of expressing certain meanings: a word, a morpheme, etc.

The cognitive level covers the intellectual sphere of the individual, giving the researcher an exit through language, through the processes of speaking and understanding - to consciousness, the processes of human cognition. Its units, according to Yu.N. Karaulov, are notions, ideas and concepts.

The highest level, pragmatic, includes goals, motives, interests, attitudes, intentionality, which seems to be the most difficult area of research due to the vagueness of the forms of representation of the designated areas of human consciousness, the lack of a clear methodology for observing and describing, fixing and analyzing the designated phenomena.

"A complete description of a linguistic personality for the purposes of its analysis or synthesis presupposes: a) a description of the semantic-structural level of its organization; b) reconstruction of the language model of the world, or the thesaurus of the given personality (on the basis of texts produced by the person or special testing); c) identification of its vital or situational dominants, attitudes, motives, which are reflected in the processes of generating texts and their content, as well as in the peculiarities of the perception of other people's texts.

As we can see, the speech personality in the formula "language + person = speech" refers to philosophy, pedagogy, rhetoric, which allows the authors of the speech personality concept to speak about the priority role of the speech personality in the formation of an adequate modern language space. However, in this case, there is a kind of subordination of the "language - thinking" system to external - social, political - factors of reality, although the influence of language on the mentality, on the structure of thinking as a form of perception of the world is generally recognized. Consequently, the existence of a linguistic personality is more significant in terms of precisely the historical perspective.

Modern linguodidactics has advanced far in understanding and developing the structure and content of the "linguistic personality". The linguodidactic representation of a linguistic personality is distinguished by two features. Firstly, the linguistic personality appears as *homo loquens* in general, and the very ability to use the language as a generic property of a person. The structure and content of a linguistic personality in such a representation turns out to be indifferent to the national features of the language that this personality uses. Secondly, linguodidactics, focusing on the genesis of a linguistic personality, prefers synthesis to analysis, while the study of the language of fiction provides ample opportunities for analyzing a linguistic personality.

**Conclusion.** Anthropocentric and textocentric trends in the development of linguistics in the 20th-21st centuries determined the formation and productive development of the theory of linguistic personality.

The complex nature of the object of study - a person in a linguistic form of representation - actualizes the integration trends of the research process, forms a complex methodological and didactic environment formed by linguistics, philosophy, psychology, linguodidactics, linguoculturology, sociology and other scientific disciplines.

Linguistic personality is a relatively new object of study in science, multifaceted, multifaceted, the uniqueness of which is determined by a unique combination of socio-psychological characteristics.

A linguistic personality is a person considered from the point of view of his ability to perform speech actions of generation and understanding of an utterance.

The concept of "linguistic personality" involves considering each native speaker as a unique object of study.

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UO'K 82

### INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SINONIM SO'ZLARINING O'XSHASH JIHLARINING TAHLILI

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**Annotatsiya.** Zamonaviy dunyoda turli xil tillarning sinonimlariga jiddiy e'tibor berish kerak, chunki tilning sinonimik boyligini bilish inson nutq madaniyatining muhim shartlaridan. O'rganilayotgan tilning sinonimlari zaxirasi yangi ko'nikmalarni sifat jihatidan o'zlashtirish va muloqotda til to'sig'ini yengish imkonini beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, sinonimlar, tahlil, lug'atlar, talaffuz, o'xshash jihatlari.

**Аннотация.** В современном мире необходимо уделять серьезное внимание синонимам разных языков, ведь знание синонимического богатства языка является важным условием речевой культуры человека. Запас синонимов изучаемого языка позволяет качественно осваивать новые навыки и преодолевать языковой барьер в общении.

**Ключевые слова:** английский язык, узбекский язык, синонимы, анализ, словари, произношение, сходные аспекты.

**Abstract.** In the modern world, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the synonyms of different languages, because knowledge of the synonymous wealth of the language is an important condition of human speech culture. The reserve of synonyms of the studied language allows to master new skills qualitatively and overcome the language barrier in communication.

**Keywords:** English language, Uzbek language, synonyms, analysis, dictionaries, pronunciation, similar aspects.

**Kirish.** Sinonimlar bir xil yoki o'xshash ma'noga ega bo'lgan turli xil so'zlardir. Ular nutqning har bir qismida, jumladan, ot, fe'l, sifat, ergash gap va yuklamalarda keladi.[1] Zamonaviy dunyoda sinonimiyaga jiddiy e'tibor berish kerak, chunki tilning sinonimik boyligini bilish inson nutq madaniyatining muhim shartidir. Bundan tashqari, o'rganilayotgan tilning sinonimlari zaxirasi yangi ko'nikmalarni sifat jihatidan o'zlashtirish va muloqotda til to'sig'ini yengish imkonini beradi. Ushbu ishning dolzarbligi uning amaliy qiymatidadir. Sinonimiyaning mohiyati va so'zlar o'rtasidagi sinonimik munosabat azaldan tilshunoslarning e'tiborini tortgan.[6] Sinonimiya yunoncha sinonimiya–“omonimiya” so'zidan til tizimining bir belgi uchun bir nechta belgisiga ega bo'lish qobiliyatiga asoslanadi va tilda ob'yektiv dunyoning turli xususiyatlarini minimal til vositalaridan foydalangan holda aks ettirishga yordam beradi. O'zlashtirilgan so'zlarning paydo bo'lishi tilda sinonimlarning paydo bo'lishining yagona sababi bo'libgina qolmasdan, garchi ingliz tilining tarixiy rivojlanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari natijasida, o'zlashtirilgan so'zlarning rivojlanishida juda