

## THE EMERGENCE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS, THE SCIENTISTS' SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS AND ITS CONNECTION WITH OTHER SCIENCES

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### **Abstract.**

*This article is composed of scientific sources about psycholinguistics scientists' scientific views, stages of development, main theoretical sources. At the same time, opinions about the connection with other sciences and fields were also mentioned. The scientific views of scientists on the processes of his speech, perception and formation of speech, their interconnection with the language system were studied and a reaction was given to them. It was studied how important the role of phonetic means is in the realization of psycholinguistics in oral speech.*

### **Key words**

*psychology, linguistics, language, discourse, pragmatics, concept, image, term, text, speech, pronunciation, science, segment and super segment tools, interpersonal relations.*

### **I. Introduction**

In today's fast-paced era, it is emphasized by scientists that linguistics can willingly enter into contact with other humanities or natural sciences. Due to the close connection of world linguistics with biology, sociology, psychology and linguistics, these scientific researches are the basis for the establishment of such directions as biolinguistics (this direction has not yet been formed in Uzbek linguistics), sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics. The lack of a clear definition for the concepts mentioned above did not prevent its effective use, on the contrary, in linguistics "language", "linguistic knowledge", "linguistic image", "linguistic representation of the world", "discourse", The essence of terms such as "pragmatics", "concept" was clarified on the basis of a number of studies<sup>10</sup>.

Language is a phenomenon that ensures human existence and social experience. In fact, someone engaged in language research is involuntarily engaged in self-knowledge, because the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic activity - its

<sup>10</sup> Маҳмудов Н. Оламнинг лисоний манзараси ва сўз ўзлаштириш // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2015. – №3. –Б. 3-12.

performer - is determined by the person and this person entering into social, interpersonal relations.

## II. Literature review

Today, an important aspect in world linguistics is the absorption and interaction of scientific information that is inextricably linked with various fields of human activity. As a result of the interaction of linguistics with a number of scientific fields in different periods, it became the basis for the emergence of new directions in world linguistics, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, mathematical linguistics, computer linguistics.

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS is a science that studies the formation of speech, as well as the processes of perception and formation of speech in the context of their interaction with the language system, which emerged from the synthesis of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech formation and examines them through psychological experiments. Research works show that psycholinguistics, which is close to linguistics in every way, is one of the new directions that is close to psychology with its investigation methods.

The term psycholinguistics was first used by the American psychologist J.R. Cantor in 1936 in his book "The Objective Psychology of Grammar". After Cantor's student N. G. Pronko published the article "Language and Psycholinguistics" in 1946, the term "Psycholinguistics" began to be widely used<sup>11</sup>.

## III. Analysis

Turning to the sources, the English psycholinguist, linguist P. Fress explained psycholinguistics as "the science of the relationship between our expressive and communicative needs and tools presented through language", Romanian psycholinguist and chairman of the International Organization of Applied Psycholinguistics 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, linguist A.A.Leontev's opinion: "Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the relationship between the language system and linguistic ability" and that its object is "a collection of speech events or speech situations" is a high value given to Psycholinguistics.

A.A. Leontev F.de Saussure's distinction between language and speech emphasizes that this distinction passes through two criteria: language (social) -

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<sup>11</sup> A. Primov, X. Qodirova- "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari" o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma, Urganch 2019

speech (individual) and language (abstract) - speech (concrete). -proves that it is difficult to combine the opposition 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, linguistic competence belongs to each individual. However, unlike speech, it is abstract. Linguistic competence is individual language, it is a bridge 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 says 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 intention of the speaker. 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.

Psycholinguistics has three main theoretical sources.

The first is the psychological direction in linguistics. Linguists of the past centuries wrote that language is a reflection of the activity of the people's spirit and culture. At the same time, they emphasized that language includes not only a physical, but also a mental component and therefore belongs to a person. Language is a condition for communication and regulation of human activity, it limits knowledge about the world and does not allow to fully understand another person.

#### **IV. Discussion**

One of the main theories in the history of psycholinguistics was the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (hypothesis of linguistic relativity). It was because of B. L. Whorf's active interest in the relationship between language and thought that this issue was actively raised and studied in the scientific world. The second source of psycholinguistics is the work of American structuralists and, first of all, N. Chomsky, which is based on the ability to make correct sentences.

A third source of psycholinguistics is the work of psychologists who have studied language and speech. In the works of L. S. Vygotsky, the organization of the process of speech production is interpreted as a sequence of activity stages (motivation - thought - inner word - implementation). The concept of L.V. Shcherba assumes the existence of linguistic material (texts), linguistic system (dictionaries and grammar) and linguistic activity (such as speaking and understanding speech). Soviet psycholinguistics was formed primarily as a theory of speech activity.

## V. Conclusion

**In conclusion**, it can be said that psycholinguistics can be called a new direction resulting from the intersection of psychology and linguistics. Because psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech formation, 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. Psycholinguistics develops directly in oral speech with the help of phonetic tools, that is, segmental and supersegmental tools.

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