LEXICAL-SEMIOTIC FEATURES OF THE PERSON PHENOMENON

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Annotation: This article analyzes the mechanisms of expressing the phenomenon of personality in language based on a lexical-semiotic approach. It explores the manifestations of the concept of person within the linguistic system, revealing its semantic, symbolic, and cultural dimensions. Relying on the semiotic nature of lexical units, the study elucidates the linguocultural content of the concept of person.
Keywords: person, phenomenon, lexical unit, semiotics, sign, language, concept, linguoculturology.

Introduction

Language is a reflection of human thought. Through it, a person comprehends their own identity, defines their role in society, and expresses their spiritual world. From this perspective, the phenomenon of personality holds a distinct semantic and semiotic position within the linguistic system.

In linguistics, the study of personality has long been an important subject. Scholars such as Humboldt, Saussure, Barthes, Lotman, and Shpet have laid the theoretical foundations for understanding the interrelation between language and the human being. In Uzbek linguistics, researchers like D. Khudoyberganova, A. Karimov, and Sh. Rahmatullaev have examined the concept of person through a linguoculturological lens.

Exploring the phenomenon of personality from a lexical-semiotic standpoint provides deeper insight into the interconnections between language and consciousness, sign and meaning, culture and identity.

1. Scientific Interpretations of the Phenomenon of Person

The term person (from Latin persona) was originally used in theatrical terminology to denote a "mask" or "role." Later, it evolved into a socio-philosophical category signifying the individual, social, and moral essence of a human being.

In philosophy, a person is a conscious, social being capable of understanding oneself and the surrounding world. In psychology, the focus is on individuality, character, and motivation. In linguistics, the phenomenon of person relates to subjectivity, identification, and communicative interaction in language. Each language models the concept of person through various lexical markers such as gender, age, status, social role, and emotional state.

2. Forms of Expressing Personality in the Lexical System

Lexical units representing a person in language are diverse and can be grouped into several semantic categories:

1. **Universal terms:** human, person, individual, being.

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2. **Social roles:** leader, teacher, father, mother, child, friend, enemy.
3. **Gender and age:** man, woman, boy, girl, old man, old woman.
4. **Moral and psychological traits:** kind, honest, brave, patient, indifferent, angry.

Each of these lexical units reflects a particular aspect, role, or social position of the person. Moreover, their semantic networks mirror a nation's worldview, values, and cultural archetypes. For example, in Uzbek, the word inson ("human being") refers not only to a biological entity but also to a moral and spiritual ideal. Thus, the inson concept in Uzbek culture is closely associated with values such as kindness, honesty, and conscience.

3. The Semiotic System of Signs and the Symbolic Representation of Person

According to semiotic theory, every linguistic unit is a sign—a unity of the signifier and the signified (F. de Saussure). The phenomenon of person is not only named through linguistic signs but also represented as a symbolic model. Through language, metaphors and symbols associated with human traits are formed, for example: "A man with a heart" — symbolizing courage and bravery;

"A broad-hearted person" — symbolizing generosity and compassion;

 "A man with open hands" — symbolizing benevolence and hospitality;

"A headless people" — a metaphor for a leaderless society.

These examples clearly demonstrate the semiotic nature and symbolic meaning embedded in lexical units that represent personality.

4. The Concept of Person and Linguocultural Factors

In every language, the concept of person is shaped by national and cultural experience. The Uzbek concept odam does not completely coincide semantically with the English person or individual, since their cultural underpinnings differ.In Uzbek, odam implies not only an individual but also a being associated with humanity, conscience, and compassion. In English, individual often emphasizes independence and personal freedom. Hence, the concept of person as a linguocultural phenomenon is inseparably linked with national culture, values, and historical experience.

5. Practical Significance of Lexical-Semiotic Analysis

A lexical-semiotic study of the person phenomenon:

- identifies the mechanisms of personal identification in language;
- helps to analyze national worldview and cultural codes;
- provides a theoretical foundation for linguopsychological and discursive research.

In today's global information space, the evolution of the person concept and the emergence of new semantic units ("blogger," "influencer," "content creator") illustrate the dynamic lexical-semiotic nature of modern language.

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Conclusion

The phenomenon of person manifests in language as a lexical-semiotic system. Lexical units reflect social, moral, and psychological aspects of the individual, while semiotic signs reinforce these meanings in symbolic and cultural contexts. Through language, individuals understand themselves, define their social roles, and express their cultural identity. Therefore, a lexical-semiotic analysis of personality is significant not only for linguistics but also for sociology, philosophy, and cultural studies.

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