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The concept of individual personality lexicon in modern psycholinguistic studies

The article deals with the question of the definition of «personal lexicon of personality» in modern linguistics. Individual lexicon is a complex of system that is formed under the influence of both linguistic and intralinguistic factors. The article systematizes the definition of individual identity on the basis of a lexicon of modern psycholinguistic theories stand factors influencing its formation in order to identify ways and approaches of studying lexicon. The characteristic of the individual lexicon, in its turn, is the key to unlocking and analysis of individual pictures of the world, helping to find answers to many pressing questions in the study of language phenomena.

Key words: personal lexicon, individual pictures of the world, individual vocabulary, psycholinguistic theories, linguistic identity.

In recent years all disciplines in one degree or another are related with language, characterized by an increased interest to the personal aspect of his study. Personal aspect came to the fore not only in linguistics, but also in philosophy, psychology, linguistics, and other humanities. In this regard, today topical issues relating to the «linguistic identity», «language picture of the world», «internal lexicon», «mental lexicon», «individual thesaurus», and «the lexicon of the individual» are relevant in science. Among these concepts of particular interest to us is the individual personality lexicon, since it allows giving a detailed description of the person in terms of different approaches.

In this article, we make an attempt to define the individual personality and lexicon to describe it, we describe the phenomena underlying the formation of individual vocabulary, and define the way for his holistic analysis. But before we talk about the lexicon of personality, you need to install as it is today in linguistics defines the concept of «personality».

Central to modern linguistics became anthropocentric concept of «linguistic identity», i.e. man in his ability to make speech acts — it was introduced in science by V.V.Vinogradov. Later, speaking on this subject, G.I.Bogin notes that he understands a language personality of a man who is considered «in terms of its readiness to produce speech acts to create and accept works of speech», while stressing that every man is by nature able to be a language person, but each person has yet to be it [1; 94].

Speaking of language identity, Y.N. Karaulov in his turn said that it should be interpreted «not only as part of a lengthy and multi-faceted understanding of personality in psychology, not as one of the angles of its study, as well as, for example, with the «legal» «economic», «ethical», etc. personality, but as a kind of complete picture of personality, accommodating itself as psychological, and social, so ethical and other components, but refracted through her tongue, her discourse» [2].

Linguistic science, which had previously studied the language as a system, does not interact with intralinguistic factors now, in connection with the transition to the anthropocentric paradigm considers all communication with the first man, society, culture and other features. Due to this modern linguistics recognizes the fact that every text and speech acts worth linguistic identity — addresses issues of studying human personality who speaks the language and uses it for different purposes and situations in different social groups, in a variety of forms and styles.

The introduction of the category of «linguistic identity» is aimed at the formulation of modern linguistics, along with traditional and new non-trivial task: the motives and goals of speech human activities become part of linguistic research. Linguistic identity characterizes not only the degree of proficiency, but also personal and social choices of linguistic resources from different levels, as well as the vision of the world that is defined by its language picture of the world. With a variety of views, approaches, concepts and aspects of personality in the study of language in contemporary linguistic science is practically inexhaustible and does not lose its relevance.

Studying linguistic identity, linguists characterize its structure as a complex multi-level system. So, Y.N. Karaulov said that the structure of the language person has 3 levels: 1) verbal-semantic, 2) cognitive, 3) pragmatic.

Verbal-semantic level is the most superficial, assumes normal possession natural language for its support and for researchers of language, linguistics — the traditional description of the formal means of expressing certain values. The next level, cognitive, consists of complex of mental units: concepts and ideas — they are more or less systematic and orderly «world view», which is unique for each of the native speaker.

Cognitive level of the structure of the language person, unlike the previous one, the verbal-semantic, allows the researcher through language, speaking and understanding the processes reach the consciousness, knowledge and the knowledge of man, covering the intellectual sphere of the individual. The third level, pragmatic, concludes goals, motives, attitudes, interests and intentionality, providing due and natural transition in the analysis of the linguistic identity of her guest speech activity to the ultimate goal — understanding the real activity in the world [2].

Such a representation of the structure of the language person generates a lot of debate about whether the linguist does not exceed its capacity, trying to methods of linguistic analysis to intrude so deeply into the sphere of psychology, in terms of its categories and objects. Undoubtedly, in the study of the language of the person represented by the psychological aspect is very strong, penetrating all levels of its structure, but the linguistic features of the language of the individual in this case is closely intertwined with psychological concepts, and can not be objectively studied without reference to them.

Thus, Y.N. Karaulov defines linguistic identity as «a set of abilities and characteristics of the person, causing the creation and perception of speech products (texts), which differ in: a) the degree of structural and linguistic complexity, b) depth and accurate reflection of reality, and c) a specific target oriented» [2].

Based on this definition, we can conclude that linguistic identity is a set of characteristics and abilities of a native speaker, which is possible to describe and characterize only after a thorough and comprehensive analysis of speech activity of the individual. In particular, the characteristics of the language of the person you need to turn to the study of individual human lexicon.

In modern linguistics is very relevant questions of the individual human lexicon — it can be used to give a detailed description of the individual in terms of the different approaches, as well as try to answer some questions in the mainstream psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, cultural linguistics, ethno linguistics and other areas of modern linguistic science.

Problem of individual lexicon in modern science is a controversial and ambiguous. There are many different concepts and definitions of the lexicon in which the authors focus their attention on different sides and aspects of its specificity. Approaches to the interpretation of individual lexicon changed over time, and deepened, answering general trends emerging linguistics, psycholinguistics, and other sciences of man. The development of this problem started with the disparate attempts to move in psycholinguistics certain psychological or linguistic theories and ideas, and the further accumulation of the results of experiments and observations showed the need for psycholinguistic theory lexicon as a domain of the individual.

The term «lexicon» has a fairly extensive use in modern publications — in spite of this, in fact there is no single and unambiguous interpretation of the content of the concept. Often, when referring to the lexicon we are talking about individual lexicon, store words in memory of an individual or representations of words in long-term memory — in other words, the mental lexicon is often equated with a certain man of the national lexicon, which is stored in memory in the same way as in printed dictionaries. Growing interest in the way in psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics called actualization of the concept of the mental lexicon, and this, in turn, required a clear articulation of the definition of «vocabulary».

According to E.S. Kubryakova learning the question from the perspective of the cognitive approach, the lexicon — a system that reflects in the language ability of knowledge about words and their equivalent units and perform complex functions associated with both words and from behind them structures representation of encyclopedic knowledge [3].

There are many different and conflicting views about the structure of the human mental lexicon, its constituent units and the nature of the relationships between them — a variety of views on this issue due to the diversity of approaches, from the standpoint of the different objectives of the study and the various sciences.

Based on the positions put forward by L.V.Shcherba, and further development of these ideas, A.A.Zalevskaya understood by the individual lexicon «dynamic functional system, self-organizing due to the constant interaction between the process of refining and streamlining the voice of experience and its products» [1; 154]. Lexicon of any person is a repository of units of different functional significance and extent, differing semantics and structure. A.A.Zalevskaya stresses that the lexicon of the individual — it is one of the parties to the organization of speech is an attribute of the language and has its correlate in the language.

According to A.A.Zalevskaya, «lexicon treated as a lexical component of speech organization of man, with the same properties, which are specific to the organization of the speech as a whole, i.e. it should be understood not as a passive repository of information about the language, but as a dynamic functional system, self-organizing due to the constant interaction between the process of refining and streamlining the voice of experience and its products as a new experience in a speech that does not fit into the framework of the system, leading to its restructuring and each next state of the system is the basis for comparison in subsequent processing speech experience» [1; 155]. This definition suggests that this individual, and employed them to lexical items can be used to characterize the deeper mental level organization of individual personality lexicon.

Units of the person lexicon are stored in its memory and consciousness is not chaotic — they are arranged in a wide range of different features, from belonging to any field of semantic or lexical and grammatical class to sign over the word or its initial letters, etc. In addition to ordering the lexicon affects complex system estimates the parameters of emotional coloring, the frequency of use of certain words, the period of their assimilation of the individual and others. Intersections and weave various assessments and links stored in memory together with a set of rules of compatibility of units of individual stages and sub stages as well as the strategies of search units of different layers in the transition from one level to another.

Today, serial cross-language study of the structure of the mental lexicon formed an international researches group, which includes not only the representatives of different countries, but also between different sciences. Scientists in this group pose in front of a major challenge: to conduct scientific research that are associated with mental representations, as well as access to them. For a more complete and accurate results, according to scientists in this group, it is necessary to draw a variety of experimental procedures and theoretical approaches based on different categories of subjects and different languages.

Thus, the internal lexicon of the individual — it is a complex and poorly understood system of multiple overlapping multilevel fields with which to store and organize comprehensive information about various objects and phenomena of the world, about their relationships, attributes and properties, their evaluation of the individual, and so on etc. Such a complex of organization and orderliness of the lexicon helps the individual at any time accesses to the same or other information that it stores. It is assumed that the lexicon consists of a number of intersecting hierarchies, in which a unit is included for each of the traits that characterize it. Units of lexicon in order of «vertical and horizontal» principle, which allows the elements of each tier and sub stage, participate in linear relationships of different lengths, and makes connections between different hierarchies within a united «heterarchy» [1].

The above definitions and provisions lead us to the fact that the individual values are stored vocabulary of words and word forms, which together provide a means of access to information database rights, providing «the formation of the psychological structure of the word at the junction of the system-wide values and the whole complex of knowledge and experiences, without word form which is just a sequence of sounds or

graphemes, and system-wide value does not yield to some fragment of an individual picture of the world» [1; 167].

In modern linguistics, the concept of the worldview and individual linguistic world reflect the phenomenon language outlook. This concept is largely abstract and universal, so in modern linguistic science, there are many definitions and concepts of the worldview.

For example, Y.N.Karaulov presents a picture of the world in the cognitive level, embodied in the thesaurus language personality. Units cognitive level — these are the ideas, concepts, and concepts. Concepts, along with ideas and concepts, according to Y.N.Karaulov, paints a picture of the world, which reflects the hierarchy of values of the individual [4].

The concept of the word as a unit of the individual vocabulary [5] suggests the possibility of exit through the word (individual knowledge) on the individual view of the world. Individual knowledge — it is supporting, significant meanings to the subject, which can not be perceived sequence of graphemes and sounds, but not carried out on an individual view of the world.

Knowledge organized in different cognitive structures (schemas, prototypes, scripts, frames, deep syntactic and semantic universals) as well as a link to all kinds of knowledge is language. Basic level of individual cognitive and is the basis of a subjective view of the world.

Modern linguists are increasingly turning to the analysis of cognitive structures that underlie the formation of an individual picture of the world — such an analysis helps to answer many questions in the study of language phenomena. Language, as one of the manifestations of these areas of cognitive processes, helps to reveal their essence and explain the mechanisms work.

Since the acceptance of the experience of previous generations, the information base of the individual, the development of man as a member of society is exactly through the word, individual vocabulary can be interpreted as a means of access to this information base. As such means of access, it reflects the individual's systematic knowledge about the world, its inherent relationships and patterns. Since this access is through word basis for organizing units of the lexicon must be clean and language settings. It is obvious that the vocabulary is constantly being reorganized and developed, with the accumulation and processing of individual experience — the dynamics of the individual lexicon provides the interaction of a number of parameters.

Thus, the structure of the individual vocabulary can be divided into 2 levels: mental (which we described in detail above) and social. If cognitive and mental phenomena and processes can be called internal, the social — are external conditions of formation of individual human vocabulary. From the perspective of sociolinguistics, individual vocabulary to identify idiolect, i.e. one commonly understood language used by a particular person. Everyone has its own idiolect, which is expressed in characteristic solely for his speech words, expressions, combinations of words and idioms, as well as in certain grammatical features and principles of selection of words.

The concept of the social role is extremely important for elucidating the mechanisms of human language use. It is undeniable that the social role of an impact on the nature, lifestyle, behavior and even human world — one way or another, affect the whole of all personal qualities. The social role of the person is reflected in his speech — is enough to recall the definition of such estimates as screams as Marketplace vendor; overbearing cry; prosecutorial tone, the voice of the teacher, etc.

Individual simultaneously a member of a large number of social groups and therefore has the appropriate amount first species. For this reason, the individual idiolect is not monolithic — it is rather a complex social species known to man language, which he uses as required in the appropriate communicative contexts [6].

Over a lifetime, a person gets a new experience and knowledge, changing social roles and is consistently ranked in the new social groups, and therefore changes his lifestyle, character and outlook — hence, under the influence of external (in this case, social) factors change and individual vocabulary man. In the same way on the formation and development of individual human vocabulary can be influenced by such factors as ethnicity human features of culture of the society in which he lives, upbringing and education that a person receives for his entire life, etc.

Thus, we see that the individual human lexicon — is a complex multi-level system, which requires a detailed study from the standpoint of different approaches and principles. Individual vocabulary is not limited only to the internal (mental) contents, and is formed under the influence of many intralinguistic factors: social, ethnic, cultural, etc. Consequently, the characterization and analysis of individual human lexicon are only possible if the account and a detailed analysis of all the processes and factors influencing its formation and dynamics.

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Қазіргі заманғы психолингвистикалық зерттеулердегі тілдік тұлғаның жеке лексиконы ұғымы

Мақалада қазіргі лингвистикадағы «тілдік тұлғаның жеке лексиконы» ұғымын анықтау мәселесі қарастырылды. Жеке лексикон лингвистикалық және интралингвистикалық факторлар әсерінен қалыптасатын күрделі жүйе болып саналады. Тілдік тұлғаның жеке лексиконының анықтамалары қазіргі заманғы психолингвистикалық зерттеулер негізінде жүйеленді, жеке лексиконды зерттеу жолдары мен тәсілдерін анықтау мақсатында оның пайда болуына әсер ететін факторлар атап көрсетілді. Жеке лексиконның сипаттамасы, өз кезегінде, әлемнің жеке бейнесін ашу және кейінгі талдауға кілт ретінде қызмет атқарып, тілдік құбылыстарды зерттеудегі көптеген өзекті мәселелерді шешуге көмектеседі.

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Понятие индивидуального лексикона личности в современных психолингвистических исследованиях

В статье рассмотрен вопрос об определении понятия «индивидуальный лексикон личности» в современной лингвистике. Показано, что индивидуальный лексикон представляет собой сложную систему, формирующуюся под влиянием как лингвистических, так и интралингвистических факторов. Систематизированы дефиниции индивидуального лексикона личности на основании современных психолингвистических теорий, выделены факторы, влияющие на его формирование для того, чтобы определить пути и способы изучения лексикона. Авторы определяют, что характеристика индивидуально лексикона, в свою очередь, является ключом к раскрытию и анализу индивидуальной картины мира, что помогает найти ответы на многие актуальные вопросы в исследовании языковых явлений.

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