

Characteristics of the Expression of Temperaments in Speech

Kadyrova Surayyo Dustqobilovna

She is a Senior Teacher at the Surkhandarya Regional Regional Center for
Retraining and Advanced Training of Public Educators, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the expression of a person's temperament in speech and its peculiarities. It describes changes in the image of speech within the types of temperament and its effect on personality behavior.

KEYWORDS: *temperament, choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine, speech, speech image, personality behavior*

How to cite this paper: Kadyrova Surayyo Dustqobilovna "Characteristics of the Expression of Temperaments in Speech" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-6 | Issue-1, December 2021, pp.1435-1437, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd48067.pdf



IJTSRD48067

Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



INTRODUCTION

For many years, questions about the nature of personality, the inner world of a person, about the factors that determine the development of personality and the life of a person as a whole have been investigated and continue to remain relevant.

As you know, personality is formed in the process of human life on the basis of individual properties. Among the individual-typical properties of a person, which include the morphological and biochemical constitution, the neurodynamic features of the nervous system and the functional asymmetry of the cerebral hemispheres, special interest for centuries has caused and continues to cause such an integral formation of an individual associated with these properties as temperament.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Uzbek and foreign nationalists are emotionally interested in participating in various personal surveys, services: sex hours [1], age [2], [3], social status - level of education and culture, professional affiliation [4] , emotional [Motivational and intellectual security personnel [6] or reliability, security, safety,

security, security, authority [7], extra version-introversion [8], organizational-drinking [9], primarily- self-control types of arbitrary / secondary signal arbitrariness [10], politeness, persistence, playfulness, curiosity [11], verbal, nonverbal and social intelligence [12], and other individual spectacles. However, in the view of temperament in speech, only creation is established as an individual condition for the formation of personal speech [13].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Studying the manifestations of temperament, namely activation-ergic, emotional-affective and regulatory-selective components in linguistic characteristics and psychological components of speech.

DISCUSSION

Studies of the manifestations in speech of various characteristics of the subject of speaking, in particular his sexual characteristics, age characteristics, nationality, social status, are briefly considered. professional affiliation, features of emotional, motivational and intellectual spheres, extraversion-introversion, first-signally-involuntary / second-signally-arbitrary types of self-regulation of mental

activity, sociability, perseverance, initiative, curiosity, verbal, nonverbal and social intelligence, a number of others.

Well-known psychologist E. Goziev said that: "the inevitable condition for the manifestation of all the functions of a person's temperament is language and speech. A person acquires knowledge through speech, the set of experiences created by ancestors during socio-historical development is strengthened in language, and he enriches his life and activity through his thinking," he said [3].

The present study is based on the scientific concept of a holistic study of personality manifestations and its properties in speech activity by N.A. Fomina [11], which assumes, on the one hand, a systematic study of personality and its properties in line with the multidimensional-functional approach [12], and on the other, a multi component multilevel analysis of the text as a product of speech activity, which includes linguistic and psychological aspects.

Temperament has been studied not only as a psychological, but also as a language category. From the point of view of linguistics, speech reflects the temperament and character of a person. And also by analyzing oral or written speech, it is possible to identify the prevailing type of personality temperament. The first chapter is devoted to the concept of temperament, considered in psychology, philosophy, sociology, pedagogy, psycholinguistics, as well as the manifestation of temperament in childhood. The second chapter is devoted to the identification of grammatical and lexical features of the manifestation of temperament in the speech of the heroes of the books. Temperament is an innate quality of a person, which manifests itself clearly in childhood, since a short social experience is characteristic of this age. The peculiarities of a particular type of temperament are revealed in the study of the grammatical structure of speech: at the syntactic and morphological levels.

Temperament - you see, this word itself indicates speed. Any of us can easily compare the speech of emotional Italians and balanced Finns to catch the difference. At the same time, nationality, of course, is not the main thing. It is more important to determine which psychotype dominates you. Hippocrates created the most famous classification of psychotypes, or more often they are called types of temperament, these are sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric and melancholic.

People of sanguine temperament are usually emotional, energetic and sociable, they are great at contacting people. As a rule, they are able to speak

very well, it is pleasant to listen to them: the story is accompanied by vivid facial expressions and gestures. Sanguine people are able to give convincing arguments in support of their words. Among them, the largest percentage of professional communicators. The constant need for communication forces sanguine people to choose public types of professions: actor, politician, teacher, coach, etc.

As for personal communication, sanguine people always have a lot of friends and fans. At the same time, increased sociability creates barriers to starting a family. The second half of the sanguine should be ready for the constant presence of guests and fans of the irrepressible optimist in the house. The sanguine type prevailed among such famous people as V.A. Mozart, M. Twain, M.Y. Lermontov, M. Sklodovskaya-Curie, N. Bonaparte, F. Roosevelt, B. Clinton, V.I. Lenin, actor Evgeny Leonov.

Choleric people often show unbalance, it is easy to make them cry and laugh. The speech of people of this psychotype is full of passion, although it suffers from haste and incompleteness. They are suitable for leadership positions that require determination and willingness to take responsibility. Those of them who have paid attention and time to training their oratorical skills become charismatic leaders who are able to lead.

Communication in the family of a choleric will be entirely according to his rules. Only a calm and balanced person can get along with him, ready to constantly be on the sidelines. Choleric people can be loyal and reliable friends, they are most often loved and appreciated for their reliability. Representatives of this temperament are ready to lend their shoulder at any moment.

Phlegmatic people, on the contrary, are calm and unperturbed, slow, both in their emotions and speech. They say little, they do a lot. They get along with new people for a long time, and if they start to be friends with someone, they do it sincerely, and their friendship lasts until death. Considering how difficult it is for phlegmatic people to converge with other people, their old acquaintances become the second half of these people. Perhaps even classmates or classmates.

They tend to communicate easily with friends and family, but they find it difficult to make public appearances.

And finally, the fourth type of temperament of people is melancholic. Such people are prone to melancholy, depression and constant worries. They often prefer solitude, because of this, personal communication with them can be painful and unbearable. They avoid

other people and are not the first to make contact. Most of all they are interested in their own world, so they have few friends, but they value them very much.

Most lonely people are melancholic. Only strong and active people who can take care of vulnerable natures can create a family with them. At the same time, melancholics can be incredibly creative individuals. They perfectly convey their feelings and experiences to the audience.

Of course, in their pure form, these characters are extremely rare. In every sanguine there is something of choleric and others, and in every choleric there are features of other types described, as in melancholic or phlegmatic.

CONCLUSION

Temperament is one of the most striking characteristics of a person, which is manifested in his activities and behavior. Knowing a person's temperament, it is possible to predict with a high degree of probability his performance, behavior in various situations and reaction to events.

Literature:

[1] R.M. Vlakar. Language as a means of social power. - In: Pragmalinguistics, J. May (ed.). The Hague — Paris, Mouton, 1979, p. 131-169.

[2] Dudnik L.V., Putilovskaya T.S. Inostranny yazyk [Text]: Uchebnoe posobie dlya podgotovki bakalavrov po napravleniyu 38.03.02 Menedjment / Gosudarstvennyy universitet upravleniya, Institut inostrannyx yazykov i lingvokommunikatsiy v upravlenii GU U. - M.: Izdatelskiy dom GUU, 2015. - 148 p.

[3] G'oziev E.G'. Behavioral psychology. - T., 2001.

[4] Shoumarov G., Qodirov U., Hojiboev I. Preparing a future speaker in the family. - T.: «Science and technology», 2015.

[5] Leontev A.N. Discussion of problemax deyatelnosti. (v soavt .; 1990).

[6] Saipova M.L. Improving the theoretical and methodological capabilities of the teacher in the diagnosis and correction of propensity to Machiavellian // Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology (PhD). - Tashkent, 2018. - 45 p.

[7] Dashkova S.S. Ustnaya rech kak istochnik informatsii o cheloveke: Avtoref. Diss. .kand. Psychol. science. M., 1982. -19s.

[8] Xaleeva I.I. Osnovy teorii obucheniya ponimaniyu inoyazychnoy rechi.- M.: Vysshaya shkola, 1989.-23 8s.

[9] Qodirov B.R., Qodirov K.B. A set of methods of professional diagnosis // Methodical manual for practicing psychologists. - Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan, 2003. - 94 p.

[10] Miroshkina H.A. Types of self-regulation and individual differences in the performance of students: Author. diss. kand .psixol.nauk.-M., 1992.-21 p.

[11] Fomina H.A. Proyavlenie v rechi osobennostey samoregulyatsii lichnosti. Ryazan: Uzoreche, 2002.-141p.

[12] Kadyrov B.R. Efficiency and propensity. Psixofiziologicheskoe issledovanie. Tashkent: Fan, 1990. -105p.