

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS AND THE EMERGENCE FACTORS OF THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract

This article aims to study the relationship between psychology and linguistics. The article analyzes the interaction of concepts in the field of psychology and linguistics, their specific features and their similarities. The article shows information based on research in the field of psychology and linguistics and their practical significance. Information based on research in the field of psychology and linguistics and their practical significance will also be shown. The content of the article determines the importance of the connection between psychology and linguistics

Keywords: psychology, linguistics, psycholinguistics, mental state, attitude, linguistic, emotion, communication, information exchange.

Psychology is known as a science that deals with the study and development of a person's will, emotions, and self-talent. This science analyzes a person's mental states, abilities, self-understanding, and relationships with other people. Linguistics is a field based on the study of information exchange between people. This field analyzes human communication, language learning, translation and other information exchange processes.

The relationship between psychology and linguistics is based on the study of human relationships and information exchange. Psychology analyzes human mental states and psychological processes, while linguistics analyzes the exchange of information between people. The relationship between psychology and linguistics can be interrelated. For example, relationships between people can be analyzed based on

psychological laws, and many problems related to linguistics can be solved through a psychological approach.

Both of them are based on the study of human knowledge and help in analyzing human emotions and information exchange processes. The relationship between psychology and linguistics is very important for people because they help in understanding and developing the mental states of people. It is known as the science of learning. This science analyzes a person's mental states, self-awareness, self-understanding and relationships with other people. Linguistics is a field based on the study of information exchange between people. This field analyzes human communication, language learning, translation and other information exchange processes.

The relationship between psychology and linguistics is based on the study of human relationships and information exchange. Psychology analyzes human mental states and psychological processes, while linguistics analyzes the exchange of information between people. The relationship between psychology and linguistics can be interrelated. For example, relationships between people can be analyzed based on psychological laws, and many problems related to linguistics can be solved through a psychological approach.

The history of psycholinguistics is not so long: although this field of knowledge was born in the middle of the last century, its immediate creators had many predecessors. Among them, the famous linguist Alexander von Humboldt, "...language constructs information that comes from outside the person's head." believed that Noam Chomsky, who made a great contribution to psycholinguistics, was engaged in the study of various language schemes and put forward the concept that speech is born on its basis. So what does psycholinguistics research today?

Firstly, nowadays this field of knowledge is in the process of growth related to learning, in which the answer to the question of how speech is mastered is sought. Second, an investment in psycholinguistics allows a person to master certain linguistic constructs while studying innate linguistic structures.

Thirdly, one of the most discussed problems in psycholinguistics is learning, questions such as "why do people who speak different languages think differently?" are put forward. In this case, the subject of study is a linguistic representation of the world of one or another representative of a certain ethnic group, for each of them the language embodies a certain way of knowing reality.



Psycholinguistics emerged from the synthesis of psychology and linguistics as a science that studies the formation of speech, as well as the processes of perception and formation of speech in the context of their interconnection with the language system. Psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech formation and examines them through psychological experiments. Psycholinguistics, which is close to linguistics in terms of its research source, is close to psychology in terms of its investigation methods. It uses correlation experiment, "semantic differential" and other experimental methods. Psycholinguistics is a series of practical issues: teaching the mother tongue, especially a foreign language; issues of speech education and speech therapy of preschool children; clinic of diseases of speech centers in the brain; speech influence problems (especially in mass media activities and propaganda); forensic psychology and criminology (for example, recognizing and identifying people based on their speech characteristics); arose due to the problems of machine translation and input of speech information into EHM and the need to theoretically explain control.

The term "psycholinguistics" was put into practice by American scientists in the mid-60s of the last century. Although a number of works in this field have been carried out in Uzbekistan, real psycholinguistic research is just beginning.

The first psycholinguistic ideas were formed in the antinomy of Wilhelm von Humboldt and the theory of individual psychology of the "young grammarians". Humboldt owns the idea that speech activity and language serve to closely connect community and individual relationships. According to his interpretation, languages are the product of creativity of peoples and individuals, because language is created in the process of speech activity. He emphasizes the need to know the relationship between the language and the community that owns it, because the signs of generality and specificity in the language system go back to the relationship between the community and the individual. On the basis of these relations, in turn, the opposition (antinomy) of the social and individual characteristics of the language system is formed. W. Von Humboldt sees the interdependence of language and thinking in the harmony of their tasks. Therefore, language, like thinking, is a creative process. According to V. Von Humboldt, the first reason for the emergence of language is the inner need of a person, that is, to enter into a relationship with the world and other individuals. V. Von Humboldt's ideas about the characteristics of language, such as the creative activity, the nature of change, serve as a reference

point for modern linguistic trends such as the theory of speech activity or psycholinguistics. W. von Humboldt defined language as the world between "the phenomena of the external world and the inner world of man." The idea of the transfer of activity to the world of language is one of Humboldt's important discoveries. In many ways, this idea became the basis for the ideas of the famous psycholinguists L.S. Vygotsky and A.R. Luria. Indeed, as Humboldt puts it, "linguistic ability" is at the heart of speech activity.

V. Von Humboldt theoretically substantiated the continuity of the activity of linguistic creativity performed by means of individual speech acts. According to him, the form of language existence is development, and "language should not be looked at as a dead product, but as a creative process", it is "a non-stop activity". Baudouin de Courtenay. He interpreted the language as a complex psychosocial entity consisting of various conceptual groups. According to Baudouin de Courtenay, language lives in the minds of individuals who make up a certain society, in the psyche of individuals, as the language of individuals. Therefore, Baudouin de Courtenay focused on individual speech in his research. According to Baudouin de Courtenay, "the essence of human language is only psychic. The existence of language and its development are connected with purely psychological laws. There is not a single non-psychic phenomenon in human speech or language, nor can there be." The most important aspect of Baudouin de Courtenay's views for modern psycholinguistics was his view that "the real value in speech activity is not language separated from man, but man." . "There are not some languages that fly in the air, but people with languages and thoughts." At the same time, he states that individuality and generality are inseparable in language, and that there is a general universality in individuality at the same time. He recognizes that humanity is a complex of social groups.

In summary, the main goal of psycholinguistics is to determine the structures and processes underlying the ability of a person to speak and understand language. So, psycholinguistics is a complex science related to the linguistic sciences because it studies language, and because it studies language in a separate aspect, especially as a phenomenon of the psyche, and psychological sciences.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar :

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