

Linguistic and cultural features of lexemes expressing a person's character

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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.

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").

Indeed, in order to fully reveal the nature of the image, the authors of works of art use symbolic objects.

The Uzbek skullcap is rightfully recognized as one of the main symbols of Uzbekistan. The very word "skullcap", according to one version, goes back to the roots of the Turkic word "tobe" ("tube"), which means "top of the mountain".

For a long time, skullcaps were worn only by men. The reason for this is the history of the skullcap. In the past, a felt balaclava was used as an element of the uniforms of tribal Turkic nomads. However, after settling in the areas, the uniforms were not used. And therefore, some parts of the armor have changed their purpose. This is how the balaclava turned into an everyday men's headdress. In Uzbekistan, men still wear "Duppies". "Duppy" is a four-sided black skullcap made of silk or satin, on which national ornaments are embroidered from white silk threads. Since ancient times, ornaments and patterns on skullcaps have carried the deepest meaning, it is lined with traditional patterns, presented in the form of "bodom" (almond). This pattern serves as a symbol of fertility and protection from dark forces. Sixteen arches are embroidered around the duppy's perimeter, which alternate in size. A small arch with dots around it characterizes a new life, whereas a large arch is the end of life. The difference in size is also not accidental, it means a long life path. The heroes of such works as "Days Gone By" - Otabek, Hasanali "The Scorpion from the Altar" - Anwar Mirzo wore a duppy skullcap, showing national character traits such as friendliness, hard work, loyalty, good manners, obedience, purity of thoughts. These character traits are considered positive. Positive character traits include kindness, honesty, responsibility, gratitude, loyalty, modesty, friendliness, justice, generosity, and sensitivity. Character traits such as patience and restraint help us not to lose our composure even in stressful situations, which means they reduce the risk of saying too much or inadvertently offending someone under the influence of intense emotions. At the same time, one should not confuse restraint with modesty. A reserved person, if his personal boundaries have been violated, will tactfully respond to the offender and shift the focus of the conversation.

And kindness and willingness to help are the most noble traits of a person's character. People appreciate being kind to themselves and are afraid of losing it, because it gives them a sense of security, which is important for psychological comfort. But being kind does not mean giving your entire salary to charity in the passage or letting people who want to live on the street live with you: in such scenarios, it's more about reliability. And it harms both those who ask and those who give. The former get into the habit of shifting responsibility for their lives onto others and begin to think that all their problems will one day be solved by the "fairy godmother." And givers risk becoming a constant target of scammers. Kindness is an attentive attitude towards others, a desire to take care of loved ones, and listen to the good intentions of those who really need help. But kindness should be shown consciously and in reasonable forms, not to the detriment of its bearer.

The names of Russian good fellows like Ilya Muromets, Ivan Tsarevich, and Uzbek Alpomish are known from history. Their appearance and inner world merge in the works, personifying a positive hero who has received the love and respect of peoples and generations.

It should be noted that negative character traits are also often found in the works of great writers. These include: selfishness, envy, greed, malice, greed, laziness, deceit, commercialism, meanness, cunning.

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.

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