

THE ROLE OF VOCABULARY IN THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY AND NATIONALITY

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Abstract: *In this article, we aim to investigate to recognize about the function of vocabulary in the development identity and nationalism. The foundation of all language is vocabulary, which makes it crucial. It is fundamental building component that allows us to communicate our thoughts and ideas, share knowledge, comprehend others, and develop close personal bonds.*

Key words: *vocabulary, personality, nationality, culture, language, conceptual-logical approach.*

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. It is a basic field since it unites the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. Because of its contributions to other fields as well as its own accomplishments, linguistics is a fascinating field. What is language and how is it represented in the mind? is one of the many problems that the study of linguistics attempts to address in the area of language. The main goals of linguists are to define and explain language. It is a field that examines the similarities and differences between various languages. Along with psychology, anthropology, sociology, and archaeology, linguistics is a social science that has a lot in common with other social sciences. Because of this, it is necessary to include psychological aspects, such as learning capacity and perception, as well as social elements in order to comprehend how language changes. To successfully use language, we need to grasp the structures and purposes of the languages that are involved in our social interactions, such as psychology, anthropology, sociology, and archaeology.

The Relationships Between Linguistics and Culture

Culture and language are interwoven, and each will have an impact on the other. Culture and language share a complex and symbolic relationship. Because language embodies culture in the minds of its speakers, it serves as a universal symbol for all of culture. On the other hand, culture also represents language and is summed up in a nation's economic, religious, and philosophical systems.

Language Affects Culture

Language is created to convey our ideas or notions, which might alter depending on the prevalent cultural components at any given time. Language expansion results in cultural change. Language has infinite flexibility, which is a clear benefit for human language as a learnt symbolic communication system. This implies that a word's meaning can be altered, after which a new symbolism is produced. For instance, the English term

"Nice" now mostly refers to things that are acceptable, pleasant, courteous, and kind. However, "Nice" in the 15th century was a synonym for foolish, wanton, lesbian, and even wicked. This straightforward illustration demonstrates how languages can change in response to shifting historical and social circumstances. As we all know, there are many different languages and civilizations represented in American society. Each of these many civilizations is influencing, redefining, and molding American culture. A lot of new words are being incorporated into everyday American speech. For instance, it is not proper English to say "long time no see." It was translated from Chinese; tofu and sushi are also common foods in American culture. People accept and comprehend them since they have already assimilated into "local" culture and into people's daily lives (Allison & Vining, 1999) conditions.

CULTURE AFFECTS LANGUAGE

A group of people's taught values, beliefs, and customs are referred to as their culture (Greey, 1994). Ethnic origin, country, gender, ability, race, sexual orientation, and religion are some broad definitions of culture. Language and conduct are also impacted by culture, in addition to changing people's values and habits. Gaining linguistic proficiency requires cultural awareness, and a society's culture can change depending on the language spoken there. For instance, certain archaic terms continue to be employed while being culturally obsolete. As words begin to be associated with particular cultural practices, new terms are created. Our parents most certainly didn't use the same slang terms that we do now. There are typically varying "pop languages" from different eras.

TV shows, politics, and music are the most likely sources of influence for these languages, which gradually develop their own cultural trends. The Beatles are two good examples of this, as is the most current Hip-Hop music. In conclusion, language is always partially cultural. It is important to conceptualize and incorporate language into a society's culture.

"A universal theory that characterizes and explains the world around us is language. It provides a person with a first classification and comprehension of natural and social events; all of this is done mostly without the consideration of subjective or individual benefits, and is dependent on the individual's ability to communicate with others in a particular language "A person learns a language in childhood, gives it a personal meaning, and is said to have a native language.

Acquisition of vocabulary takes place in an associative and situational way.

Each item of reality for a child gets a name (a nominative function of the language). But the language picture of the world is not a frozen nomenclature. The connection of words with a non-linguistic reality occurs both at the expense of the correlation of some linguistic units with objects of real reality, and due to the connections of words within the language as a holistic system. Children in the process of mastering the language learn not only the names of objects, actions, but also their ethnic and social significance. This is due to the imposition of a linguistic picture of the world of certain people on the reality and the

association of semantic units with external objects. By expanding the world of the people before the child, adult methods of tabooing and promoting and encouraging certain actions develop a particular attitude to objects of the real world in a child. The acquaintance of a child with lexical material takes place as the assimilation of value-ideological coordinates. At this stage, the interpretation of the world is alogically based on the type of mythical figurative way of thinking, with the use of binary positions such as "true-wrong,"

"GOOD-BAD," AND SO ON.

Later, a conceptual-logical approach is learned. These characteristics, which were predetermined in one or more hierarchies of values in the linguistic representation of a particular person's reality, were changed into specific word connections in a particular value-based hue of concepts in everyday, live language. Assimilation of personal contributions coupled with other nonverbal behaviors, such as ritual, etc., results in the development of a particular behavior stereotype that is a representative of a particular ethnic group. Yevhen Malanyuk, for example, writes: "Other modern peoples use, for example, the word "harnyy" not only meaning "krasnyy", but in the sense of internal quality, kindness, value ("harna lyudyna", "harnyy vrozhay", "harna pshenytsya")?... "Neharnyy vchynok", or "neharne postupovannya" – these expressions indicate that aesthetics here is like a criterion of ethics" [5,18]. In everyday activities, people's experience of practical knowledge phenomena is useful, it became important what is harmful even dangerous what is not, that has been fixed in the language picture of the world. This is the result of numerous elementary inductions that have been carried out over centuries of ethnic history.

As a result, language serves as a way of identity for individuals who possess it. It also serves as a system of symbols and values that serve as the foundation for the human community as a whole. Every human learns about other people's cultures through language, which also transmits spiritual ideals from one generation to the next. Knowing the native tongue helps people to get connected to the origins of the country's distinctive spirituality, eventually taking on the role of its carrier and perhaps its creator.

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