

Personality-Specific Phraseologies and Their Characteristics

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Abstract: *The article provides a general description of phraseology, their types and characteristics. It also discusses the role of phraseology in English and Uzbek literature. In addition, information on personality-specific phraseologies was provided and analyzed using examples. This article examines personality-specific phraseologies as a significant component of the phraseological system of language and analyzes their semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, and linguocultural characteristics. Personality-specific phraseological units are understood as stable expressions that characterize a person's intellectual abilities, emotional state, moral qualities, behavioral patterns, interpersonal relations, social position, and individual psychological traits. Particular attention is devoted to the ways in which such phraseologies encode culturally established perceptions of personality and human behavior. The study considers the relationship between the literal and figurative meanings of phraseological units and identifies the mechanisms through which personal characteristics are represented in idiomatic language. The analysis also focuses on the expressive and evaluative functions of these expressions, including positive, negative, ironic, and context-dependent meanings. Corpus-based and descriptive methods are applied to identify recurrent semantic patterns and contextual uses of personality-related phraseologies. The findings demonstrate that personality-specific phraseologies perform not only a nominative function but also convey the speaker's attitude toward the person being described. Their meanings are closely connected with national cultural values, social norms, emotional associations, and traditional models of interpersonal behavior. The study concludes that the investigation of personality-specific phraseologies contributes to a deeper understanding of the interaction between phraseology, semantics, pragmatics, and linguocultural interpretation.*

Keywords: *Phraseology, Personality-Specific Phraseologies, Scientific Sources, Literary Language, Phraseological Units*

1. Introduction

The mother tongue and literature of any nation reflect its national spirit and identity, the cultural and educational world is the basis of the national idea. The Uzbek language has an ancient and rich history in its formation in the territory of our region in the BC and the first centuries BC Bactrians, Sogdians, Khorezmians and other peoples and nations available scientific sources.[1]

The comprehensive development of the Uzbek language and as a literary language. We all know that the ancient Turkic language made a great contribution to its emergence. In this regard, Mahmoud Kashgari, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Atoi, the service and left of representatives of science and literature, such as Sakkoki, Lutfi, it should be noted that the legacy is important. Uzbek literary language, especially in the XIV-XV centuries - Amir Temur and reached a new, higher stage of development during the Timurid period.[2] Great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi from the universal cultural treasury creating our immortal centuries in our mother tongue and glorifying it introduced to the whole world.[3]

2. Methodology

We are the inheritors of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors, we want to preserve, enrich and enhance the prestige of our native language for us to know that this is the highest priority, the highest goal that will last organically, and that the importance of the issue should never

be overlooked.[4]

Phraseology as a linguistic phenomenon is a unit related to language and speech. Suddenly consisting of a combination of more independent lexeme forms, figuratively spiritual the linguistic unit of nature is called phraseology: the top hair is straight, vinegar does not carry water, and so on. As you know, phraseology is mobile meaning, phrase, or fixed expression.[5] Phraseological the meaning that is understood from the unit (phrase) as a whole is the word in it is not equal to the simple sum of the lexical meanings of its components, the meaning of the phrase is expressed as a generalized meaning, a denominator.[6] The theory of phraseology was first founded by the French linguist S. Balli. Russian grammatical, semantic, functional-methodological aspects of phraseology can also be seen in the research of linguists.[7] For example, V.Vinogradov classifies phrases as lexical layers according to meaning groups. V.Jukov is defined the categorical meanings of phraseologies.[9] In Uzbek linguistics phraseology Sh.Rahmatullaev, M.Sadikova, I.Kochkartoev, A.Rafiyev, In the works of such scientists as B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov, K. Hakimov, K. Bozorbaev widely studied5. In these works the issues of phraseology are sufficiently analyzed, actively used in colloquial speech and used in various literary texts it is noteworthy that it has been studied through examples of phraseological units.[9]

3. Results and Discussion

The analysis of personality-specific phraseologies demonstrates that phraseological units are not merely fixed combinations of words but also important linguistic means for expressing a person's character, behavioral patterns, emotional disposition, and social identity. The results indicate that phraseological expressions associated with personality characteristics possess a high degree of semantic complexity because their meanings are usually formed through figurative associations, cultural experience, and evaluative attitudes. Such expressions enable speakers to describe a person indirectly and often more expressively than through neutral lexical units.

One of the most significant results of the analysis is the identification of several major semantic groups of personality-specific phraseologies. These include phraseological units denoting positive character traits, negative character traits, emotional and psychological states, intellectual abilities, interpersonal behavior, and social activity. Positive personality characteristics are represented through expressions associated with qualities such as courage, kindness, generosity, honesty, patience, diligence, and wisdom. Negative characteristics, in contrast, include greed, laziness, arrogance, cowardice, dishonesty, stubbornness, and deceitfulness. The opposition between positive and negative groups demonstrates that phraseology plays an important evaluative role in language.

Another important finding concerns the predominance of metaphorical meaning. Personality-specific phraseologies frequently originate from concrete physical actions, animals, objects, natural phenomena, or everyday situations. Through semantic reinterpretation, these concrete images acquire abstract meanings describing human personality. For example, expressions containing references to animals may characterize a person as brave, cunning, stubborn, weak, or aggressive depending on the cultural associations attached to the particular animal. Consequently, the interpretation of personality-specific phraseologies requires not only lexical knowledge but also an understanding of the cultural background in which the expression functions.

The analysis also shows that phraseological units differ considerably in the degree of their evaluative force. Some expressions provide relatively neutral descriptions of personality, whereas others contain strong positive or negative evaluations. This evaluative component allows speakers to communicate their attitude toward the person being described. Thus, a phraseological unit can simultaneously perform a nominative and pragmatic function: it identifies a particular personality characteristic while also expressing the speaker's approval, disapproval, irony, admiration, criticism,

or emotional reaction.

A particularly important characteristic is the relationship between phraseological meaning and context. The same personality-oriented expression may acquire different pragmatic nuances depending on the communicative situation, speaker intention, and social relationship between interlocutors. In informal communication, such expressions may create emotional closeness or humorous effects, while in formal communication they may be avoided because of their strong stylistic or evaluative character. This confirms that personality-specific phraseologies are closely connected with the pragmatic organization of discourse.

The results further demonstrate that phraseological expressions provide information about culturally established models of personality. Qualities considered desirable or undesirable are reflected in the phraseological inventory of a language. For instance, courage, honesty, diligence, and generosity are commonly presented as socially valuable characteristics, whereas greed, hypocrisy, laziness, and cowardice tend to receive negative evaluation. Therefore, the study of personality-specific phraseologies can reveal culturally significant concepts and traditional attitudes toward human behavior.

From a structural perspective, the analyzed phraseological units demonstrate considerable diversity. They may occur in verbal, nominal, adjectival, and sentence-like constructions. Verbal phraseologies are particularly productive because many personality characteristics are conceptualized through behavior or action. Such constructions allow speakers to describe not only what a person is like but also how that person behaves in particular circumstances. Nominal and adjectival phraseologies, meanwhile, tend to function as compact descriptive units and can directly attribute a characteristic to an individual.

The results also indicate a close relationship between phraseological imagery and emotional expressiveness. Unlike many neutral lexical adjectives, phraseological units often create a vivid mental image that makes the characterization more memorable. This expressive potential explains why personality-specific phraseologies are widely used in fiction, journalism, everyday conversation, public discourse, and other communicative contexts. Their ability to combine semantic information with imagery and emotional evaluation makes them particularly effective instruments of characterization.

Another significant finding is the role of phraseological variation. Although phraseological units are relatively stable combinations, certain expressions may demonstrate lexical or grammatical variation without losing their basic semantic identity. Such variation allows speakers to adapt an established expression to a particular communicative context. At the same time, excessive modification can weaken the conventional meaning of the phraseological unit, which demonstrates the balance between stability and variability as one of the fundamental properties of phraseology.

The comparative analysis of personality-specific expressions also suggests that similarities between languages may reflect universal aspects of human experience, whereas differences often reveal national-cultural specificity. Concepts such as courage, fear, generosity, greed, intelligence, and laziness are universal human experiences, but the metaphors used to conceptualize these qualities can differ substantially from one language and culture to another. Therefore, direct word-for-word translation of personality-specific phraseologies is often inadequate. Functional and contextual equivalence should be considered when translating such expressions.

The findings have particular significance for language teaching and translation studies. For learners of a foreign language, understanding personality-specific phraseologies contributes to the development of communicative and intercultural competence. Knowledge of the literal meanings of the individual components is often insufficient because the overall meaning of a phraseological unit may be idiomatic and culturally determined. Therefore, phraseological competence should include

knowledge of meaning, stylistic restrictions, emotional evaluation, contextual use, and cultural associations.

From a translation perspective, the results demonstrate that personality-specific phraseologies should be translated according to their communicative function rather than their formal structure. When an exact equivalent exists in the target language, it can preserve both meaning and expressive effect. When no direct equivalent exists, a semantically and pragmatically appropriate descriptive expression may be required. This approach enables the translator to maintain the characterization of the person and the evaluative attitude encoded in the original phraseology.

The results confirm that personality-specific phraseologies constitute a productive and culturally significant layer of phraseological vocabulary. Their main characteristics include semantic stability, figurative meaning, evaluative content, emotional expressiveness, cultural markedness, contextual dependence, and stylistic variability. These features allow phraseological units to function as powerful linguistic tools for representing personality and social behavior. The discussion therefore demonstrates that the study of personality-specific phraseologies provides valuable insights into the interaction between language, cognition, culture, and communication.

Language is the first element, the material, the main tool of fiction. Our images and scenes that affect our emotions and excite us, using lexical units and sentences. The language of the word artist while working on it, the language became stagnant and widely used in speech uses words, forms and rotations, transient, secondary, language development try not to include elements that are not typical for does.[10] In other words, the writer is the most accurate, clear and concise in the richness of language collects and sorts out the means of expression. That's the way it is with language creates a pattern of use, speaking, and writing.[11] The more talented and hardworking a writer or speaker is, the better turns out to be so vital, so attractive. That's the way a writer treats a language, it's his choice of words art is one of the factors that play a significant role in the development of literary language and speech is one. Hence the writer's contribution to the development of literary language limited to the new lexical units he created not to mention his struggle for fluency, purity, and expressiveness need to talk.[12]

One of the means of ensuring the purity and effectiveness of literary language are phraseologies, and fiction is for phraseologies of speech is also the main source. Literary speech is figurative speech, figurative language, because in fiction life is reflected through images, landscapes. Our minds are our emotions These images and scenes, which affect and excite us, are expressed in words, described by words. Phraseological units are most common in literary texts, partly in journalism, used in popular science texts. Phraseologisms in literary texts position is important. The authors are artistic from phraseological units used in texts for the following purposes:[13]

1) To describe an event figuratively: many phraseological units serve for a concrete, visual image, person-object, event is a figurative expression. For example: *the tongue is long, the world is flooded, the ankles will not come out (tili uzun, dunyoni suv bossa to 'pig'iga chiqmaydi)*. [14] The function of figurative expression is figurative to the internal affective form for imaginative phraseological units, sometimes phraseologies do not name or express a particular concept figuratively, gives a strong imagery to the whole text. Those phraseological units describe the human condition evaluation serves to express negative attitudes.[15]

4. Conclusion

The function of phraseological meaning in phraseology the component it performs is the semantic center of that phraseology. It is very important for us that independent words play the role of the center of content well obvious. This center is common to all phraseologies and is free corresponds to the word used. So, in phraseology the phraseological and semantic centers are interrelated and are

part of the phraseology are events that ensure integrity. The semantic center of phraseology is the word on which it is based understood. More somatisms do this word function. A.Rafiyev its formal-syntagmatic as a basic component of phraseological units takes into account the word on which it is based.

A certain generality based on the social and economic characteristics of the individual phraseology combined through sema is also of great importance in the works of the writer. Divide these phraseologies into groups based on social and economic status possible. Expression of action by phraseology has a much stronger effect on the listener than ordinary words, the reader or the action is more vivid in eyes of the listener; Phrasal verbs denoting state of mind state of mind, state of mind, state of mind, shows speech situations.

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