

Language In Psycholinguistic Approaches Is Considered A Human Treasure

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Abstract

This thesis presents comprehensive information about the history of the emergence of psycholinguistics, its main existing concepts, as well as the methods of psycholinguistic analysis. The tasks of psycholinguistics include the application of fundamental psycholinguistic methods to study experimental material; the demonstration of the variety of factors and patterns identified by different authors; the emphasis on modern adaptations; and the justification of the chosen emphases.

Keywords: psycholinguistics, concept, methods of psycholinguistic analysis, adaptation, justification.

Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the processes of speech encoding and decoding, as well as their relationship with the linguistic personality. The problem area of psycholinguistics develops within linguistics, psychology, and physiology under the influence of situational factors. Natural language is the main form of reflecting our knowledge about the world, but with its help a person not only acquires, consolidates, and generalizes knowledge, but also transmits it to society in a processed form. In psycholinguistics, the main emphasis is placed on the analysis of cognitive language mechanisms of speech activity. Its relevance and timely study lie in the fact that psycholinguistics is regarded not only as the foundation of the theory of speech activity but also as one of the leading directions of psycholinguistic research. The goal of psycholinguistics is to provide a comprehensive understanding of its origin, the existing main concepts, and the methods of psycholinguistic analysis. The above determines specific tasks for future specialists: students are introduced to the most important and interesting trends, schools, theories, and works that have had a significant impact on the formation of psycholinguistics, shaped its modern appearance, and reflected the key views of past and contemporary psycholinguists; students become familiar with the most renowned researchers, their ideas, and perspectives; in order to outline the range of the most pressing problems of today, we turn to the achievements of modern science and indicate some possible ways of understanding and solving them.

This article analyzes various psycholinguistic concepts developed by such prominent scholars as A.A. Leontiev, I.N. Gorelov, A.R. Luria, A.A. Zalevskaya, V.P. Belyanin, N. Chomsky, J. Miller, and others. It presents important theoretical principles concerning three key issues and outlines the history of the emergence and development of the science of speech activity.

A list of tasks and exercises that can be used by students for independent work in the context of distance learning is discussed. For the section devoted to an in-depth study of psycholinguistics, a list of additional literature is provided.

Psycholinguistics (PL) (psycholinguistics; Psycholinguistik; psycholinguistique) is a science that studies the processes of speech production, as well as, on the one hand, the perception and formation of speech in connection with the language system, and on the other hand, the human personality.

Psycholinguistics as an independent science emerged in the 1950s and set as its goal the study of the correspondence between the processes and mechanisms of speech activity and the language system. It is characterized by the tendency to view language as a dynamic, moving, "working" system that ensures human speech activity (speech behavior). Its focus is directed not so much on linguistic units (sounds, words, sentences, texts) as on their psychological reality for the speaker, on their use in speech actions and in the comprehension

of words, as well as in language acquisition. Psycholinguistics develops models of an individual's speech activity and conducts their experimental verification.

From the perspective of psycholinguistics, special attention is paid to speech in conditions of certain disorders, in complex and non-standard situations arising for various reasons: child speech, speech with various pathologies, speech in a foreign language with insufficient knowledge, speech in a state of emotional arousal, everyday communication, jargons, local dialects—that is, communication using “non-standard” forms of language—as well as communication in artificial human-computer systems or under conditions of interference in communication channels.

Psycholinguistics combines both natural-scientific and social approaches. It is closely connected with neurolinguistics, cognitive psychology, cognitivism, computer science, the theory of and artificial intelligence, social psychology, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, and discourse analysis.

New sciences are emerging at the intersection of disciplines (ethnopsycholinguistics, social psycholinguistics, text psycholinguistics, and others).

In psycholinguistics, the questions once raised by W. von Humboldt, A. Schleicher, H. Steinthal, A.A. Potebnya, W. Wundt, A. Marty, K. Bühler, J. Dewey, S. Freud, C. Jung, J. Piaget, F. Kainz, G. Guillaume, I.P. Pavlov, L.S. Vygotsky, R.O. Jakobson, and A.N. Gvozdev are being reconsidered.

Among the issues addressed by psycholinguistics are: psycholinguistic units of speech perception, stages of speech production and comprehension, language learning (mainly foreign languages), speech education of preschool children and questions of speech therapy, the clinic of central brain speech disorders, diagnosis of nervous diseases based on speech control, problems of speech influence (agitation, mass media activities, advertising), aviation and space psychology, as well as linguistic aspects of forensic and criminal psychology, problems of organizing the internal human lexicon, issues of human-computer dialogue, automatic text and information processing, theories, and artificial intelligence.

The object of psycholinguistics is the totality of speech phenomena or speech situations, that is, a system of signs. As an example, one can refer to the category of valency. Valency is the ability of one element to combine with other elements. Semantic and syntactic valency are distinguished.

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