

## **THE PROBLEM OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY IN THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS**

**Yarmatova Mehriniso Azamatovna**

Senior Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,  
Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute

### **ABSTRACT**

*This article focuses on the issue of linguistic personality (language personality) within the framework of the modern linguistic paradigm. In-depth analysis of the problems of text authorization from a theoretical and linguistic point of view is of great importance in theoretical and applied linguistics today, and the relevance of this issue is increasing. In addition, in order to determine the linguistic personality, as well as to establish the scientific basis for the transition from qualitative analysis to quantitative methodology in theoretical linguistics, it is necessary to assess the possibilities of text authorization and determine the limits of their application.*

**Keywords:** *theoretical linguistics, authorization, linguistic personality (language personality), jurislinguistics, applied linguistics.*

### **ANNOTATSIYA**

*Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy lingvistik paradigma doirasida lingvistik shaxs (til shaxsi) masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Hozirgi davrdagi nazariy va amaliy tilshunoslikda matnni avtorizatsiya qilish muammolarini nazariy hamda lingvistik nuqtai nazardan chuqur tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, bu masalaning dolzarbligi ortib bormoqda. Bundan tashqari, lingvistik shaxsni aniqlash, shuningdek, nazariy tilshunoslikda sifat tahlillaridan miqdoriy metodologiyaga o'tishning ilmiy asoslarini belgilash uchun matn avtorizatsiyasining imkoniyatlarini baholash va ularni qo'llash chegaralarini aniqlash zarur.*

**Kalit soʻzlar:** *nazariy tilshunoslik, avtorizatsiya qilish, lingvistik shaxs (til shaxsi), yurislingvistika, amaliy lingvistika.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В данной статье рассматривается проблема языковой идентичности (языковой идентичности) в рамках современной лингвистической парадигмы. В современной теоретической и прикладной лингвистике важен глубокий анализ проблем авторизации текста как с теоретической, так и с лингвистической точки зрения, причем актуальность этой проблемы возрастает. Кроме того, необходимо оценить возможности авторизации текста и определить границы их применения в целях выявления языковой идентичности, а также обосновать научную основу перехода от качественного анализа к количественной методологии в теоретической лингвистике.*

*Ключевые слова:* теоретическая лингвистика, авторизация, языковая личность (языковая личность), юрислингвистика, прикладная лингвистика.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Today, the field of research linking theory with practice at the intersection of jurisprudence and linguistics is rapidly expanding. This is evidenced by the emergence of interdisciplinary scientific areas such as legal linguistics, forensic linguistics, and linguistic expertise. Much attention is paid to the principles of forensic linguistics, especially verbal. In particular, A.F. Koni studied the psychological and literary and artistic methods of judicial oratory. N.N. Kokhtev studied the general linguistic aspects of oratory: emotionality of speech, stylistics, language means of communication, and norms of speech culture.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Over the past 30 years, the direction of “legal linguistics” has been developing rapidly. In particular, international conferences on the topic “Legal linguistics: Russian language in its natural and legal existence” were held in Barnaul in 1989, 2000, and 2002. Also, L.V. Zlatoustova led research in the areas of “linguo-criminalistics”, G.K. Potapova in “legal speech”, N.D. Golev in “legal linguistics”, M.V. Gorbanevsky in “linguistic expertise” and Y.I. Kalyashina in “forensic linguistics” and “forensic speech” [5]. Several candidate and doctoral dissertations have also been defended in this regard. It is also noteworthy that Sh. Kochimov created a special website in order to bring such innovations, which are also being studied in Uzbekistan, to world linguistics.

The article uses a comprehensive approach to methods such as observation, experiment, and differential-semantic. Scientific activities within the framework of the presented methodology can be carried out towards building an individual, social, and national model, which helps to form a more comprehensive model.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is known that there is no practical problem that cannot be solved with the help of theory. Naturally, the practical and theoretical concept are united by the fact. If any theory is intended to describe and, most importantly, explain existing facts, then applied research, in linguistic expertise, is aimed at a situational interpretation of facts. At the same time, the explanation of a particular situation cannot be carried out without any theory. “The theory is intended to solve some problem, and the problem must have a factual nature. In other words, the theory explains the facts, statements about reality. Thus, the theory explains the real state of affairs. Naturally, this does

not mean that the theory is directly related to the application, not all theories can be automatically applied” [1].

The current stage of development of theoretical and applied linguistics is characterized by a tendency to develop in detail the problem of the human factor in speech activity. Any research conducted in the field of language is based on an anthropocentric approach. In the new linguistic paradigm, the language person (linguistic person) comes to the fore.

Ideas about the individual nature of language knowledge arose in the 18th-19th centuries in the works of W. von Humboldt and J. G. Herder. They were further developed in the works of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, C. Vosler, M. M. Bakhtin and other scientists [8]. However, the term “language personality” was first used only in 1927 in J.L. Weisgerber’s “Mother Tongue and the Formation of the Soul”: “No one perceives the language only as his linguistic personality; on the contrary, this linguistic competence grows in him on the basis of belonging to a language community...” [2]. This concept entered the domestic scientific lexicon after the publication of V.V. Vinogradov’s book “On Literature”, in which the scientist presented methods for describing the linguistic personality and character of the author on the example of fiction [3]. Thus, it can be concluded that the initial interest of Russian scientists in the phenomenon of linguistic personality was associated with the study of literary and artistic speech. It is worth noting that the use of the word introduced into scientific circulation was not of a terminological nature, since the new concept was not explained in the works of Weisgerber and Vinogradov.

“Since the 80s-90s of the 20th century, a comprehensive development of the theory of linguistic personality has been achieved, and in numerous interpretations of its central concept, two main directions have been identified - linguoculturology and linguodidactics” [7]. In the description of linguistic personality with a linguoculturological approach, the “national-cultural prototype of the native speaker” is the subject of research [4]. Indeed, linguistic personality is understood as an object existing in the cultural space reflected in the language, manifested in patterns and norms of behavior, in objects of material culture, as well as at various levels of social consciousness. Accordingly, a linguistic personality is formed through a set of individuals. From the point of view of linguodidactics, a linguistic personality is understood as "a set of hypostases of an individual embodied in language" [7]. It is necessary to develop theoretical rules that will help to discover a new concept of a linguistic personality by identifying types of linguistic personality ("natural" and "artificial" linguistic personality) and subtypes ("subordinate" and "surrogate" linguistic personality). This will allow us to reflect the specific features of his

linguistic personality when creating a model of the victim and the accused. The following concepts are of particular importance in clarifying this issue:

1. to distinguish between the concepts of “linguistic personality” and “speech portrait”;
2. to determine the linguistic identity of the victim and the accused in the system of modern typologies;
3. to identify and describe the specific verbal and non-verbal features inherent in the type of linguistic personality under study [see: 6];
4. to solve the problem of determining the difference between a statement of facts and value judgments, opinions;
5. to reformulate the task of determining the difference between a statement of facts and opinions facing a linguist-specialist in cases of protecting his honor;
6. to develop the concept of truth / falsehood in connection with expert research on this category of cases;
7. to study the appeals of the applicant (victim or in fact the guilty party) on the scale of “statement of facts, assessment, opinion” and to propose an expert qualification for these statements;
8. In cases of defense of honor, a methodology for expert analysis of a disputed statement is developed and the possibilities of its application in the examination of various types of statements are substantiated;
9. A specific form of speech, understood as a set of oral or written texts created by the victim // accused and extralinguistic aspects that determine their uniqueness, is considered;
10. The specificity of the use and functioning of linguistic expressive means in the speech of the victim // accused is associated with the pragmatic attitude of the speaker and his communicative intention to ensure influence on the recipient.

## **CONCLUSION**

Making a fair decision in legal documents is a very responsible and puzzling issue. Because it is impossible to immediately draw conclusions based on the applicant's application. The real culprit may have acted in the manner of "raising a fist before being afraid." Of course, such a person will openly admit his guilt and not apply. Accordingly, it is a dangerous situation when the victim is actually guilty, and the accused is the victim. Investigations do not always give the desired result. After all, in most cases, the accused, being thorough in his work, resolves the issue in his favor with expert opinions and false witnesses. As a result, not the victim's words, but a fake document, are considered reliable, and a decision is made on this basis. However, false slander, defamation, and perjury are themselves crimes. In such a

situation, it is natural that the victim who does not hire a lawyer will inadvertently suffer as an accused. Therefore, if serious attention were paid in the investigative processes, first of all, to the problem of linguistic identity, which determines linguistic identity, then an end would certainly be put to unjust claims.

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