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LINGUISTIC ABILITY OF THE PERSON, SPEECH AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the issue of linguistic ability of the person, speech and communicative competence. This article clarifies that the concept of personality is one of the most controversial issues in the field of linguistics. Scientists have created many theories in this regard, each of them presents its own definition of the concept.

KEY WORDS: *personality, language carrier, communicative competence, development*

Within the framework of anthropocentric and discursive paradigms that define many modern linguistics directions, scientists do not work with abstract materialized devices or equipment and deal with the concrete speech activity of people with consciousness like this researcher [8; 14]. In connection with this, logically, the person "recognizes the presence in the language field – in communication, in the patterns of behavior formed in the language, in the content of language units and texts" [4; 12], which is one of the most important and main areas of linguistic research. Today, an independent branch of linguistics – the field of linguo-personality, aimed at researching the linguistic ability, speech and communicative competence of a person, has emerged.

The concept of personality is one of the most controversial issues in the field of linguistics. Scientists have created many theories in this regard, each of them presents its own definition of the concept. However, despite the diversity of views on the nature of a person, linguists believe that the essence of the concept is individuality and uniqueness, which become a system of socially significant characteristics that signify a person as a member of society or a certain community.

Linguists and psychologists have mastered speech as a number of intellectual and cultural skills; they agree that the customs, traditions and values created by mankind are the result of the socialization of a person. Through linguistic ability, a person constantly develops, focuses on realizing his potential in activities and communication. This problem was first raised by the German scientist Leo Weissgerber, who studied the language carrier through the prism of the mother tongue phenomenon. The idea of a language carrier was put forward in the works of V.Von Humboldt, G.I.Bogin, and M.M.Bakhtin. For example, one of V.Von Humboldt's antinomies contrasts individuality with collectivity in language [5; 65]. The ideas of this famous linguist were developed by K.Fossler and his school of aesthetic idealism. Its representatives studied the individual language and style of writers, which is the basis for the study of idiolectics. Of course, in this regard, we should not forget the works of A.A.Potebnya. Only F.de Saussure distinguished the concepts of language, speech and speech activity separately from each other. According to him, language and speech are opposed to each other as general and private, because speech is individual and language is social. In addition, language does not depend on physical external signs, but they, for example, acoustic aspects are characteristic of speech [1; 87].

The first successful research on this topic in Russian linguistics can be seen in V.V.Vinogradov's book "On the Language of Artistic Prose". He distinguishes two options in the interpretation of the language carrier in artistic language – the author's personality and the character's personality [12; 98].

The theoretical understanding of the phenomenon represented by this phrase appeared in the 80s of the XX century, in particular, in the works of G.I.Bogin, who created the parametric model of individual differences of people and the language carrier. The researcher considered the concept of a language carrier to be the central concept of linguodidactics and understood it as "a person ready to create and understand speech" [4; 1]. In modern linguistics, there are different views and approaches to the analysis of the language carrier, which determine the main component of this concept.

Many scientists emphasize that the language carrier is a multidimensional concept, therefore, for its successful formation, all its components must be taken into account.Y.N.Barsukova evaluates the language carrier as: "a multi-dimensional, multi-level functional system that gives an opinion on language and speech ability at the level of active and creative perception of reality" [3; 5]. The language carrier as a multifaceted phenomenon is seen in modern linguistics as follows:

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- Is a systemic device, the components of which are high-level personal characteristics (emotionality, communicativeness, mentality, etc.) and other internal mental processes (thinking, memory);
- Linguistic consciousness and speech play an important role in its formation;
- The language carrier has a social character, it is formed in the process of communication in small groups, on the basis of linguistic and cultural relations that reflect the characteristics of a person and his life, relations with the environment.

So, the main components of the language carrier are:
- Values (system of values);
- Worldview (system of worldviews);
- Culturological (level of mastering culture);
- Personal (Individual);
- Cognitive (understanding the lexico-phraseological possibilities, grammatical forms and constructions, methodological diversity of the native language);
- Behavior (language etiquette, behavior in normal communication situations);
- Speech Skills;
-Speech and intellectual ability;
- Speech Emotions.

In this respect, the classification of individuals is presented in many works. In our opinion, V. Karasik's contribution to the study of this issue is valuable. The scientist created a classification of the individual linguistic activity of a person based on the factor of linguistic and cultural speech [6;95].

The category of language carrier as an object of study found its place in the works of Y. Karaulov, which served as a theoretical basis for further research from the point of view of linguistic personology. He proposed three levels of a hierarchical model of the language carrier:

a) oral-semantic;
b) linguistic-cognitive;
c) motivational [7; 78].

The first-level unit is a person's vocabulary, that is, words and phrases that people use in speech practice. The second corresponds to the intellectual, cognitive sphere, the characteristic unit of which is the worldview of a person and the concept as a category of consciousness mechanism that expresses the specific features of this worldview. The third-level unit is the needs or motivation of communicative activity expressed through the intentions of the interlocutor determined by the communicative attitude.

The concept of language carrier is syncretic and interdisciplinary in nature. This category reveals its essence in an individual sense, it forms the individual thesaurus of the speaker, it is the basis for distinguishing the unique state of the speech process and its specific types, which are determined by specific parameters. Thus, we can describe the main features of the speech activity of strong, medium and weak speakers and extraverts (approachable), ambiverts (adaptable), introverts and emphasize that the level of speakers does not depend on the psychological type of the person. At the same time, we can show that language speakers can be divided into nine types, depending on the level of speech culture and lifestyle.

Y.N.Karaulov revealed the content of the concept of language carrier, developed its structure and divided its levels. According to the scientist, a language carrier is "a set of human abilities and characteristics that determine the creation and perception of speech works (texts), which differ in terms of the level of structural and linguistic complexity as follows: a) the level of structural and linguistic complexity; b) scope and accuracy of reality reflection; c) clear target direction" [7; 101]. The structure of the language carrier at each level consists of certain types of elements: the relations between units of a certain level, their stereotypical associations, are specific to each level of structure.

These levels of linguistic personality were also filled by Uzbek linguists: D.U.Ashurova [2; 20] determined five levels of linguistic personality, N.Z. Normurodova [11; 36] distinguished four levels. Within the framework of problems related to the cognitive and linguistic and cultural aspects of the literary text Z. B. Khojieva [13] and G. Mirsanov [9; 22] conducted research.

We believe that communicative consciousness, communicative knowledge, skills and abilities, speech ability, communicative culture and the image of taste are summarized in the language carrier.

Modern science shows the wide range of opportunities for studying language phenomena. Language is considered as an organized system of units and events at different levels with a specific sound and grammatical structure. The results of this method of scientific study of linguistic phenomena are recorded in the dictionary and grammar of one or another language, which means the implementation of the structural principle. Also, while studying language phenomena, they apply the functional principle from the point of view of their use in speech and take into account the community of those who implement them - language carriers and speakers.

At the current stage of scientific research, linguocentrism is being replaced by anthropocentrism, which studies language units not only as elements of a system, but also as a product of a carrier of national culture. Anthropocentric trends have increased interest in the role of language as a social phenomenon in the system of spiritual values of an ethnic group and in relation to the communicator himself through its semiotic possibilities.

A person does not become a person immediately, he develops gradually, and many external factors are involved in this process. Among them, one of the leading places belongs to the formation of the language carrier. In addition to the need to work, the need for communication and speech is of decisive importance in the formation of a person. Language penetrates deeply into the mind and subconscious of a person and contains a lot of information about the outside world and its laws of action.

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The typology of the language carrier is one of the central problems of linguistics. For example, in traditional linguistics, the conflict between abstract and concrete language carriers has not been resolved. Typological classification of the language carrier, as mentioned above, can be studied in sociolinguistics, linguo-cultural studies, psycholinguistics and ethnolinguistics. Accordingly, defining individual types of individuals is the criteria for determining the specific characteristics of these types – the manifestation of psychological, social, cultural or ethno-cultural factors in language. When using one or another form of language, each person expresses himself in a certain way.

The forms of speech characteristic of a person are at the same time an indicator of his social status, level of education, age and gender, and individual psychological characteristics. Accordingly, the purpose of socio-cultural classification is to create speech descriptions of representatives of a certain social circle.

Choosing the linguistic-cultural factor as a factor determining the language carrier, V.I.Karasik emphasizes the linguistic-cultural types – "symbols familiar to representatives of a certain culture, the totality of situations is the culture of society" [6; 179]. For example, a scientist chooses certain types of Russians - intellectuals, merchants, officials, etc., and considers them to be relevant image models. When classifying the psychological differentiation of individuals, researchers are based on the communicative behavior that corresponds to the psychotype of the person. At the same time, attention is paid to the means of communication (classifications of Hippocrates, K.G. Yuna, E. Fromm, etc.) characteristic of a specific type of personality in psychology.

Studies in which the language carrier is evaluated as a carrier of a certain language culture are widespread. For example, V.P.Neroznak defines two types of language carriers – standard and non-standard. The scientist includes in the standard type speakers who use the average level of literary language norms in the process of interaction. In the non-standard type, it represents people who show the highest level of speech culture or, on the contrary, the lowest level [10; 76].

The criterion of belonging to one or another type of language culture is to bring the linguistic consciousness of a person closer to the ideal level of saturation in one or another form [6; 10]. Such classification is carried out according to the requirements of the level of communicative competence. When choosing a level that defines a certain type, scientists emphasize the expediency of using a rating scale that provides for determining the level of competence of a native speaker (from the highest to the lowest level), taking into account its different manifestations. It should be noted that communicative competence is a means of measuring the level of formation of effective speaking skills of a given person, because its step-by-step nature allows for assessment of competency levels.

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