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“I” as PERSONALITY and INDIVIDUALITY

This paper explores the notional components of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, and INDIVIDUAL, identifying both their shared and distinct characteristics. These concepts serve as the object of study, while their corresponding lexemes - *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, and *individual* - are examined as linguistic representations. Despite being treated as synonyms in thesaurus dictionaries, these terms exhibit nuanced differences, which this study seeks to clarify. Understanding these differences is essential in linguistic and interdisciplinary studies, including cognitive linguistics, philosophy of language, in particular for a clearer interpretation of identity-related constructs in discourse. The analysis is based on lexicographic sources and discourse samples obtained through continuous sampling from electronic resources, including the British National Corpus. The study employs etymological and componential analysis methods to reveal the interconnections among these concepts. Findings indicate that INDIVIDUALITY partially overlaps with PERSONALITY, PERSON, and INDIVIDUAL. For instance, the lexeme *individuality* encompasses meanings such as “an individual,” “personality,” and “person,” reflecting its conceptual interrelations. The study argues that self-realization begins with the indivisible nature of an *individual*, from which the Self or “I” emerges. Over time, this Self acquires a personality through actions and interactions, expressed through various *personas* or *masks*. Thus, individuality represents inherent existence, while personality manifests through behavior and social roles. By refining the distinctions among these concepts, this study enhances the understanding of their linguistic and conceptual relationships.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, concept, individual, individuality, person, persona, personality.

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*“Personality is the supreme realization
of the innate idiosyncracy of a living being [...]
the most successful adaptation to the universal conditions of existence
coupled with the greatest possible freedom for self-determination.”*
Carl Jung

*“The self is our life’s goal,
for it is the completest expression of that fateful combination
we call **individuality**.”*
Carl Jung

1. INTRODUCTION

What is the most frequently used word in our everyday's speech? One might assume that the answer differs according to different languages. But there is a lexeme (or the idea of this lexeme in case it is omitted) that is undoubtedly used equally frequently by speakers of all languages. This is the first-person pronoun "I" (me, my, mine). What is the first thought in your mind when you wake up in the morning? It is the thought "I", or "I am", or "I am awake". Our self-identification comes first, and only then all other thoughts appear. Have you ever counted how many times a day you use the word "I"? "The average person speaks about 16,000 words a day, about 1,400 of which are, on average, first-person singular pronouns "I" (me, my, mine)" [4]. According to the study conducted by the scientists of the University of Arizona, the first-person pronoun accounts for about 9 percent of all words used during the day [4]. One cannot deny the fact that this percentage is quite high.

Another question, occurring, is the following: what exactly does each of us mean when we use the first-person pronoun "I"? "A speaker or writer uses "I" to refer to himself or herself (a first-person singular pronoun); "I" is used as the subject of a verb" [11]. It can be seen that "I" serves as a reference or pointer to the *self*. The *self* is experienced at different levels (or has different layers): the material *self* (body), the mental *self* (mind), the spiritual *self* (soul), the psychological *self* (personality / individuality), etc. [36]. Our particular and specific interest is connected with the level of "I" which represents our *personalities* and *individualities*. For the better and deeper understanding of the concepts PERSONALITY and INDIVIDUALITY it seems necessarily important to study the concepts PERSON, PERSONA and INDIVIDUAL, represented by cognate words *person*, *persona*, *individual*, accordingly.

The purpose of this paper is to define the notional components of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA and INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL and to find out shared and particular traits of the concepts. Concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL can be considered the object of this research. The lexemes *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, *individual* are the names of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL, accordingly, and are synonyms according to the thesaurus dictionaries

[6; 9; 39; 40]. Their lexical meanings are the subject of the study. The relevance is verified by the fact that the meanings of these notions remain confusing and are often misunderstood by people. Thus, this paper aims to clarify them. The lexemes *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, *individual*, serving as the means of direct nomination of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL correspondingly, represent the material of the research. By the method of continuous sampling, the material of the research was obtained from lexicographic sources and discourse fragments presented in electronic resources, including the British National Corpus. Further, we applied the following methods in terms of conceptual analysis: the etymological analysis and componential analysis methods.

The problem of the human being has been and remains one of the most important and urgent. Its study involves identifying the essence and disclosure of various forms of one's existence, place in the world and attitude to it, as well as what a person, personality, individuality and their structures are. The phenomenon of "I/ the Self" and its constituents are viewed differently in different theories. The concept of PERSONALITY became the focus of research of different philosophical and legal schools [see 2]. The concepts of INDIVIDUALITY and PERSONALITY are closely related to the problem of Self-concept, as a structural and dynamic aspect of the concept of 'I', which is studied by philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, including Ukrainian researchers [8; 12; 19; 20; 22]. Different aspects of the above-mentioned problem of self-identification have become the subject of research of linguists as well [10; 13; 21].

Personality, as a dynamic spiritual unity, cannot be fully captured in scientific categories, and "according to Scheler's philosophical anthropology, the individual is always individual" [2, p. 61]. Such phenomena can be studied from a linguistic perspective, notably cognitive linguistics, in terms of concepts as the basic units of structured knowledge loaded with cultural information [25, p. 40].

There are two words: *personality* and *individuality*, that English-English dictionaries treat as almost synonyms, but they symbolize two different ideas [34, p. 514]. We also consider these lexemes to be the names of different concepts. Let's discuss them in detail.

2.1. THE CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY

This word *personality* is derived from the Latin *persona*, "mask", and signifies the mask worn by every soul on its journey through the world, through human life" [34, p. 514].

"Personality, a characteristic way of thinking, feeling, and behaving. Personality embraces moods, attitudes, and opinions and is most clearly expressed in interactions with other people. It includes behavioral characteristics, both inherent and acquired, that distinguish one person from another and that can be observed in people's relations to the environment and to the social group" [15].

Personality is "the medium through which we are known to other human beings and communicate with them. We may say that it is a kind of shell, the external and superficial part of us" [34, p. 514]. "Personality is individuality playing its part in the human comedy" [34, p. 515]. "Personality <...> enunciates new doctrines, accumulates vast material wealth, it <...> seems really to control the history of the nations. <...> when all is said and done, how little of personality survives the living presence! Scarcely a score of the great figures in history have left more than a nebulous, shadowy memory of their personalities" [34, p. 516].

To verify such assumptions, one is to turn to a profound consideration of the etymology and meanings of the lexeme *personality* verbalizing the concept under consideration.

English word *personality* comes from Ancient Greek (to 1453) πρόσωπον, and later Latin *persona* (character, mask, person, personality). In late 14c., *personalite*, meaning "quality or fact of being a person" appeared. It derived from Old French *personalité* and directly from Medieval Latin *personalitatem* (nominative *personalitas*), which came from Late Latin *personalis*. Sense of "a distinctive essential character of a self-conscious being" is recorded by 1795, derived from French *personnalité*. Meaning "person whose character stands out from that of others" is from 1889. *Personality cult* or "devotion to a leader encouraged on the basis of aspects of his *personality*, rather than

ideological or political considerations," is attested by 1956 [33]. The English-English Dictionaries distinguish the following meanings of the lexeme *personality* [5; 23; 27; 29]; the notions have been classified and represented in Table 1.

The analysis of the semantic content of the lexeme under consideration shows that meanings 1 – 5 (see Table 3) can be considered statistically the basic ones as they are given in all the studied dictionaries.

All the meanings are illustrated by the examples, obtained from lexicographic sources, and discourse fragments, represented in electronic resources, including the British National Corpus (BNC), by the method of continuous sampling. The numbering of examples corresponds to the numbering of the meanings (from 1 to 6):

1. *"I am a bit of a solitude person – a solitary personality. I like being on my own. I don't have any major friendships or relationships with people."* /Quotefancy/

"My personality's very obsessive-compulsive. I tend to fixate a lot." /S. Reid, Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD)/

2. *"The campaign may include a 'splash' in the local newspaper, an item on local radio, handbills and posters and perhaps even an official 'opening' by a famous personality."* /British National Corpus, B2U/

3. *"Painting is an infinitely minute part of my personality."* /Brainyquote/

4. *"I have a strong personality, and I say what I think."* /N. Falde, 5 Signs You Have a Strong Personality, and What That Means /

"Personality is everything in art and poetry." /Brainyquote/

5. *"A good fragrance should have a certain personality that makes people identify the scent with you."* /Quotefancy/

6. *"Personality has power to uplift, power to depress, power to curse, and power to bless."* /Quotation/

Fig. 1 schematically displays the structure of the concept PERSONALITY which is represented by the six meanings (see Fig. 1).

Table 1

Meanings of the lexeme *personality*

<i>personality</i>	DICTIONARIES			
	Longman Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Oxford Dictionary	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
MEANINGS				
1. someone's character/behavior towards other people	+	+	+	+
2. someone who is very famous; celebrity	+	+	+	+
3. the qualities/skills that make someone interesting or enjoyable to be with; a set of distinctive traits and characteristics	+	+	+	+
4. someone who has a very strong character and is very different from other people	+	+	+	+
5. the qualities which make a place or thing different and interesting; uniqueness	+	+	+	+
6. the state of being a person	-	-	-	+



Fig. 1. The concept PERSONALITY

2.2. THE CONCEPT OF PERSON

PERSON "figures primarily in moral and legal discourse. A person is a being with a certain moral status, or a bearer of rights. But underlying the moral status, as its condition, are certain capacities. A person is a being who has a sense of self, has a notion of the future and the past, can hold values, make choices; in short, can adopt life-plans" [37]. PERSON is considered as "any entity that has the moral right of self-determination" [1] and "the individual substance of a rational nature" [38].

To verify such assumptions, one is to turn to a profound consideration of the etymology and meanings of the lexeme *person* verbalizing the concept under consideration.

The word *person* was first recorded in 1175–1225. The Middle English word *persone* came into English from Latin, particularly, from the lexeme *persōna* which had the meaning "role" (in life, a play, or a tale), "a part in a drama, assumed character", originally "a mask, a false face", such as those of wood or clay, covering the whole head, worn by the actors in later Roman theater. OED offers the general 19c. explanation of *persona* as "related to" Latin *personare* "to sound through" (i.e. the mask as something spoken through and perhaps amplifying the voice). Originally *persona* is "actor's mask", from Etruscan *phersu* (from Greek *prósōpā* "face, mask") + *-na* a suffix [28].

In Late Latin (from mid-13c.) the lexeme *persōna* was used to express the meaning of "member of the Trinity", it was a theological use in Church Latin. Such meanings as "one's physical being, the living body" and "external appearance" occurred in late 14c. [28].

The grammatical category "one of the relations which a subject may have to a verb" appeared in 1510 [28].

The lexeme *person* achieved the legal use "corporate body or corporation other than the state and having rights and duties before the law" in 15c. [28].

The use of *-person* to replace *-man* in compounds for the sake of gender neutrality or to avoid allegations of sexism is recorded by 1971 [28].

The English-English Dictionaries distinguish the following meanings of the lexeme *person* [5; 23; 27; 29]; the notions have been classified and represented in Table 2.

The analysis of the semantic content of the lexeme under consideration shows that the first two meanings can be considered as the basic ones as they are given in all the studied dictionaries: 1. a human being, especially considered as someone with their own particular character; 2. a man, a woman, a child.

All the meanings are illustrated by the examples, obtained from lexicographic sources, and discourse fragments, represented in electronic resources, including the British National Corpus, by the method of continuous sampling. The numbering of examples corresponds to the numbering of the meanings (from 1 to 10):

1. "You just can't beat the *person* who never gives up." /Goodreads/

2. "To love another *person* is to see the face of God" /Goodreads/

3. *Stunt Person* – A specially trained performer who performs stunts on camera. /Stunt Performer/

4. A *Trinity* doctrine is commonly expressed as the statement that the one God exists as or in three equally divine "*Persons*", the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. /Trinity/

5. Christ is a single *person* with two natures: the divine nature that he shares equally and eternally with the Father and the Holy Spirit, and the human nature that he assumed in his incarnation. /L. Stamps, The Humanity of Christ /

6. "When the dog looks at you, the dog is not thinking what kind of a *person* you are. The dog is not judging you" /What's the meaning of this quote?/

7. "Resentment is like drinking poison and waiting for the other *person* to die" /A.R. Anderson, Resentment is like taking poison and waiting for the other person to die

"They tell us that suicide is the greatest piece of cowardice... that suicide is wrong; when it is quite obvious that there is nothing in the world to which every man has a more unassailable title than to his own life and *person*" /Goodreads/

8. "The *person* who can bring the spirit of laughter into a room is indeed blessed" /Quotefancy/

9. In law, a legal *person* is any *person* or 'thing' (less ambiguously, any legal entity) that can do the things a human *person* is usually able to do in law – such as enter into contracts, sue and be sued, own property, and so on /Legal person/

10. *The third-person subjective singular pronouns are 'he,' 'he,' and 'it.' The third-person objective singular pronouns are 'him,' 'her,' and 'it'* /Pronouns/

Fig. 2 schematically displays the structure of the concept PERSON which is represented by the ten meanings (see Fig. 2).

2.3. THE CONCEPT OF PERSONA

A persona (plural personae or personas) is a strategic mask of identity in public [24], the public image of one's

personality, the social role that one adopts, or simply a fictional character [32]. "Persona, in psychology, is the personality that an individual projects to others, as differentiated from the authentic self. The term, coined by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung, is derived from the Latin persona, referring to the masks worn by Etruscan mimes" [30]. "Someone's persona is the aspect of their character or nature that they present to other people, perhaps in contrast to their real character or nature" [31].

Table 2

Meanings of the lexeme person

person	DICTIONARIES			
MEANINGS	Longman Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Oxford Dictionary	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
1. a human being, especially considered as someone with their own particular character	+	+	+	+
2. a man, a woman, a child	+	+	+	+
3. a character or part in or as if in a play / persona	-	-	-	+
4. one of the three modes of being in the Trinitarian Godhead as understood by Christians	-	-	-	+
5. the unitary personality of Christ that unites the divine and human natures	-	-	-	+
6. (archaic) bodily appearance	-	-	-	+
7. the body of a human being	-	-	-	+
8. the personality of a human being: the self	-	-	-	+
9. one (such as a human being, a partnership, or a corporation) that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties	-	-	-	+
10. reference of a segment of discourse to the speaker, to one spoken to, or to one spoken of as indicated by means of certain pronouns or in many languages by verb inflection	-	-	-	+



Fig. 2. The concept PERSON

To verify these ideas, we carry out a thorough study of the etymology and notions of the lexeme *persona* verbalizing the concept under consideration.

The word derives from Latin, where it originally referred to a theatrical mask [3]. The usage of the word dates back to the beginnings of Latin civilization [26, p. 13]. The Latin word derived from the Etruscan word "phersu," with the same meaning, and that from the Greek *prosōpon*. It is the etymology of the word "person," or "parson" in French. Latin etymologists explain that *persona* comes from "per/sonare" as "the mask through which (per) resounds the voice (of the actor)" – *per* – through, *sonare* – to sound [26, p. 14].

The English-English Dictionaries distinguish the following meanings of the lexeme *persona* [5; 23; 27; 29]; the notions have been classified and represented in Table 3.

The analysis of the semantic content of the lexeme under consideration shows that meanings 1 and 3 can be considered statistically the basic ones: 1. one's behavior when they are with other people or in a particular situation; 3. the particular type/aspect/part

1 Corpus, by the method of continuous sampling. The numbering of examples corresponds to the numbering of the meanings (from 1 to 5):

1. "If you change and adapt your *persona*, you are seen as inauthentic; if you stay the angry young man, you fade from attention or seem tiresome" /Brainyquote/

"There's the private *persona* and the public *persona* and the two shall never meet." /L. Schreiber, Azquotes/

2. "My *persona* has always been what a man was never supposed to be: untroubling, gregarious, crazy, silly, funny." /Quotefancy/

3. "Jeremy Clarkson is rather charming, but I can't stomach his public *persona*. I don't like his casual racism and casual misogyny." /Brainyquote/

4. "I can't perform without the mask or be seen without it on stage, or else it'll distract from the whole *persona*." /Brainyquote/

5. "I'd rather be dealt with as a person than a *persona*." /Quotefancy/

Fig. 3 schematically displays the structure of the concept PERSONA which is represented by the five notions (see Fig. 3).

Table 3

Meanings of the lexeme *persona*

<i>persona</i>	DICTIONARIES			
	Longman Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Oxford Dictionary	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
MEANINGS				
1. one's behavior when they are with other people or in a particular situation	+	-	-	+
2. a particular idea in one's mind about one's character	+	-	-	-
3. the particular type/aspect/part of character that is often different from their real or private character; the part of the character displayed to or perceived by others	-	+	+	+
4. a character of a written work / an actor, playing a character, on the stage	-	-	-	+
5. an individual's social façade (in analytical psychology of Carl Gustav Jung)	-	-	-	+

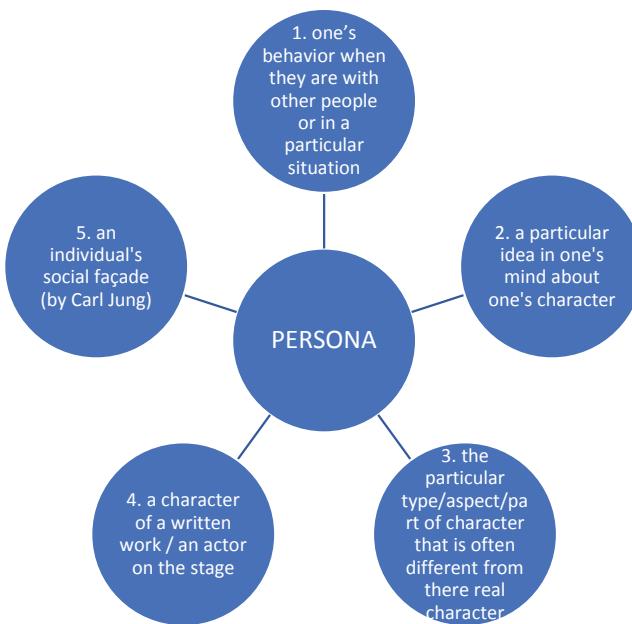


Fig. 3. The concept PERSONA

3.1. THE CONCEPT OF INDIVIDUALITY

We have already mentioned that there are, in English, two words that the dictionaries treat as almost, if not quite, synonymous in meaning, which symbolize two fundamentally different ideas. One of these words is *personality* (*person*, *persona*), studied above; the other – *individuality*.

What is INDIVIDUALITY? According to the definition given by the English-English dictionaries, INDIVIDUALITY, mainly, is the qualities that make one person or thing different from all others or the quality or state of being an individual [5; 23; 27; 29]. The concept of INDIVIDUALITY is the central issue involved in any question of modern culture. It has been one of the strongest influences in human life since the time when man attained the first degree of self-consciousness [18]. The meaning indicated by the etymology of the word, is indivisible, solid or unbroken [14; 18]. Individuality is our individual and indivisible part. It may be described as the irreducible minimum of man, his immortal soul. Individuality is, then, the real *I*; personality only the

seeming [34]. “INDIVIDUALITY is the inmost kernel of our being, is essentially isolated, and seldom, if ever, meets another individuality face to face. It is the I that God registers in his eternal books. It is the deathless seed that under the fostering care of a wise and loving Father grows finally into the tree of a full and fruitful life” [34]. “Personality is individuality playing its part in the human comedy; it is the make-up, costume, lines and action of the role for which individuality is cast” [34].

A profound consideration of the etymology and meanings of the lexeme *individuality* has been carried out.

In early 15c., *individual* was “one and indivisible, inseparable” (with reference to the Trinity), from Medieval Latin *individualis*, from Latin *individuus* “indivisible,” from *in-* “not, opposite of” + *dividuus* “divisible,” from *dividere* “divide”. Original sense now

the building.” /8 Louis Sullivan Quotes On Skyscrapers And Modern Architecture /

“Certain defects are necessary for the existence of individuality.” /Libquotes/

2. “I believe in individuality, that everybody is special, and it's up to them to find that quality and let it live” /Quotefancy/

3. “I still appreciate individuality. Style is much more interesting than fashion, really” /Brainyquote/

“American poetry, like American painting, is always personal with an emphasis on the individuality of the poet.” Q&A: American Poetry: Diane Wakosky /

4. “The artist makes things concrete and gives them individuality.” /Quote Master/

5. “We all want to be normal, but it's relative to individuality. My normal is not your normal” / Brainyquote/

Table 4

Meanings of the lexeme *individuality*

<i>individuality</i>	DICTIONARIES			
	Longman Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Oxford Dictionary	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
MEANINGS				
1. the qualities that make someone or something different from other things or people	+	+	+	+
2. the quality or state of being an individual; an individual	+	+	+	+
3. personality	-	-	-	+
4. separate or distinct existence	-	-	-	+
5. person	-	-	-	+
6. the quality or state of being indivisible (obsolete)	-	-	-	+

obsolete; the word was not common before c. 1600 and the 15c. example might be an outlier. Sense of “single, separate, of but one person or thing” is from 1610s; meaning “intended for one person” is from 1889 [28].

The English-English Dictionaries distinguish the following meanings of the lexeme *individuality* [5; 23; 27; 29]; the notions have been classified and represented in Table 4.

The analysis of the semantic content of the lexeme under consideration shows that the first two meanings can be considered as the basic ones as they are given in all the studied dictionaries: 1. the qualities that make someone or something different from other things or people; 2. the quality or state of being an individual.

All the meanings are illustrated by the examples, obtained from lexicographic sources, and discourse fragments, represented in electronic resources, including the British National Corpus, by the method of continuous sampling. The numbering of examples corresponds to the numbering of the notions (from 1 to 6):

1. *“It was the spirit animating the mass and flowing from it, and it expressed the individuality of*

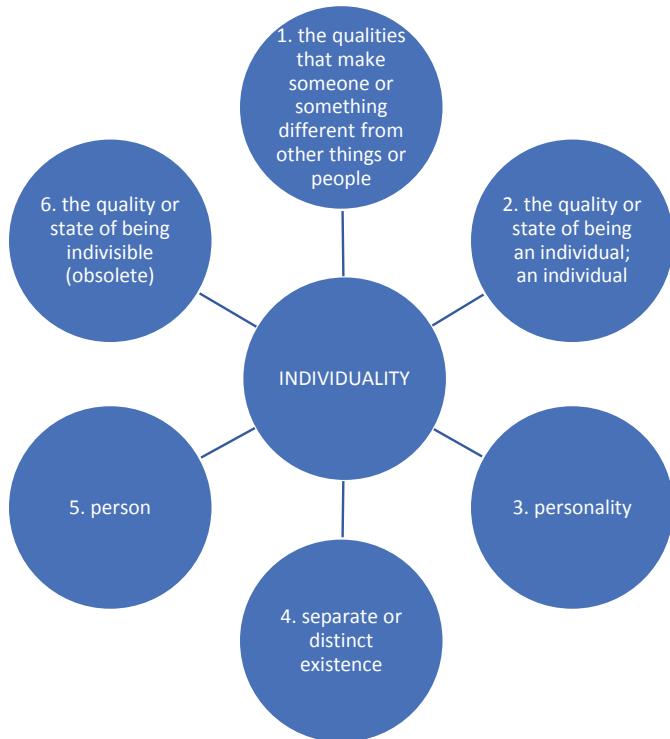


Fig. 4. The concept INDIVIDUALITY

"I think a lot of people feel that they want something softer. Things are changing. It's about individuality, and in a way, it's romantic." /Brainyquote/

6. – obsolete

Fig. 4 schematically displays the structure of the concept INDIVIDUALITY which is represented by the six meanings (see Fig. 4).

3.2. THE CONCEPT OF INDIVIDUAL

The INDIVIDUAL is a conceptual construct whose nature must be defined in terms of such categories as abilities, traits, attitudes, motives, etc. It has the advantage of being objective, of recognizing the existence of individual differences [7]. An *individual* is one that exists as a distinct entity. *Individuality* is the state or quality of living as an individual; particularly (in the case of humans) as a person unique from other people and possessing one's own need, goals, rights and responsibilities [17].

"There are philosophical meanings of the word *individual*: a single being, as distinct either from a collection of beings or from the logical object of the general concept; a unique being; a being at least numerically distinct from all other beings; a being that cannot be divided into parts to which the name of this being will apply; an independent, separable being, capable of existing alone; a person, an individual as opposed to a corporation or a collection of men, or to a social group or organization. of any kind" [35].

"Individual (Lat. *individuum*; Germ. *Einzel*; Fr. *individuel*). An individual being is defined by

St. Thomas as "quod est in se indivisum, ab aliis vero divisum" (a being undivided in itself but separated from other beings). It implies therefore unity and separateness or distinctness" [16].

A profound consideration of the etymology and meanings of the lexeme *individual* was carried out.

From the 15th century and earlier *individual* meant "indivisible", typically describing any numerically singular thing, but sometimes meaning "a person"; "one and indivisible, inseparable" (with reference to the Trinity), from Medieval Latin *individualis*, from Latin *individuus* "indivisible," from *in-* "not, opposite of" + *dividuus* "divisible," from *dividere* "divide". From the 17th century on, an *individual* has indicated separateness, as in individualism. Original sense now is obsolete; the word was not common before c. 1600. Sense of "single, separate, of but one person or thing" is from 1610s; meaning "intended for one person" is from 1889 [28].

The English-English Dictionaries distinguish the following meanings of the lexeme *individual* [5; 23; 27; 29]; the notions have been classified and represented in Table 5.

The analysis of the semantic content of the lexeme under consideration shows that the first two meanings can be considered as the basic ones as they are given in all the studied dictionaries: 1. a person, considered separately from the rest of the group or society; 2. a person of a particular kind, especially one who is unusual in some way.

Table 5

Meanings of the lexeme individual

<i>individual (n.)</i>		DICTIONARIES			
MEANINGS		Longman Dictionary	Cambridge Dictionary	Oxford Dictionary	Merriam-Webster Dictionary
1. a person, considered separately from the rest of the group or society	+	+	+	+	+
2. a person of a particular kind, especially one who is unusual in some way	+	+	+	+	+
3. a single organism as distinguished from a group	-	-	+	+	+
4. an indivisible entity (obsolete)	-	-	+	+	+
5. the reference of a name or variable of the lowest logical type in a calculus	-	-	-	-	+

Table 6

The summary table of the meanings of the lexemes personality, person, persona, individuality, individual

MEANINGS	<i>personality</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>persona</i>	<i>individual</i>	<i>individuality</i>
1. someone's character / behavior towards other people	+	+	+	-	-
2. a man, a woman, a child / a person as a separate or distinct existence	-	+	-	+	+
3. a character or part in or as if in a play / persona	-	+	+	-	-
4. the qualities / skills / distinctive traits / characteristics distinctive from others	+	+	+	+	+
5. the state of being an indivisible unity distinguished from others	+	+	+	+	+

All the meanings are illustrated by the examples, obtained from lexicographic sources, and discourse fragments, represented in electronic resources, including the British National Corpus, by the method of continuous sampling. The numbering of examples corresponds to the numbering of the meanings (from 1 to 5):

1. "We must reject the idea that every time a law's broken, society is guilty rather than the lawbreaker. It is time to restore the American precept that each *individual* is accountable for his actions." /Goodreads/

"The *individual* has always had to struggle to keep from being overwhelmed by the tribe. If you try it, you will be lonely often, and sometimes frightened. But no price is too high to pay for the privilege of owning yourself" /Nietzsche/

2. "Everyone should be respected as an *individual*, but no one idolize" /Brainyquote/

"A hero is an ordinary *individual* who finds the strength to persevere and endure in spite of overwhelming obstacles" /Quote Investigator/

3. "Most biologists implicitly define an *individual* as "one genome in one body." / H. J. 3rd Folse, & J. Roughgarden, What is an individual organism? A multilevel selection perspective/

4. – obsolete

5. "The Calculus of *Individuals* that Leonard and Goodman present in their 1940 article axiomatizes a theory of parthood based on the single primitive for the discreteness of two *individuals*." /D. Cohnitz, & M. Rossberg, Supplement to Nelson Goodman/

Fig. 5 schematically displays the structure of the concept INDIVIDUAL which is represented by the five notions (see Fig. 5).

4. THE SHARED MEANINGS OF THE LEXEMES PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL

Table 6, which is a generalized summary table, represents the shared meanings of lexemes *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, *individual* (the names of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL, accordingly). The presence of the shared meanings (see Table 6) confirms the fact that the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL are closely interconnected (see Fig. 6).

5. CONCLUSIONS

The above analysis of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL and the analysis of the etymology of the names of these concepts, the lexemes *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, *individual*, respectively, allows us to come to the following conclusions. The word *personality* is derived from the Latin *persona*, "mask", and signifies the mask worn by every soul on its journey through human

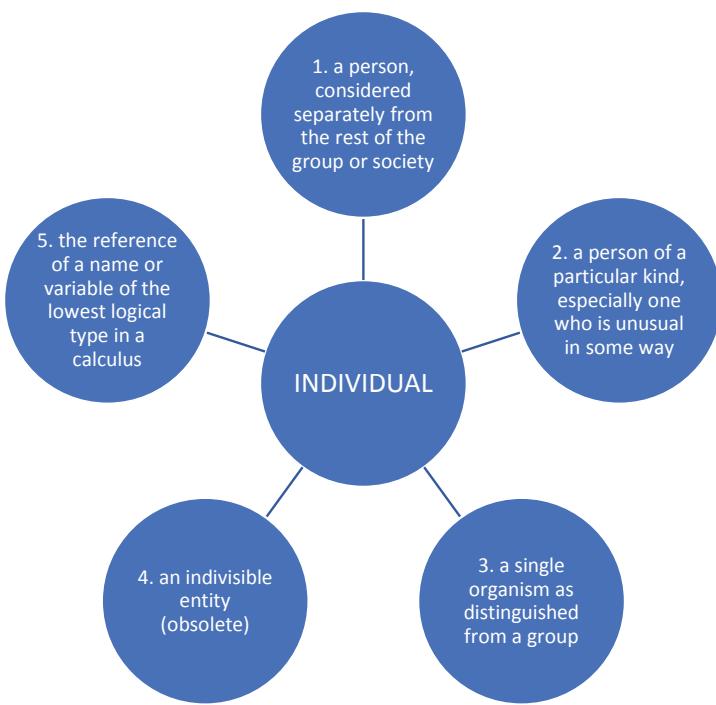


Fig. 5. The concept INDIVIDUAL

life. It includes behavioral characteristics, attitudes, feelings, moods, and opinions expressed in interactions with other people. The word *person* primarily is used in moral and legal discourse, denoting someone who has a certain moral status, bears some rights and has a sense of self. The word *persona* means a strategic mask, the public image of one's personality, the role that one performs in society, or a fictional character; it is the set of traits that an individual projects to other people, different from the authentic self. The word *individuality* means the qualities that make one person different from all others; the meaning indicated by the etymology of the word, is "indivisible, solid or unbroken"; *individuality* is our individual and indivisible part, man's immortal soul, the real "I". An *individual* is one that exists as a distinct entity as a person unique from other people and possessing one's own needs, goals, rights and responsibilities.

The concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL are closely interconnected. According to the material obtained as the result of the research, the concept INDIVIDUALITY partly includes and intercorrelates with the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON and INDIVIDUAL. This, namely, can be illustrated as follows: the list of meanings of the lexeme *individuality* includes notions 2. "an individual", 3. "personality", 5. "person" that are the names of concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON and INDIVIDUAL – *personality*, *person*, *individual*, respectively. Fig. 6 shows the interrelations and interconnections of these concepts. The concept PERSONA represents the following relationships. The etymological analysis of the lexemes *personality* and *person*, the names of the concepts PERSONALITY and PERSON, clearly

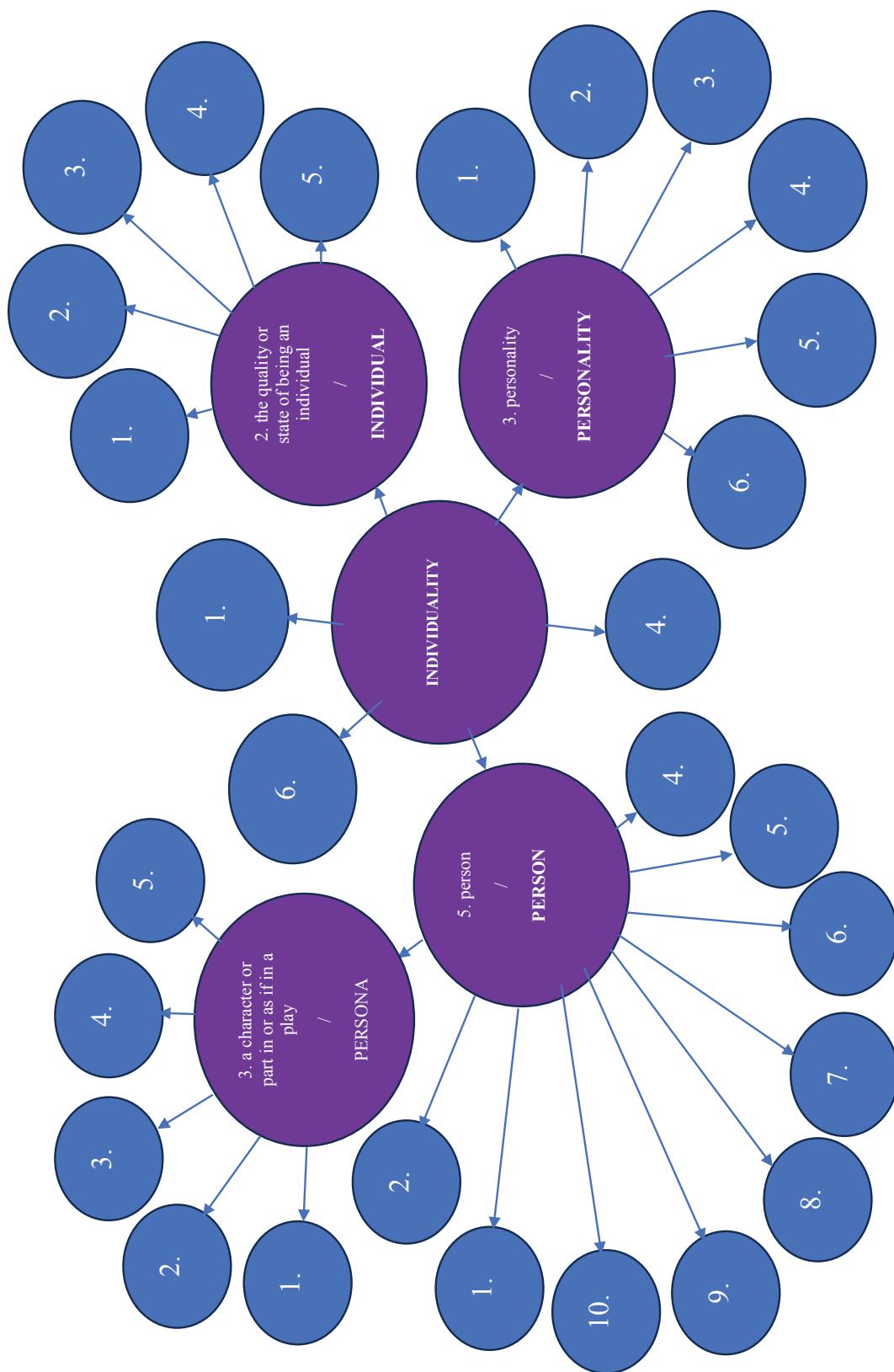


Fig. 6. The interrelations of the concepts PERSONALITY, PERSON, PERSONA, INDIVIDUALITY, INDIVIDUAL

demonstrates that these lexemes etymologically come from the word *persona*: from Latin *personare* "to sound through" "per/sonare" as "the mask through which (per) resounds the voice (of the actor)" – *per* – through, *sonare* – to sound. Thus, *persona* can be considered the inner form of *personality* and *person*. So, PERSONA is prior to PERSONALITY and PERSON. "Indivisible," from *in-* "not, opposite of" + *dividuus* "divisible," from *dividere* "divide" is considered the inner form of *individuality* and *individual*. It is worth noting that the notions "the quality or state of being indivisible" (6) for *individuality* and "an indivisible entity" (4) for *individual (n.)* are obsolete nowadays.

In order for one's *personality* to be realized, an initial indivisible unity (*individual*) is needed,

which will serve as an opportunity and basis for the realization of the *mask / persona*. So, first an individual with their individuality comes, the Self or "I" emerges, which is indivisible by the nature and inseparable (=indivisible) from God, and then, in the process of self-realization, the Self or "I" acquires a personality, manifesting itself in one way or another, performing certain actions during the life-time. Individuality is inseparable nature of man or the beingness itself. Personality is the action or activities expressed and displayed via our characters. Personality is the way we express our individualism.

The study of the value and imagery components of these concepts may become a research perspective.

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«Я» ЯК ОСОБИСТІСТЬ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНІСТЬ

Дослідження визначає понятійні складові концептів PERSONALITY/ОСОБИСТІСТЬ, PERSON/ОСОБА, PERSONA/ПЕРСОНА, INDIVIDUALITY/ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНІСТЬ, INDIVIDUAL/ІНДИВІД, встановлює спільні і відмінні характеристики. Дані концепти виступають об'єктом дослідження, а відповідні їм лексеми - *personality*, *person*, *persona*, *individuality*, *individual* - розглядаються як їх мовні репрезентації. Неважаючи на те, що лексеми розглядаються як синоніми в тлумачних словниках, вони демонструють тонкі відмінності, які дослідження прагне прояснити. Розуміння цих відмінностей має суттєве значення в лінгвістичних та міждисциплінарних дослідженнях, включаючи когнітивну лінгвістику, філософію мови, зокрема для чіткішої інтерпретації конструктів, пов'язаних з ідентичністю в дискурсі. Аналіз дослідження ґрунтуються на лексикографічних джерелах і фрагментах дискурсу, представлених в електронних ресурсах, зокрема у Британському національному корпусі. У дослідженні використовуються методи етимологічного та компонентного аналізу для виявлення взаємозв'язків між поняттями. Згідно з результатами дослідження, концепт ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНІСТЬ/INDIVIDUALITY частково взаємокорелює з концептами ОСОБИСТІСТЬ/PERSONALITY, ОСОБА/PERSON та ІНДИВІД/INDIVIDUAL. Наприклад, перелік значень лексеми *individuality* охоплює "individual", "personality", "person", відображаючи таким чином концептуальні взаємозв'язки. В дослідженні стверджується, що самореалізація починається з неподільної природи *індивіда*, з якої виникає Самість або «Я». З часом Самість набуває особистості через поведінку / діяльність, що виражається через різні персони / маски. Таким чином, *індивідуальність* представляє невід'ємне існування, тоді як *особистість* проявляється через поведінку та соціальні ролі. Уточнюючи відмінності між цими поняттями, дослідження сприяє кращому розумінню їхніх мовних і концептуальних зв'язків.

Ключові слова: *індивід, індивідуальність, когнітивна лінгвістика, концепт, особа, особистість, персона*.

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