

LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY AS A CORE CONCEPT IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Within the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics, increasing attention is paid to the relationship between language and the individual who uses it. One of the key concepts reflecting this shift is linguistic personality, which integrates linguistic, cognitive, social, and cultural dimensions of communication. This research focuses on the theoretical foundations of linguistic personality, its structural levels, and its relevance in contemporary linguistic research. The study systematizes major theoretical approaches and examines the role of linguistic personality in discourse, intercultural communication, and education. The analysis demonstrates that linguistic personality functions as a central explanatory model for understanding language use in real communicative contexts.

Key words: linguistic personality, anthropocentric linguistics, discourse, cognitive linguistics

LINGVISTIK SHAXS ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIKANING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHASI
SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy lingvistikaning antropotsentrik paradigmasida til va undan foydalanuvchi shaxs o'rtasidagi munosabatni o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ushbu yo'nalishda shakllangan muhim tushunchalardan biri lingvistik shaxs bo'lib, u til, tafakkur, ijtimoiy va madaniy omillarni yagona tizimda tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotda lingvistik shaxs tushunchasining nazariy asoslari, uning strukturaviy darajalari va zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlardagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Tadqiqot lingvistik shaxsning diskurs, madaniyatlararo muloqot va ta'lim jarayonlaridagi rolini ochib beradi. Natijalar lingvistik shaxs konsepsiyasining real kommunikativ jarayonlarni tushuntirishdagi muhimligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvistik shaxs, antropotsentrik lingvistika, diskurs, kognitiv lingvistika

ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ЛИЧНОСТЬ КАК ОСНОВНОЕ ПОНЯТИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ
ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

Аннотация: В антропоцентрической парадигме современной лингвистики усиливается интерес к изучению взаимосвязи языка и личности. Одним из ключевых понятий, отражающих данный подход, является языковая личность, объединяющая лингвистические, когнитивные, социальные и культурные аспекты коммуникации. В данном исследовании рассматриваются теоретические основы понятия языковой личности, ее структурные уровни и значимость в современных лингвистических исследованиях. Анализируется роль языковой личности в дискурсе, межкультурном взаимодействии и образовании. Результаты исследования подтверждают центральную роль языковой личности в интерпретации языкового поведения в реальных коммуникативных ситуациях.

Ключевые слова: языковая личность, антропоцентрическая лингвистика, дискурс, когнитивная лингвистика

Introduction

In recent decades, linguistics has undergone a significant paradigm shift from a purely structural and system-oriented approach to an anthropocentric one, in which language is viewed as inseparable from the human factor [1]. This transformation has led scholars to focus not only on language as an abstract system of signs, but also on the individual who produces, interprets, and transforms this system in real communicative situations.

Within this framework, the concept of linguistic personality has emerged as a key category that integrates language, cognition, culture, and social behavior [2]. The relevance of linguistic personality lies in its capacity to explain individual and collective differences in language use. Speakers of the same language may differ significantly in their lexical choices, communicative strategies, pragmatic preferences, and discourse patterns. Such differences cannot be fully explained without considering personal experience, education, cultural background, and cognitive styles [3].

Theoretical Framework

The key concept of the study is linguistic personality, as formulated by Yu. N. Karaulov [2]. Linguistic personality is understood as a system of linguistic abilities and characteristics that enable an individual to produce and interpret texts in accordance with communicative intentions and social norms. Karaulov's model conceptualizes linguistic personality as a multi-level structure and provides a methodological basis for its analysis.

The cognitive dimension of the framework draws on cognitive linguistic theory, which interprets language as a reflection of mental processes and conceptual organization [4]. This approach explains how individual experience and conceptualization influence linguistic choices and meaning formation.

Psycholinguistic theory further contributes to the framework by focusing on speech production and comprehension processes, highlighting the role of intention and internal planning in communication [5]. This perspective supports the view of linguistic personality as a dynamic and context-sensitive phenomenon.

An important contribution to the study of linguistic personality and discourse is made by D. Ashurova, who emphasizes the interaction between linguistic personality, discourse structure, and pragmatic factors [1]. Her work highlights the role of discourse context in shaping individual communicative behavior and reinforces the idea that linguistic personality is realized primarily through discourse.

Finally, discourse theory provides the analytical environment in which linguistic personality becomes observable, as discourse reflects both individual intentions and socially conditioned communicative norms [7]. Together, these approaches form an integrated theoretical framework for analyzing linguistic personality as a complex, multi-level construct.

Methods

The study employs a theoretical and descriptive methodology based on the analysis and synthesis of key works in anthropocentric linguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and psycholinguistics. Scholarly sources were selected according to their relevance to the development of the linguistic personality concept and their influence on contemporary linguistic theory.

Conceptual analysis is used to clarify core definitions, while comparative analysis identifies common structural components across theoretical approaches. Interpretative analysis examines the role of linguistic personality in discourse, intercultural communication, and language education.

Results

The term linguistic personality was developed primarily within Russian linguistics, most notably in the works of Yu. N. Karaulov [2]. According to Karaulov, linguistic personality is understood as a set of abilities and characteristics that enable an individual to create and perceive texts of varying complexity, depth, and communicative orientation. This definition emphasizes not only linguistic competence, but also pragmatic, cognitive, and cultural dimensions of language use.

From a broader perspective, linguistic personality can be interpreted as the verbal manifestation of an individual's inner world. It reflects how people conceptualize reality, express emotions, construct meanings, and interact socially through language. This approach corresponds to the principles of anthropocentric linguistics, which places the human being at the center of linguistic analysis [1].

The concept is also closely connected with cognitive linguistics and psycholinguistics. Cognitive linguistics views language as a reflection of mental processes and conceptual structures [4], while psycholinguistics focuses on language production and comprehension mechanisms [5]. Linguistic personality functions as an integrative concept that links linguistic behavior with cognitive structures and psychological traits.

In addition, sociolinguistics contributes to the understanding of linguistic personality by emphasizing the role of social factors such as age, gender, profession, social status, and cultural affiliation [6]. These variables influence both linguistic choice and communicative style, shaping individual patterns of discourse behavior.

One of the most influential models of linguistic personality is the three-level structure proposed by Yu. N. Karaulov [2]. This model includes the verbal-semantic, cognitive, and pragmatic levels, each representing a distinct dimension of linguistic behavior.

The verbal-semantic level includes an individual's vocabulary, grammatical competence, and command of linguistic norms. At this level, linguistic personality is manifested through lexical richness, phraseological usage, and stylistic preferences. Although this level appears primarily linguistic, it already reflects individual variation.

The cognitive level encompasses the system of concepts, knowledge, and representations that form a person's worldview. It includes conceptual metaphors, culturally marked meanings, and value-oriented notions [4]. At this level, linguistic personality is closely linked to cultural identity and national mentality.

The pragmatic level is associated with communicative intentions, goals, and strategies. It reflects why a speaker chooses particular linguistic forms in specific situations. This level includes speech acts, politeness strategies, discourse organization, and persuasive techniques [7]. The pragmatic level is

crucial for understanding real communication, as it reveals how linguistic personality adapts to social contexts.

These levels form a dynamic, hierarchical system that evolves over time under the influence of education, professional activity, and social interaction.

The analysis demonstrates that linguistic personality is a multi-level construct comprising verbal-semantic, cognitive, and pragmatic levels. Each level reflects a distinct aspect of linguistic behavior and collectively forms a dynamic system shaped by social experience, education, and cultural context. The findings confirm that linguistic personality serves as an integrative model linking language competence, worldview, and communicative intention.

Discussion

Discourse analysis provides an effective framework for studying linguistic personality in action. While language as a system remains relatively stable, discourse is context-dependent and dynamic [7]. It is within discourse that linguistic personality becomes most visible, as speakers make linguistic and pragmatic choices that reflect their identity, intentions, and attitudes.

Different discourse types such as academic, political, media, and everyday discourse form different representations of linguistic personality. For example, academic discourse prioritizes objectivity, precision, and logical coherence, whereas everyday discourse allows emotional expression and informality [8].

Narrative discourse is particularly valuable for analyzing linguistic personality, as personal narratives reveal value systems, emotional states, and identity construction. Through storytelling, individuals position themselves socially and culturally, using language as a tool of self-representation [9].

In the context of globalization, the study of linguistic personality has gained particular importance in intercultural communication. Intercultural misunderstandings often arise not from grammatical inaccuracies, but from differences in communicative norms, values, and expectations [10].

Linguistic personality plays a crucial role in intercultural competence. A well-developed linguistic personality is characterized by empathy, tolerance, and the ability to adjust communicative behavior across cultural contexts. This is especially relevant in multilingual environments where speakers negotiate meaning across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

The concept is also significant in foreign language education. Modern pedagogy emphasizes the development of a secondary linguistic personality, enabling learners to function effectively in another language and culture [3].

From an educational perspective, linguistic personality offers insights into language teaching and learning by highlighting the importance of communicative competence, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. Language education thus becomes a process of personal and cognitive development rather than mere grammatical instruction.

In applied linguistics, linguistic personality is relevant to forensic linguistics, media discourse analysis, and professional communication. For example, forensic linguistics applies linguistic personality traits to authorship attribution, while media linguistics examines how public figures construct persuasive linguistic identities [8].

The discussion highlights how linguistic personality manifests differently across discourse types and communicative contexts. Particular emphasis is placed on discourse as the primary space where linguistic personality becomes observable. The relevance of linguistic personality in intercultural communication and language education is discussed, demonstrating its applied value beyond theoretical linguistics.

Conclusion

The concept of linguistic personality represents a holistic, anthropocentric approach to the study of language, integrating linguistic, cognitive, social, and cultural dimensions. It reflects contemporary shifts in linguistic theory toward a human-centered understanding of communication.

By analyzing linguistic personality, researchers gain deeper insight into language use in real contexts, identity construction through discourse, and interpersonal interaction. The continued development of this concept promises to enrich both theoretical and applied linguistics, confirming its central role in modern linguistic research.

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