

CHARACTERS EXPRESSING LEXEMES TEACHING ROLE ARTS IN THE WORK

Kadirova Barno Raimovna

Associate Professor of the «Language» Department of the Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology.

Annotation: *This article highlights the linguistic and cultural features of lexemes expressing a person's character. The paper presents a series of lexemes describing a person's character, their categories, that is, positive and negative character traits of people, in particular women.*

Key words: *intercultural communication, linguistic worldview, linguoculturology, paremia, national specifics.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье освещаются лингвистические и культурные особенности лексем, выражающих характер человека. В работе представлен ряд лексем, описывающих характер человека, их категории, то есть положительные и отрицательные черты характера людей, в частности женщин.*

Ключевые слова: *межкультурная коммуникация, лингвистическое мировоззрение, лингвокультурология, паремия, национальная специфика.*

One of the most important problems of linguistics of the XXI st century is the study of the relationship between language and man: language, on the one hand, manifests itself in practical life, and on the other — affects the worldview. Language comprehensively reflects the sides of the material and spiritual world of a person — morality, value system, mentality, national character. The study of character is the key to understanding personality. In psychology, character is understood as a system of the most stable individual psychological characteristics that manifest themselves in human behavior, and is considered as one of the components of personality, along with temperament, abilities, and self-awareness. A separate character trait is a certain stereotype of behavior that is realized in certain situations with a high degree of probability. In philosophy, character is defined as the individual makeup of a person, manifested in his psychological and emotional life, manners, habits, behavior. Many historical, philosophical and linguocultural works are devoted to the problem of character. The researchers emphasize that character determines the essence of a person. Explanatory dictionaries define the initial nominative meaning of the word character as follows: "the totality of the basic, most stable mental properties of a person found in his behavior." For example, they say, "It's in his nature." By leaving an imprint on a person's appearance, character gets its most vivid

expression in his actions, behavior, and activities. The word character in the Large Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language means:

1. The totality of the basic, most stable mental properties of a person found in his behavior. For example: A quarrelsome character. A gentle nature. Angelic character. Good-natured character. Strong character. A cool character. What a character.! The character of an athlete, a fighter. His temper deteriorated. Did not agree on the characters (about the discrepancy of such properties). // About a person with one or another set of mental properties. Two completely opposite characters. 2. Firm, strong will, perseverance in achieving something. I have a character. Without character, someone is L. (about a weak-willed person). He has a real character. Character will not allow you to retreat. To educate in a com-L. personality. Where is your character.? 3. About the manifestation of quarrelsome, pampered, self-willed. Look, a woman with a character! Don't show your temper. 4. A set of defining properties, a distinctive feature, a trait. The events took on a serious character. Seasonal nature of the work. The random nature of earnings. Financial difficulties. Resign for personal reasons. The nature of the landscape5. Lit., claim. An image containing typical, generalized features of a group of people; type. A comedy of characters.

The characters are depicted with amazing vividness. Maintain character. Don't give in, stay with the same opinion, decision.

All of the above interpretations suggest that character is an integral part of a person that manifests itself during his life, that is, from the moment of conception, birth, growth; in society, family, circle of friends, classmates, etc. and it should also be noted that it changes and develops. It all depends on the circumstances and lifestyle, and of course, on yourself. In Russian literature, there are writers who in their works showed the characters of their characters in different situations. There are many techniques by which outstanding writers create artistic images. An analysis of classical works shows that the first step to understanding the author's message is usually a portrait of the main character. The appearance creates the first impression of the character and defines the main features of his character. Russian writers have created an excellent portrait gallery of literary protagonists. N. V. Gogol, I. S. Turgenev, F. M. Dostoevsky, L. N. Tolstoy and many other writers bring their characters to life before our eyes in their works. When describing a portrait of an actor, Russian writers often talk about his figure, face, clothes, manners, and gestures. "His appearance seemed remarkable to me: he was about forty years old, of average height, thin and broad-shouldered. His black beard was streaked with gray; his big, lively eyes were darting around. His face had a rather pleasant but roguish expression. His hair was cut into a circle; he was wearing a ragged Army jacket and Tatar trousers." (A.S. Pushkin. "The Captain's daughter"). A masterfully crafted description makes the character's appearance visible, almost "alive". Through the appearance of the hero, the authors strive to reveal his

inner world, that is, they create a psychological image: "... one is oblique left-handed, there is a birthmark on his cheek, and the hair on his temples is pulled out during his studies" (N. S. Leskov. "Lefty").

Life is beautiful in comparison. Where there is evil, there is necessarily good, where there is good, there is necessarily bad, where there is white, there is necessarily black.

USED LITERATURE.

1. Abramov, V.P. Semantic fields of the Russian language / V.P. Abramov, Moscow, Krasnodar: Kuban State University, 2003.

2. Humboldt, V. Selected works on linguistics. Moscow: Nauka, 1984.

3. Kuznetsova, E.V. Russian vocabulary as a system: textbook. Manual / E.V. Kuznetsova. Sverdlovsk: Publishing House of the Ural State University, 1980.

4. Maslova, V.A. Linguoculturology. Russian Russian Dictionary /– M.: Academia, 2004. – 208 p.

5. Milbert, A.A. Adjectives characterizing an outwardly attractive person in the Russian linguistic picture of the world // The world of the Russian word. 2012. № 2.