



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th March 2023 Accepted: 28 th March 2023 Published: 28 th May 2023	Currently, more and more attention is paid to the study of the language personality of the teacher, since the speech of the teacher has the strongest pedagogical impact on the younger generation. In the modern world, the study of the linguistic personality, and especially the linguistic personality of the teacher, expressed through works of art, remains a complex and central problem in the formation of the younger generation. The purpose of the article is to study the language personality of the teacher, revealed through works of art.

Keywords: pedagogical influence, speech behavior, moral development, language competence, personality, science, life processes, ability.

INTRODUCTION. The problem of studying linguistic personality is currently one of the important problems of linguistics. This concept is studied in the course of linguistic personology, which consists of the philosophical concepts of personology, personalism and the theory of linguistic personality. The discipline "explores the state of the language ... as a private human linguistic personality, as well as a multi-human ... linguistic personality - the people" [3].

For the first time, the term "linguopersonology" was put forward by V.P. Neroznak (1996) to designate a subject, the object of study of which "is a linguistic personality, that is, a stable system of human properties that is formed in the course of his interaction with society and finds its expression in the language" [1]. Within the framework of the discipline, the author considered the problem of the relationship between the individual, i.e., an individual native speaker, and the language community - the people. The subject of study of linguopersonology, according to V.P. Neroznak, is the study of the ideolectic personality in all its diversity and the multihuman personality in space and time [3]. Currently, the discipline is actively developing, its conceptual and terminological apparatus is being formed, research methods and techniques are being developed.

METHODS. The difficulties of studying linguistic personality are discussed in the works of Yu. N. Karaulov, G. I. Bogin, V. I. Karasik, K. F. Sedov, S. G. Vorkachev and others. In their works, the problem of linguistic personality is considered as central, since with the help of linguistic personality it is possible to reflect the mentality and worldview of a generalized speaker of a natural language, because language is directly related to the expression of a person's personal qualities. A lot of merit in the development of this problem belongs to the scientists W. von Humboldt, V. V. Vinogradov, V. P. Timofeev, who gave grounds for studying personality in language.

Recently, more and more attention has been paid to the study of the linguistic personality of creative people - scientists, writers, cultural and art workers, politicians, artists, since the characteristics of the linguistic personality make it possible to identify the positive and negative aspects of the speech of the object under study. A huge role in the development of society and man is played by language, the word. It is the language that is involved in the education, upbringing and development of the child. The word helps a growing person become a person. The problem of forming the language personality of the teacher as a mentor becomes important, since it is the teacher who teaches the younger generation to use the language. The speech of the teacher has the strongest pedagogical influence. The speech behavior of the teacher determines his skill, intellectual and moral development, his language competence. For the research topic, we took the language personality of the teacher, since the teacher does not teach any particular science, but first of all the art of life, the ability to understand complex life processes, the ability to use the word in one's life.

"Modern linguodidactics", is defined the linguistic personality "as the one who appropriates the language, that is, the one for whom the language is speech" [5].

G. I. Bogin identifies five levels of development of a linguistic personality:

- 1) the level of correctness, which is characterized by the presence of a certain vocabulary, which allows you to build statements and create texts, guided by the rules for writing words;
- 2) the level of internalization, which consists in the ability to carry out, fix statements on the basis of the internal plan of a speech act;
- 3) saturation level, reflecting the richness of the vocabulary;

4) the level of adequate choice, which is considered from the point of view of compliance - inconsistency of the language means of the speech situation;

5) the level of adequate synthesis, which makes it possible to compare the text created by the individual with its meaningful and communicative tasks [2].

RESULTS. In considering the topic related to the allocation of types of linguistic personality, we recall that the first attempts to divide linguistic personality into types were made by V. P. Neroznak, as reported above. According to the author, the following typology of a linguistic personality can be distinguished: a particular human linguistic personality (ideolect personality) - a specific native speaker; multi-human (polylect) linguistic personality - the people [4].

Personality should be studied within the framework of the culture to which it belongs, since it is culture, or rather its categories, that form patterns of accepted behavior for a particular society, its worldview, norms, and values [5]. Considering a particular human linguistic personality, V. P. Neroznak distinguishes its two main types: 1) standard and 2) non-standard linguistic personality, to which the researcher refers writers, masters of artistic speech [3]. From the foregoing, the conclusion follows that a linguistic personality can be considered as an individuality and as a typical personality.

N.D. Golev proposed the following classification of types of linguistic personality - according to the strength and weakness of the manifestation of signs, depending on its ability to produce and analyze a speech work: "creative" and "hoarding", "meaningful" and "formal", "onomasiological" and "semasiological", "mnemonic" and "inferential", "associative" and "logical-analytical" types [1].

K. F. Sedov studied the typology of linguistic personalities. The basis for identifying the types of linguistic personalities was the dominant attitude towards the interlocutor. This or that speech behavior of a person in the current situation of communication, attraction to certain tactics of behavior is considered.

DISCUSSION. The division into types of linguistic personalities was carried out using the analysis of specific linguistic material. In this case, K. F. Sedov distinguishes the following types of linguistic personalities: conflict, centered and cooperative types, each of which includes two subtypes. For the formation of a linguistic personality, a special role belongs to the second and third aspects, since the process of appropriation of a particular national culture and the formation of social psychology are possible only through language, which is a vital component for culture [5].

The non-dominant interlocutor is the exact opposite of the type described above. In a communication situation, such a person is easily lost, does not allow himself to interrupt you, patiently demolishes when you interrupt him, considers himself obliged to answer your questions, remarks, is indecisive, believes that he is always wrong. In a situation of communication, he tries to find superiority in another interlocutor, to raise him to the "pedestal of fame". Non-dominance in character can be explained from two positions: either a person played the role of a "downtrodden child" in childhood, or he was an "idol" in childhood, but this role was not confirmed during the transition to a new social status (when moving to school, to a new company friends, a new job, etc.). Thus, dominance - non-dominance in a person's character, as mentioned above, is determined by education or the role that the child takes on in childhood in the family.

Let us now analyze the manner of communication with the mobile and rigid nature of the personality. The qualities of a person included in this group reflect the ability of a linguistic personality to change their communicative behavior depending on the situation. A mobile interlocutor easily tunes in to communication, putting aside his other activities. Such a person is characterized by a fast, hasty pace of speech, one facial expression is replaced by another. In a conversation, he always rushes the interlocutor, wants to quickly get an answer to his question, to his remark. If in a situation of communication he becomes bored, then he does not try to hide this boredom, in every possible way shows it. This type of linguistic personality cannot listen to a conversation on one topic for a long time, tries to insert some of his own words, his own statements, if only the conversation is over. He is also unpretentious in the rituals of communication, says goodbye, leaves as easily as he enters into a conversation.

The rigid personality type differs significantly from the mobile interlocutor. He is not easily included in the conversation, he needs additional time to understand what the conversation will be about. It is difficult for a rigid interlocutor to be distracted from the activity that he has just been doing, he needs to make a note or a reminder where he stopped in his thoughts, reasoning. He also needs time to wrap up the work he started earlier, so that later it will be easy to find the place from which he needs to continue his work again. He listens attentively, speaks slowly, thoughtfully, sets out his thought in detail; the statement tries to build in such a way that it is more understandable, the meaning of what was said is fully conveyed. Such a person does not like to be interrupted, as she herself listens to the interlocutor patiently. In communication rituals, a rigid interlocutor does not like the quick manner of saying goodbye; even after parting, he begins to scroll through the conversation just finished in his head, trying to understand what he did wrong. The next group of linguistic personality types to be considered is the extraverted and introverted personality types. For an extrovert, communication is the most important thing; without it, he cannot exist; communication for this type of personality is a form of activity. The focus on partnership is almost constant. He is curious, full of attention to others, waiting for the same attention to himself. An introvert behaves quite differently. It is quite difficult for an introvert to move from an internal dialogue to a real one. Consequently, its leading feature is the disinclination to external communication, the fragility of the external communicative attitude. This is due to the innate specificity of his character, and is also sometimes backed up by experience, the attitude that "you still can't understand me." A person of this type is unusual, and if he is also creatively gifted, he can do the most amazing things, this can result in amazing finds. He is

silent, for communication he chooses two or three interlocutors, usually similar to himself. An introvert is vulnerable, does not like frequent meetings and conversations on personal topics. [1].

The third typology of linguistic personality is presented in the works of O. B. Sirotinina, who developed the concept of types of speech culture. According to this concept, it is possible to single out the elite, "medium literary", literary-colloquial and familiar-colloquial types of speech culture. These types are distinguished within the literary language. Colloquial, folk speech and slang (slang) remain outside the literary language. A distinctive feature of the carriers of the elite speech culture is that they know at least one foreign language well, but never use this knowledge. Foreign words are used only in the correct meaning and pronunciation. They are characterized by "unconditional observance of all ethical standards" [4].

E. A. Shpomer distinguishes three types of linguistic personality: "thinking, speech and discursive within the language and also many subtypes. It is based on: three-component - language / speech / discourse, two-component - literary language / national language, singularity / plurality, reality / unreality, creativity, interpersonal relations, mentality, gender, sphere of communication" [3].

"A linguistic personality in terms of communication can be considered as a communicative personality - a generalized image of a carrier of cultural-linguistic and communicative-activity values, knowledge, attitudes and behavioral reactions" [2].

CONCLUSION. Thus, we can say that a more complete consideration of the linguistic personality is possible only taking into account the totality of all three levels of analysis. The three-level structure allows a deeper characterization of a specific linguistic personality in the story. The study was also devoted to the issue of artistic image and linguistic personality, their differences. It turned out that the concept of an artistic image is a broader concept than a linguistic personality. A linguistic personality is considered on the basis of texts produced by a person, and an artistic image is a combination of speech and literary images.

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