

CHARACTER IMAGE AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

Traditionally, a conversation about a linguistic personality begins with an analysis of the concept of "character image", since culture is created by a person, who is a person, within which he (a person) demonstrates his social side and acts as a subject of socio-cultural life [1]. The concept of "character image" is of interest to various sciences due to the fact that it is so vast, and many disciplines will find characteristics suitable for study in it. The purpose of the article is to reveal the concepts of "character image" and "linguistic personality", as well as describe key approaches to the study of linguistic personality.

Keywords and phrases: interest, personality, social component, personality, qualities, abilities, needs, speech activity, personality proper, knowledge.

The definition of personality causes difficulties because of its versatility and complexity for the conclusion in a specific framework. Therefore, there is no single definition of personality. We propose to consider the concept of personality from the modern points of view of various disciplines. We are interested in the social and human sciences, which are closely related to the object of our study, among which are psychology, philosophy, sociology, cultural studies and linguistics.

In psychology, there are hundreds of different definitions of the concept of personality, but R.S. Nemov considers the understanding of personality as "a person who differs from other people by stable psychological properties and certain, consistent actions" [2]. This means that a person, defined as a "personality", has an individuality and character, is able to apply the will to commit conscious actions, is endowed with resources to solve problems and a set of his own principles, opinions, value orientations that are resistant to external influences.

For sociology and philosophy, a personality is interesting due to its relationship with the surrounding society, in which its unique personal characteristics. The philosophical concept of personality already existed in the ancient world, continued to develop and change in the Middle Ages and modern times. At the present stage, philosophy in relation to the individual is primarily interested in the present and future place of man in the world, his ability to be the master of his life [3], the differences between man and animal, the role of society in the formation and life of

man, his spiritual aspirations and filling, his perception of himself, the question of the formation of a personality, that is, the transition from individuality to personality.

Sociologists, in turn, recognize two components in a person: biological and social. The second component is of interest to them. They consider the personality as a participant in public life, in which its unique features do not have great significance or are studied for the content of general social or private social features [2]. Personality, according to sociologists, tends to develop and change. Also in sociology, personality is the result of the impact of society on a person, and the creator of this society and social processes, which means that a person is both an object and a subject of society.

An important point is the provision that a person is not immediately born as a person, but becomes one in the process of contacting in society. In cultural studies, personality is understood as a system of psychological, spiritual and physiological relations, where the most significant is the ability to "spiritually, reasonably and rationally manage the information complex." The harmony of personality depends on the synthesis of the psyche and consciousness. At the same time, the essence of the personality, its expression and perception are integral [3]. 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.

For linguistics, the concept of personality is also of great interest, because language does not exist separately from personality, just as personality is not conceived apart from language. Linguists introduce the concept of "linguistic personality", which is the object of our study.

Before starting to reveal in detail the concept of "linguistic personality", it should be noted that all the above definitions of personality are united by the interest of these sciences directly to the social component of the personality, its individual qualities, abilities, needs.

A clear definition of a linguistic personality was formed by G.I. Bogin. He writes in "Modern Didactics" that a linguistic personality is a person who is analyzed from the position of his consent and desire to perform a speech act. The linguistic personality has its distinctive feature rather than a certain amount of knowledge in the language, but what it is able to do with it [3].

Y.N. Karaulov, presenting her as a person capable of producing and perceiving texts that differ from each other in the level of structural and linguistic complexity, solidity and clarity of reproduction of the existing reality, established by the target aspiration [2].

In actual speech communication, a linguistic personality is a set of speech personalities, a collective invariant of its constituent properties, while a speech personality is a personality in actual communication [4]. Just within the framework of the speech personality, the national and cultural originality of the linguistic personality and the process of communication are revealed. Among speech personalities, a communicative personality is defined, which is a community of specific features inherent in

speech behavior of a person who exploits language as a way of transmitting information during communication [3]. To speech personality and communicative V.V. Krasnykh also adds in his classification a person who speaks, representing a person whose types of activity include

speech activity, and a linguistic personality proper, which is realized in speech and has a set of knowledge and ideas.

At the moment, there are many approaches to the study of linguistic personality, but we will present those that are the most developed. Among them, we single out linguoculturological and linguodidactic approaches and separately describe the ideas of Yu.N. Karaulov, since his model, as noted by D.V. Anikin [2], both supporters of the linguoculturological approach and the linguodidactic approach are satisfied. Linguistic features are realized in the lexical, grammatical, stylistic features of the text [3].

Let's start with the views of G.I. Bogin, who considers the linguistic personality from the position of linguodidactics. The term "linguodidactics" appeared about 15 years ago. The object of this discipline can be considered the practice of language teaching, and the main subject is a complex of generalized knowledge about the learning process and the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in the course of learning the language, its development from the point of view of current views on the learning process and the person in it. Linguodidactics is associated with a number of disciplines, among which are didactics, linguistics, psychology, sociology, linguoculturology and linguacultural studies.

The subject of interest of both linguistics and linguodidactics is, for example, on the one hand, language, on the other hand, speech and its subject, speech behavior, the true processes of the formation of a speech message and its understanding, the circumstances under which they are produced. At the same time, linguodidactics from this list singles out the most important subject of speech and the conditions for its existence. The coherence and integrity of a literary work is facilitated by the interconnection of all components of the character's image and their integral functioning within the framework of the plot of the work [4].

Psychology has significantly influenced linguodidactics. Linguodidactics closely observes the provisions, theories, results of research in educational psychology, which studies the processes of formation of skills, abilities and knowledge, general psychology, in the field of which L.S. Vygotsky, A.R. Luria studied the interconnection between thinking and speech, the psychology of speech, analyzing internal and external speech, oral and written, social psychology, interested in the language standard, speech behavior of various social communities, and cognitive psychology, exploring such processes as memory, attention, thinking, speech, representations, sensation and perception.

In conclusion, the study of the language personality of a character remains an important direction in the sciences related to language at this stage. We see prospects for further analysis of the linguistic personalities are popular study of the basic emotional concepts of the characters in these novels and comparing them with the emotional concepts of the characters in the novels of this author devoted to other eras, and creating on this basis a classification of the psychotypes of the linguistic personalities of the characters.

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