

Пайдаланылган әдебиеттер:

1. Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология: Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М., 1995. – 97 с.
2. Әмірбекова А.Б. Концептілік құрылымдардың поэтикалық мәтіндегі вербалдану ерекшелігі (М.Мақатаев поэзиясы бойынша): филол. ғыл. канд. ... автореф. – Алматы, 2006. – 26 б.

Куньбаева Tatyana Madikovna
SCAE №5, expert teacher, English Teacher
alinaaakunkar@mail.ru

LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY AND PROBLEMS OF MODERN PHILOLOGY

A linguistic personality is a specific person with his consciousness, free will, complex inner life and individual attitude toward social surroundings including humans. It allows not only spending the time on the earth but constantly engaging in different dialogues, being an active participant of communication. At present, interest in the study of the language of an individual has grown significantly. The researchers focused on a man with his linguistic, mental, behavioral features, their own picture of the world, including the individual and national. Linguistic personality (hereinafter -

YL), or a person existing in the process communication and reflecting in speech behavior both its linguistic experience and the general experience of all mankind, became an object research in various fields, therefore we can talk about anthropocentricity modern science. In modern linguistics YL problem is increasingly considered in related sciences as an object of interdisciplinary research and in the aspect of the formation of a national language, in which the subjective is transformed into the objective. “The linguistic personality is that cross-cutting idea, which, as the experience of its analysis shows and description, permeates all aspects of language learning and at the same time destroys the boundaries between disciplines studying

language, since you cannot study a person outside his language”[5, p. 3].

The ratio of the individual to the general, collective in a linguistic personality is one of the objects of research in modern linguistics. The opposition of the individual and the universal linguists propose considered as a dialectical unity: “With the help of language, a person expresses his inner world, making it interpersonal phenomenon. Language is an important medium familiarizing the individual with social experience”[3, p. 51]. This is one of the reasons why the problem of linguistic personality is one

from the urgent problems of modern anthropocentric linguistics.

Any text (oral or written form) created by man and for man, “There is a linguistic personality behind any text, owning the language system”[5, p. 2]. That's why appeal to YL is necessary to understand text (and hence the language system, especially dialectal) and to study YL itself, her picture of the world, which is reflected in speech, in that, how by means of the language system a person creates a text, expresses intentions, emotive attitude to the moment reality.

YL definitions were implicitly indicated even in the works of W. Humboldt, K. Vossler, MM. Bakhtin. Three authors can be distinguished, who were actively developing YL problems. This is primarily V.V. Vinogradov, who introduced the term YL into scientific use; G.I. Bogin, who developed the YL model in a linguodidactic aspect and who understood YL from the point of view "His readiness to perform speech acts, create and receive works of speech"; and also Yu.N. Karaulov, who suggested his YL model, taking into account the philosophical and

psychological aspects of YL, and also highlighted the YL levels in terms of semantics and pragmatics in the language.

Current orientation at YaL served as the basis for registration a new direction in linguistics - linguistic personology. Within this directions are being studied collective YL or idiolect YL, are being undertaken attempts to create a portrait of a separate YL. E. Benveniste believed that language is enclosed in to the very nature of man: “In the world there is only a person with a tongue speaking to another human, and

language is thus necessary belongs to the very definition of man ... It is in language and thanks to language that a person is constructed as a subject, for only language

gives reality, its own reality, which is the property of being ... "[2, p. 293].

Addressing the problem of the connection between language and a person can be seen at the earliest stages of development of linguistics. V. M. Alpatov notes that the approach to language through a person and his language when a researcher could proceed not only from the corpus of texts, but let implicitly or explicitly from native language flair as a native speaker existed in all linguistic traditions. Such the approach can be called anthropocentric, since the researcher relies on speech, man-made, not so much text [1, p. 20].

Statements about the language of the individual can also be found in ancient thinkers. This and Plato's dictum "The character of a person known in speech ", and the statement of Marc Fabius Quintillian "What a person is, such is and his manner of speaking. "

Distinguishing between general and individual is produced with the highest accuracy for F. de Saussure in connection with the allocation of three entities opposed to each other: language - speech - speech activity. Language and speech is contrasted as general and particular: language is social, belongs to the entire community of speakers, and speech is individual; language does not depend on external, physical signs (acoustic properties, for example), and speech is used in communication, therefore similar characteristics are required. The main idea of F. de Saussure: "Language is not the activity of the speaker. Language is a finished product passively registered by the speaker "[1, p. 132]. Saussure's concept does not contain a detailed description of the essence of an individual's speech; more detailed studies were carried out by his followers.

F. de Saussure's ideas on delimitation language and speech was developed by A. Gardiner, adding their reflections in the book "Theory speech and language ". He believed that it is impossible to talk about language and speech as a private and individual, since in the language these concepts coexist, so the English language of Shakespeare, Oxford, America or English itself. Gardiner shares Saussure's understanding of language as objective reality stored in the brain of people. He points to a creative nature. Speech that is unique; every time any the text is re-created by the speaker. About the creating character of speech, about the emergence of innovations precisely in the speech of an individual and the subsequent fixing them in the language of the collective spoke also the French linguist A. Sechet.

Another way of studying human speech in the history of linguistics was the approach, associated with the application of behavioral theory of language. L. Bloomfield reduces linguistics to the psychology of language, which studies the behavior of speakers and listeners, and speech disorders in an individual. Neolinguistics that arose in the 1920s. XX century in Italy, also put forward the YL to the front plan, believing that language is not a collective phenomenon, but an individual, in essence, spiritual activity of the individual.

The problem of the individual is considered by A. M. Peshkovsky in the article "Objective and Normative Point of View on Language" (1925), which examines the influence of individuals on the creation of the language of the people.

In the last third of the twentieth century. spheres that integrate several areas of study with a common object are intensively developing -the person's personality. These are sciences such as sociolinguistics (studying social, territorial, professional, gender, age characteristics of the speaker), psycholinguistics (studying the process of generating speech and its perception), pragmatics (studying the questions of the addressee and addressee of speech, issues of discourse), linguodidactics (studying the nature of a person's mastery of speech), linguistics of the text (studying the organization of the text and the nature of the use of linguistic units in it).

A new object of study begins to form - the speaking person. Interest in a person was reflected in a large the number of journals and collections that published at the end of the 20th century: the magazine "Man" (published since 1990), collections "Man and Culture" (1990), "On the Human Language" (1991). Many books are published on this problem: "Language, Discourse and Personality" (1990), "Linguistic personality: problems of choice and interpretation of a sign in the text" (1994), "Linguistic personality: problems of meaning and meaning" (1994), "Linguistic personality and semantics" (1994), "Society, language, personality" (1996), "Linguistic personality: cultural concepts" (1996), "Anthropocentric approach to language" (1998), "Language and the world of man" (1998), "Language. System. Personality "(1999)," Logical analysis of language. The image of a person in culture and language "(1999) and others. Yu. N. Karaulov notes that " linguistics is invisible to itself entered a new phase of its development - a strip of overwhelming interest in YL "[5, p. 48].

Communicative dialectology often uses the technique non-differential description of the language of dialect carriers, which allows the most fully reflect the originality of a separate YL. Studies of recent decades are associated with the study of speech portraits of dialect carriers, idiolexicon, grammatical classes of dialect YL, syntactic features of idiolect, genre specifics dialect speech, linguistic creative activity and the conceptual sphere of the bearer of the dialect, as well as the metalanguage consciousness of the dialect YL (T. S. Kogotkova, T. A. Demeshkina, E. V. Ivantsova, L. N. Gyngazova, O. A. Kazakova, E. A. Didenko, S. V. Guziy, E. A. Krapivets, I. I. Vyatkina, I. I. Rusinova, etc.).

E. V. Ivantsova is convinced that the new stage development of the problem "language and personality" should be associated with:

- a) with study, along with collective, real YL, including those living today;
- b) the study of different types of YL, primarily ordinary native speakers;
- c) relying on an extensive base of primary

sources - texts obtained as a result of long-term observation of speech real informants (and not the discourse of heroes works of art as models YaL), with the involvement of special collection methods material;

- d) a systematic approach to the analysis of the data obtained (non-differential principle in the collection and description of linguistic facts; sequential study of all tiers of the language personality; a comprehensive multidimensional study of each of these tiers, as well as analysis of the implementation of YaL in a complete text; combination of objective observation of speech informant with an appeal to the manifestations of his metalanguage consciousness) [4, p. 21].

Thus, the history of the study of YL in linguistics discovers a long history studying. In European linguistics, the problem of YL arose in connection with the statement such global issues as social the nature of language, the ratio of language and speech, the language of the individual and the collective (V. Humboldt, F. de Saussure, E. Sapir). An important contribution to her the development was introduced by prominent Russians linguists I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A. M. Peshkovsky, V. V. Vinogradov, R.A. Budagov and others. In the 70-90s. XX century in integration with sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguodidactics, linguistics text, pragmatics and, at the same time, in isolation from related disciplines, a linguistic personology is formed with a new object of study (YL).

Study of a separate dialect YL necessary to identify processes common for the entire dialect, and features specific to the speech of a particular dialect carrier. The appeal to dialect YL promotes multidimensional study of the dialect system, consideration of the extent to which manifest in the language of a specific YL features dialect and common language, how does a person's personality affect the dialect system, how the folk picture of the world is revealed in the idiolect.

References

1. Alpatov V. M. History of linguistic teachings: textbook. Allowance. – M.: Russian culture, 1999.
2. Benveniste E. General linguistics. – M.: Progress, 1974.
3. Grishaeva L. I. Picture of the world as a problem Humanities // Picture of the world and ways of its representation in language. – Voronezh: Voronezh State University, 2003.
4. Ivantsova EV Phenomenon of dialect language personality. – Tomsk: Tomsk state un-t, 2002.
5. Karaulov Yu.N. Russian language and language personality. – M.: URSS, 2002.

Хамзина Г.С., ф.ғ.к., доцент, **Қайрат М.**, студент
М.Қозыбаев атындағы СҚУ, Петропавл қ.
gulzada_76@mail.ru

М.ЖҰМАБАЕВ ШЫҒАРМАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ КӨРУ, ЕСТУ ТЕҢЕУЛЕРІНІҢ ЛЕКСИКА-СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ СИПАТЫ

Сезім мүшелерінің ең басты, ең пәрменділерінің бірі – көз. Адам көз арқылы дүниедегі заттар мен құбылыстарды көріп, олардың түр-түрпатын, сан қилы формаларын, түсін, олардың бір-бірімен ара қатынасын, орналасу тәртібін, қозғалыс-қимылын т.б. болып жатқан белгілерін біліп таниды. Соның нәтижесінде адам санасында белгілі бір ұғымдар қалыптасады. Осылайша көзге көрініп, өздерінің әрқилы түр-түсімен танылған заттар мен құбылыстар образ болып қызмет атқарып, көру