

THE STUDY OF CHARACTER-EXPRESSING LANGUAGE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of linguistic units expressing character in world and Uzbek linguistics, in which the individuality of character distinguishes a person from the general and becomes his essence. In a work of art, the reflection of the character and uniqueness of a nation can be carried out through the depiction of the national language, local dialect, customs and rituals.

Keywords: character, linguistics, agglutinative, inflectional, linguistic units

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена изучению языковых единиц выражения характера в мировой и узбекской лингвистике, в которых индивидуальность характера отделяет индивидуальное от общего и становится его сущностью. Национальный характер и самобытность могут быть отражены в произведении искусства через изображение национального языка, местного диалекта, обычаев и обрядов.

Ключевые слова: характер, лингвистика, агглютинатив, флексив, языковые единицы.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida xarakter ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklarning o'rganilishiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda xarakterning individuallik xususiyati shaxsni umumdanda ajratib turadi va uning mohiyatiga aylanadi. Badiiy asarda millatga xos xarakter va o'ziga xoslikni aks ettirish milliy til, mahalliy sheva, urf-odat va marosimlar tasviri orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: xarakter, tilshunoslik, agglutinativ, flektiv, lisoniy birliklar

Introduction. Language is a means of expressing and uniting the national mentality, character, worldview and all aspects inherent in a nation. This process does not have a single and ready-made template for all peoples, but is carried out by each people in its own way and at different times. For this reason, culture and development are manifested at different levels. This phenomenon reflects the intellectual and cultural development of human society and various aspects that encompass the essence of man. In the language landscape, words can have different meanings. In this case, anthropomorphic words, that is, words that directly reflect human character, are of particular importance. The image, on the other hand, is an indirect reference to human character and is considered a product of a creative approach. The second important issue is the concept of national character,

which is also a complex and controversial topic, like the national language landscape. Through this issue, the national language landscape, national character and their interrelationship are analyzed. The individuality of character distinguishes a person from the general and becomes its essence. In a work of art, the reflection of the character and uniqueness of a nation can be carried out through the depiction of the national language, local dialect, customs and rituals. The concept of national character initially appeared as a scientific term in literary studies and is based on the expression of the characteristics of a particular nation through a hero, event or historical figure.

Literature analysis. S.M. Harutyunyan lists the emotional state of the people, their thinking, customs and living conditions as factors that form the national character. The reflection of the national character in the language and its influence on national languages are of particular importance in the research work. The aspects of character manifested in the language, the features expressing the national character in language elements, and the distinction of language units as indicators of national character are among the controversial issues in linguoculturology. A.V. Grinko in his article "National Character and Language" expresses his opinion on the factors that create the national character and its manifestations in the language. He chooses English and Uzbek languages as the objects of study and connects the origin of these languages with natural conditions, ecological situation and national character.

Looking at the experiences of world linguistics, scientific studies that study anthropomorphic entities, that is, units that reflect human character and characteristics, often begin with elucidating the psychological, linguistic, and cognitive roots of the linguistic landscape of the world and anthropomorphic portable images. This is because language has its own ways of expressing character, and in order to fully study this topic, it is necessary to first form the necessary knowledge and experience. Any knowledge accumulated in the mind is manifested in the form of a linguistic landscape.

Discussion and results. The deeply analyzed theories of modern linguistics, UMIS and AHVO, are also inextricably linked to the linguistic landscape of the world. The description of man and his speech perception process has been the focus of scientific attention since ancient times. Thousands of theories have been developed to study this complex and multifaceted process, which are recognized as important sources in the history of linguistics. In particular, the separation of language, speech and speech as independent phenomena is a great achievement of linguistics. This approach has created an opportunity for a deeper analysis of the psychological, physiological and functional aspects of language. As a result, the possibility of identifying and describing the

mechanism, structure and units participating in the speech formation process of consciousness has expanded.

The connection of language with culture is evident from its creation by one generation, its enrichment by the next generation, and its transmission as a legacy. The linguistic landscape of the world is a universal cultural phenomenon, formed in different ways by all peoples in accordance with their stages of development. The simple processes in language are themselves based on complex mechanisms, which reflect the theories of UMIS (general mechanisms as a person) and AHVO (practical phenomena and events). Among the complex processes that scientists have highlighted, words with a portable meaning that express human character traits occupy a special place. For example, the characteristic of a person expressed by the word "sincere" directly refers to his essence and does not cause any difficulties in understanding it. However, when zoonyms such as "fox" or "snake" are used to figuratively express a person's character, the listener is required to have some knowledge of the culture and language of the people.

Linguistic units expressing character have been studied as an object of extensive research in world and Uzbek linguistics.

This field has been the focus of linguists, and due to the close connection between human character and language and culture, it reflects the image of creating linguistic units that express character through different cultures and traditions. In cognitive linguistics, units that express character are seen as the expression of human thinking through language. In this, it is studied how character is reflected in language in the form of concepts and ideas. For example, idioms and phrases in English often express images that have a certain characteristic. For example, the expression "a heart of gold" (golden heart) expresses the kind, generous character of a person, or the expression "a cold fish" (cold fish) is usually used to describe a cold-blooded and insensitive person. From the point of view of pragmatics, units of character are studied from the communicative aspect of language. That is, how linguists and speech participants select and use units of character based on specific situations and purposes. In this process, the pragmatic role of language units, that is, the purposefulness of language and social and cultural factors in speech are taken into account. For example, in some cases, expressions such as "a snake in the grass" (a hidden enemy) are used to express the premeditated malicious intentions of the opposing party.

Conclusion. In conclusion, human character and its expression through language is a very complex and multifaceted phenomenon, requiring a deep study of the relationship between language and culture. The linguistic and cultural aspects of the nomination reveal the interdependence of language and culture. Each language, based on its own cultural context, uses different means to express certain characteristics. In English and

Uzbek, the same words can be used in different meanings and contexts, which shows both cultural differences and similarities.

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