



 Research Article

THE CONCEPT OF ASSOCIATIVE PORTRAIT IN LINGUISTICS AND ITS ESSENCE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, it has become one of the urgent problems in linguistics to determine the linguistic landscape-image of the external world in the mind of the language speakers, based on the associative experiments conducted on the speakers of the language in a collective manner. In this direction, it is especially important to create an associative portrait of famous people of the society. In this article, the issue of studying the problem of associative portrait in linguistics was raised, the linguistic essence of the concept of associative portrait was revealed.

KEYWORDS

Associative portrait, association, manifestation of the external world in language, associative approach to language, associative experience, associative somatological portrait, lexical reserve.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, as a result of paying attention to the large-scale study of the issue of the human factor in language in world linguistics, new aspects of this problem are being opened. Within this problem, it has become one of the urgent tasks to reveal the nature of associations that reflect the external world in language in human imagination, to determine the factors and causality that motivate their emergence, to illuminate

the linguistic characteristics of such units, and the functional characteristics of speech in various forms. After all, every change that occurs in society, every reality finds its expression in human associations and comes to the surface through language. In this regard, the study of human associations is important in the study of the problem of the external world's manifestation in language.



In linguistics, since the last quarter of the last century, the interest in the study of language in the associative aspect has increased. The study of language units in the associative aspect has become important in determining the conceptual nature of the world reflected in language. The associative approach to language opened the way to the study of connections between language and linguistic consciousness, language and linguistic memory, human imagination, and lexical reserve.

In recent years, on the basis of collective associative experiments conducted on the speakers of the language, special attention has been paid to the determination of the linguistic landscape-image of the outside world in the mind of the speakers of the language. In this direction, the problem of creating an associative portrait of a specific representative of society, especially famous people such as writers, politicians, artists, national heroes, or a nation, is especially relevant. Such associative portraits, while revealing the associative nature of language units, served to describe the image of society members in people's imaginations, to generalize the ideas about them.

The Main Findings and Results

The term associative portrait was first used in psycholinguistic research to describe a portrait of a person based on psychological imagination, and later in associative linguistics.

The term portrait, which is the basic unit of this term, comes from the French word “portrait”, which means “image of something”. This term was originally used to refer to the image of any object, but today it is used in many fields of science to refer to the image of a person. In particular, in fine arts, the term portrait is used for the image of the external appearance aimed at revealing the inner world and psyche of a person or a group of people[1]. In this field of science, portrait is a term that represents an independent genre, reflecting

the goal of visual description of the model. Such a portrait reflects the real appearance of a specific person [2].

In psychology, the term portrait is used to create a psychological portrait of different types of people, and such a portrait means “a set of certain characteristics of a person” [3].

The term literary portrait is found in fiction. This term is used in literature to describe the character's appearance and image, and it serves to reveal the aspects of the character's character that the writer considers the most important [4].

In linguistics, in particular, in psycholinguistics and associative linguistics, the term associative portrait is used. For example, M.R. Bedretdinova clarified the concept of associative somatological portrait on the example of the Tatar language using the term associative portrait in her candidate's thesis [5]. As he notes, “a somatological portrait is considered a specific starting point of an account that allows us to distinguish the self from others and provides details that are consistent with the self and others” [6].

It is understood that the scientist used the term associative somatological portrait in relation to the linguistic portrait describing the structure of the human body. Earlier, M.R. Kurbangaliev used the term somatological portrait in relation to the linguistic description of the structure of the human body in his article [7].

It is known that in linguistics, the word associative, used in the term associative portrait, is used to refer to “remembering and restoring in memory of language units”. Therefore, an associative portrait is “a representation in the linguistic mind of the image of people restored in human memory.” In order to distinguish this term from the term associative portrait used in literature, visual arts, the term verbal associative portrait or linguistic associative portrait can be used in associative linguistics. In this case, the term



verbal (linguistic) has the meaning of “reflecting the external world by means of language”, and the term linguistic associative portrait means “image of people restored in human memory by means of language”. At this point, it is important for us to define the essence of the term linguistic associative portrait and describe it.

Linguistic associative portrait is a linguistic image based on associations of speakers about a person or a nation. Such a portrait is formed on the basis of materials of associative experience conducted on native speakers. Therefore, this portrait is a verbal, that is, an image based on language materials.

In the associative verbal portrait, the knowledge and imagination of the speakers about a certain person or group, nation is realized through the means of language. This knowledge is often of a subjective nature and is manifested through the positive or negative assessment of the linguistic image object, i.e., a person or an entire nation.

Various factors influence the subjective nature of verbal associations formed by language owners in relation to the object of a specific linguistic image. These are:

1. Negative (such as personal enmity, disagreement, dislike) or positive attitude (such as liking, positive feelings, support) of the speakers of the language towards the object of the linguistic image.
2. The knowledge that the language owners have read about the object of the linguistic image, heard from others, and their perceptions based on this knowledge.
3. The character of social, political, cultural, legal, religious relations of language owners with the object of linguistic representation (mutual cooperation based on various relations).
4. Neighborly, fraternal relationship of language owners with the object of linguistic image. (e.g. living next door, friendship).

5. Owners of the language have common aspects with the object of the linguistic image (similarity of interests, occupation, views, etc.).

These external factors have a direct impact on the negative or positive nature of the language speakers' perceptions of the object of the linguistic image. These factors can be seen, for example, in the ethnic portrait of a person or nation formed on the basis of verbal associations.

At this point, it can be said that the associative verbal image formed by the associative experiences of the people, the nation, and the image of the nation may be consistent or sometimes inconsistent with each other. Such compatibility or inconsistency, the question of their interrelationship, the question of determining the external factors that affect the authenticity of images-portraits reflected in verbal associations is considered one of the urgent problems of linguistics today.

In the associative verbal portrait based on associations of language owners of certain people, the nation, the use of somatic units is noticeable in the main cases. It's not for nothing, of course. When a person imagines the image of a person, first of all, the body structure of this person is restored before his eyes. The body structure of a person allows to describe his associative verbal portrait as a whole. In this regard, somatological units are given a special place in the associative portrait. According to Yu.A. Sorokin, “somatics allow a person to express himself, to see his vital and mental world as a whole” [8].

In fact, somatological units are the basic units that form the associative verbal portrait of a person. But they can provide information not only about the body structure of a person, but also about ethnic identity, age, gender. In such ethnic portraits, generalized ideas about the nation or its representatives are reflected. Because somatological units are ethnically determined, they are important in creating national associative verbal portraits.



Linguistics refers to the materials of associative experience when creating an associative verbal portrait of a specific person or a nation. It is effective to use the method of focused associative experience in describing the associative verbal portrait of a particular person.

Of course, the materials of associative experience are important in creating an associative verbal portrait of a particular person or nation. Based on them, it will be possible to restore the image of a person or a nation from the minds of the language owners. Materials of associative experience provide information collected in the linguistic consciousness of language speakers about the image of a certain person or nation, and thereby prove the views about the existence of linguistic consciousness and its functioning.

Materials of associative experience provide an opportunity to obtain materials of a holistic ethnic portrait of a specific person or nation, which is considered the object of a linguistic image, from language speakers.

In fact, the mind behind the language, the formation of the image of the external world, the image of the world landscape in different cultures, the ethnic image of each nation, the mechanism of human linguistic memory and thinking through practical experiments is one of the methods of associative experience.

Based on the nature of associative verbal portrait, it is possible to conduct an associative experiment focused on famous people, a nation, or a literary character. When creating an associative verbal portrait of a nation, it is desirable to conduct associative experiments focused not only on speakers of this language, but also on representatives of other nations. Directed associative experiments of this type conducted on Uzbek speakers serve to create associative portraits in the context of “Uzbek in the eyes of an Uzbek”, and the materials of associative experiments conducted on representatives of foreign

nationalities serve to create associative portraits in the content “Uzbek in the eyes of foreigners”.

Associative experiments of a somatological nature are also oriented, in which each subject performs a special task. This task can be structured according to the content:

1. Presentation of responses reflecting the body structure of a particular person. For example, in order to create an associative verbal portrait of the poet Abdulla Oripov, the national hero of Uzbekistan, based on the body structure, the test takers are asked to record associations that reflect the image of the poet restored in their imaginations. To perform this task, the following task is given:

As soon as you hear the name “Abdulla Oripov”, write down in the questionnaire the reactions that reflect the structure of the poet's body restored in your memory within 1 minute, associations can be written in an unlimited number.

2. To present responses that reflect the general body structure of a particular nation. For example, the following questionnaire can be used to describe a somatic verbal portrait of an Uzbek, Russian, Kyrgyz, Kazakh or other nation:

When you hear the word “Uzbek” (or another nation), write down in the questionnaire the reactions that reflect the structure of the body of Uzbeks restored in your memory within 1 minute.

A directed associative experience task can also be structured as follows:

“Before the name of the given body parts, write the first determiner that comes to mind that reflects the body structure of the Uzbek people: head, hair, neck, forehead, eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth, lips, teeth, tongue, face, cheeks, chin, ears, legs, hands, fingers, belly, chest, shoulders, nails”.

It seems that this type of experiment is a directed associative experiment, in which the subjects are required to perform a specific task.



CONCLUSION

Based on the results of associative experience, “Associative description of the Uzbek people”, “Description of the body structure of the Uzbek people” is formed. Such associative experiences play an important role in creating the image of Uzbeks of a certain period, in obtaining information about their social, cultural, political life, interests, and religion.

So, somatological units play an important role in forming an associative verbal portrait of a nation. When creating such an associative portrait, it is based on associative verbal portraits of representatives of many nationalities. Associative portraits generally serve to reflect the image of the nation.

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