

Peculiarities of psycholinguistics

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Annotation: the article describes the emergence of psycholinguistics as a science of speech activity, its specific features, and the opinions of speech subject scientists.

Key words: object, subject, frame, individual, communication, subject of speech, object of speech, motive, need, intention, speech goal, speech activity, creation of speech, reception of speech, human factor, situational factor, principle of experiment, language system, language material.

The main research object of psycholinguistics is the person who is the subject of speech activity, the owner of the language. A.A. Zalevskaya, who made a great contribution to the development of this field in Russian linguistics, emphasized that the task of psycholinguistics should be "to describe and explain the use of language as a mental phenomenon." The object of the science of psycholinguistics is a set of individual objects that it studies. Different disciplines may have a common research object. However, their subject may differ from each other, that is, their views on the same object may be different. In particular, man is considered the research object of both medicine and psychology. But each science approaches it from its own point of view. Language and the system of language signs can be the research object of linguistics, literary studies, anthropology, programming and psycholinguistics. That is, the common object of these sciences can be human

language and speech used for different purposes and in different situations. When clarifying the object of the science of psycholinguistics, it is appropriate to mention the concept of frame noted by A.A. Leontev. A frame represents a system of measurements describing an object or event. For example, the "Employee's personal sheet" (the dimensions of which are presented in a clear form) will contain a frame describing at least the characteristics of this person related to his employment. Concrete phenomena modeled in science are usually described according to the frame principle. For example, "activity frame" is used in most cases in psychology. In it, certain questions (Purpose? Motive? Conditions? What type of activity? etc.) are asked to events and events are described based on these dimensions. Different orientations in psycholinguistics approach specific speech events that are its object through the "prism" of different frames. However, in any case, in any methodological approach to speech, the structure of this frame includes the speech subject, speech object or addressee, motive or need, intention or speech goal. , the content and subject of speech communication, the description of linguistic or semiotic means are taken into account. So, regardless of how the object of psycholinguistics is understood, it always consists of a set of speech phenomena or speech situations. This object is shared with linguistics and other speech-related subjects. The subject of psycholinguistics is an abstract system of various objects or an abstract system of certain objects. When defining the subject of psycholinguistics, it is appropriate to cite the views of some psycholinguists. According to American psycholinguists, "psycholinguistics studies the processes by which speakers' intentions are transformed into signals in a culturally accepted code, and these signals are transformed into listeners' understanding. In other words, psycholinguistics studies the processes of encoding and decoding. Similar views can be found in the studies of European psycholinguists. In particular, P. Fress described psycholinguistics as "the science of the relationship between our

expressive and communicative needs and tools presented through language." T. Slama-Kazaku comes to a brief conclusion about the subject of psycholinguistics: "the influence of the communication situation on the message". The founder of the theory of Russian psycholinguistics A.A. Leontev writes: "Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the relationship between the language system and linguistic ability." At this point, the following comment is necessary. A.A. Leontev dwells on F. de Saussure's distinction between language and speech and emphasizes that this distinction passes through two criteria: language (social) - speech (individual) and language (abstract) - speech (concrete). It is difficult to combine these two opposites within the framework of only two concepts. Therefore, a third concept is needed here, the concept of "linguistic ability", which is present even in F. de Saussure himself. Unlike language, which is a social phenomenon, language ability belongs to each individual. However, unlike speech, it is abstract. Linguistic ability is individual language, it is a bridge that allows to move from abstract social language to concrete individual speech. Because, in speech, not directly social language is used, but its copy that exists in the mind - linguistic ability. According to A.A. Leontev, the subject of psycholinguistics is the interaction between social language and individual linguistic ability. He describes psycholinguistics more broadly and notes: "The laws of speech activity and its complex modeling are the subject of psycholinguistics." Therefore, in some literature, the term theory of speech activity is used as a synonym of the term psycholinguistics. A.A. Leontev said that the term theory of speech activity more clearly defines the range of issues that psycholinguistics deals with. Psycholinguistics is a science that studies speech activity from the point of view of the relationship between the content of the speech act and the speaker's intention. He studies issues such as speech perception and language acquisition. Psycholinguistics focuses on the individual and communication. According to him, the speaker, while creating a speech, conveys

his intended intention to the speech units of a specific language based on certain rules. While receiving the speech, the listener extracts the meaning reflected in the external form of speech expressions. According to Charles Osgood, "Psycholinguistics studies the process by which the speaker's intention becomes a signal received in the code (language) of a specific culture, and these signals are reflected again in the listener's interpretation. In other words, psycholinguistics deals with the encoding and decoding processes of communication. are all complex factors in human communication. A person is born with the ability to fully master the language. However, it is necessary to implement this possibility. To understand how this happens, psycholinguistics studies the development of children's speech. Psycholinguistics also studies the causes of speech activity and the process of its movement. He studies speech disorders in adults and children. Psycholinguistics is sometimes defined as the study of language and thought. The main goal of psycholinguistics is to identify the structures and processes underlying the human ability to speak and understand language. Psycholinguists are not necessarily interested in language interactions between people. They try to study the phenomena that take place inside the individual. It is natural that linguists who are interested in psycholinguistics face specific mental obstacles in the process of familiarizing themselves with special literature. Because it is difficult for a linguist "educated" within a certain "scientific paradigm" to enter another "scientific paradigm", accept new terminology, concepts, materials and non-traditional tasks. Then the linguist, based on the approach that is convenient for him, comes to the following conclusion: "The issues that psycholinguistics deals with can be very interesting. But this is not linguistics! At this point, it is appropriate to cite the following contradiction of modern theoretical linguistics noted by psycholinguist L.V. Sakharov: "A linguist declares that language is a means of communication and thinking of people, but there is no need for native speakers in the study of

language. The language structure is described independently of the human activity that created it and uses it. In other words, the contradiction of modern linguistics is that linguistics that studies human language works without humans. In his time, the famous psychologist, speech expert N.I. Jinkin wrote: "If linguistics and psychology refuse to study the concrete thought process, they will suffer a great loss, namely, the loss of man and his speech." Unfortunately, such a loss can be observed in the history of linguistics. Consequently, at the beginning of the 20th century, the situation became complicated when F. de Saussure (1857-1913) and his followers divided speech activity into "language" and "speech", concrete and abstract, social and individual phenomena. The focus of psycholinguistics is man. Its most important feature is the human factor. Consequently, a person creates speech and perceives it. Psycholinguistics actively applies this factor to the descriptions and judgments based on its models as a mandatory factor that determines the character and essence of not only speech, but most importantly - the language itself. If, in the classical contrast between language and speech, all situations relate only to speech, and language is considered as a stable system without situations, then in the psycholinguistic approach, the complex and active situational factor, like the human factor, exists not only in speech, but also in language. . Finally, the third aspect is the experimental factor, which can be understood in practice, the nature of psycholinguistic research. Psycholinguistics is sometimes defined as the study of language and thought. The main goal of psycholinguistics is to identify the structures and processes underlying the human ability to speak and understand language. Psycholinguists are not necessarily interested in language interactions between people. They try to study the phenomena that take place inside the individual.

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general", but real people with real action memory, their age characteristics, personal experience, social role, etc. is implied. Psycholinguistics does not study speech as limited as F. de Saussure's concept. If the human factor is taken into account, it can be seen that the language in speech activity is a completely different "strange world" from the imagination of linguists. The distinction between well-functioning language and speech in the models of language developed by Saussure and his followers requires a serious revision in the psycholinguistic modeling of speech activity.

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