



CHARACTERS OF PERSONAL TEMPERAMENT IN SPEECH EXPRESSION

S.Qurbonova

(Associate professor of FSU)

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st February 2023 Accepted: 1 st March 2023 Published: 3 rd March 2023	The article talks about the influence of personality traits, in particular, temperament, on text structure. It describes linguocholeric, linguosanguinic, linguophlegmatic, and linguomelancholic types.
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A language that has a common sign for people speaking the same language shows a special sign in the speech of each user in the speech process. Through speech, it is possible to determine the character, outlook, temperament, age, gender, mental characteristics, etc. of people. Therefore, language units in the text have not only linguistic but also psycholinguistic content.

Any language reflects the spirit of that nation, the psychology of that nation. On this basis, linguist A.A. Akishina emphasizes that there have been attempts to classify world languages according to their psychological characteristics. German linguist F. G. Fink proposes to classify languages according to four temperament types. But temperament is related to the psychological nature of the individual and belongs to issues within the framework of psycholinguistics rather than typology of languages. This classification refers to the typology of the state of expression of personality characteristics in the language rather than the typology of languages. Therefore, it is appropriate to include terms such as linguotemperament, linguocholeric, linguosanguinic, linguophlegmatic to the psycholinguistic terminology.

Personality traits are mainly reflected in his speech. For this reason, in the artistic text, the author relies on speech activity to create the image of a certain person in the form of the heroes of the work.

Temperament is an individual characteristic that is evident in a person's social relationships. In a person, temperament traits are so closely connected that it is usually difficult to distinguish which character traits they refer to in life situations.

Temperament is derived from Latin and means "mixture". Under the concept of temperament are understood individual characteristics associated with the peculiarities of a person's nature. I.P. Pavlov defines temperament as: "It is the main characteristic of the nervous system of each individual, as well as some animals, which gives a specific shape to the entire activity of each individual." Psychologically

speaking, temperament is an individual characteristic that manifests itself in a person's emotional arousal and general dynamism.

These characteristics are outwardly visible in a person's speech, facial expressions, and involuntary actions and gestures. Such arousal characteristics of personal emotions are reflected in the strength and stability of attention, the qualities of the will, mental processes, including the speed of speech. Based on how such involuntary activity occurs, personality characteristics are determined. For example, some people are rated as "quick", "conditional", "temporary", and others as "slow", "slow", "lazy". A person's temperament (customer) is formed from these individual characteristics.

The main temperaments observed in individuals have long been divided into four types. They are: 1) choleric; 2) sanguine; 3) melancholic; 4) phlegmatic.

Choleric temperament is characterized by rapid and strong emotional excitement and stability. The emotions of people with a choleric temperament are clearly visible in their gestures, facial expressions, actions and speech. Choleric are prone to hot tempers and tantrums. These processes in the nervous system are directly reflected in their speech. Compared to representatives of other types, leaders of the choleric type are distinguished by the sonority of linguo-choleric speech, the predominance of a tone such as command and intimidation, bullying.

Personality traits are mainly reflected in his speech. For this reason, in the artistic text, the author relies on speech activity to create the image of a certain person in the form of the heroes of the work. Although the speech of the characters is formed differently according to different situations (for example, according to the relationship between the addresser and the addressee), character, temperament and character traits are reflected in it in a certain way.



Signs of nervousness and anger are observed in the speech of persons with a choleric temperament. In their speech, derogatory forms are often used, pointing out the faults of others.

Sanguine temperament is characterized by quick, strong excitement of emotions, but being unstable. People with a sanguine temperament can change their moods quickly and switch from one mood to another that is its opposite. Mental processes occur quickly in sanguine people. People with this type of temperament are quick-witted, active and energetic. People with a sanguine temperament are quickly affected by the events around them, but are able to think quickly about the situation.

People belonging to the sanguine type of speech are strong balanced, dexterous and active type. It differs in that the emotion is quick, strong, but unstable. Mental processes in representatives of this type pass quickly, as in choleric. When they are depressed, they often become brooding and mysterious. This same secrecy is also evident in the process of social interaction and communication.

Representatives of sanguine speech type often change their moods, and one mood is quickly replaced by the opposite mood. These situations are directly reflected in their speech relations.

Rapid and unexpected excitement of emotional processes, uncontrollability of emotions are the subtleties of people belonging to this type. In such cases, their behavior and the subtle aspects of their relationships with other people become noticeable.

The melancholic temperament is characterized by slow but strong agitation and stability of emotions. Melancholics tend to maintain a stable, continuous, uniform mood for a long time, but the external expression of emotions is very weak. People with a melancholic temperament are sluggish.

The melancholic speech type is characterized by a slow but strong agitation and stability of emotion. Melancholics have a very weak external expression of their emotions and are considered to be people who can respond to all influences and reactions in the external world.

Individuals with a melancholic temperament are very meek, timid, and empty in character, and these traits are shown in the text through their posture and speech. People with a melancholic temperament are naturally moody and shy. Because such persons are trustworthy and shy, they often shy away from answering a question when asked. Their shyness, despondency is reflected in the way they address others, their behavior, and their speech.

Phlegmatic temperament is characterized by a very slow, weak arousal of emotions and does not last long. People with a phlegmatic temperament are weak in outward expression of their emotions. The phlegmatic type of speech is characterized by a very slow, weak arousal of emotions and does not last long.

The external expression of their feelings will be much weaker. It is quite difficult to change the mood of representatives of the linguophlegmatic speech type, i.e. to make them sad, happy or angry. Their mental processes are very slow.

In general, human temperament and speech type cannot be fit into a single type. The very concept of type implies that it includes only a group of people who are similar to each other. Each person has their own individual characteristics of temperament, character, and speech, just as these characteristics cannot be attributed to a specific type of temperament, it is not correct to include the type of speech in a specific type of speech. These characteristics are individual characteristics, which means that they are unique to this person. We also observe that in most people one type of temperament symptoms, speech type, is combined with symptoms of another type.

But from these points about temperament, it is not appropriate to conclude that all characteristics of a person's temperament are strictly connected with the structural characteristics of the nervous system and do not change. A certain type of nervous system creates a tendency to certain qualities in a person, it just prepares the ground for it. The characteristics characteristic of temperament can be cultivated by one's own will and desire, and, in turn, can be somewhat lost and changed. Such changes characteristic of a person's temperament do not occur only with a person's personal desire, but also in the course of his life experience, under the influence of the surrounding environment, mainly education.

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