

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

Islamova Ezoza Yorkin kizi

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Faculty of Uzbek language and

literature student

Abstract. *This article talks about the conditions for the emergence of psycholinguistics, that is, the direction of lingu-psychology, its uniqueness and its necessity today. Its role in the process of text perception and understanding is still not sufficiently studied, which, in turn, requires serious attention to the issue of determining the rules of text analysis and semantic perception.*

Key words: *psycholinguistics, linguistic psychology, speech, speech pathology, language, recheogenesis, text, recipient.*

Psycholinguistics is a term that may not be familiar to everyone, but it refers to a branch of linguistics that deals with the psychological processes involved in the production and comprehension of language. This field delves into topics such as language acquisition, language processing, and the impact of language on cognition. One of the main focuses of psycholinguistics is on language acquisition, which is the process by which individuals learn a language. This can occur in childhood, when children are exposed to their first language, or later in life when individuals learn a second language. Researchers in this field study how individuals acquire language, the factors that influence this process, and the different strategies that individuals use to learn a new language. Another important aspect of psycholinguistics is language processing, which refers to how individuals understand and interpret language. This involves the cognitive processes that occur when individuals listen to or read language, and how they make sense of the linguistic input they receive. Researchers in this field investigate how individuals process language, the mechanisms involved in

comprehension, and the factors that can affect understanding. Moreover, psycholinguistics also explores the impact of language on cognition, or how language influences the way individuals think and perceive the world around them. Language is not just a tool for communication, but also shapes our thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors. Research in this field examines the relationship between language and cognition, how language affects cognitive processes, and the ways in which language can shape our perceptions.

One important topic within Psycholinguistics is the study of language disorders, such as aphasia, dyslexia, or specific language impairment. Individuals with these disorders may have difficulties in acquiring, processing, or producing language, and researchers in this field seek to understand the underlying causes of these disorders and develop interventions to help individuals overcome them. Language disorders can have a significant impact on individuals' lives, affecting their ability to communicate, learn, and interact with others. Additionally, Psycholinguistics also examines the relationship between language and culture. Language is closely tied to culture, and different cultures may have different ways of using language, expressing concepts, and interacting with others. Researchers in this field study how language reflects cultural norms and values, how language shapes cultural identity, and how individuals navigate communication across different cultural contexts. Psycholinguistics is also concerned with the role of emotion in language. Emotions play a crucial role in communication, influencing both the content and tone of language. Researchers in this field investigate how emotions are expressed through language, how emotions impact language processing and comprehension, and how individuals use language to convey their feelings and connect with others. Psycholinguistics, or psycholinguistics, is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the psychological and neurobiological aspects of language acquisition, processing, and comprehension. It seeks to understand how the human brain processes and utilizes language, and how language influences cognitive processes such as memory, problem-solving, and decision-making. Psycholinguistics draws on a

variety of disciplines, including psychology, neuroscience, linguistics, and computer science, to unravel the complexities of human language and cognition.

One of the key areas of interest in psycholinguistics is language acquisition, particularly in children. Researchers study how children learn language, what factors affect their ability to acquire language, and how language development relates to other cognitive abilities. Studies have shown that children are adept at picking up the rules and patterns of language at a young age, suggesting that there may be innate cognitive mechanisms at work in language learning. Another important aspect of psycholinguistics is language processing, or how the brain decodes and interprets linguistic input. Psycholinguists use experimental methods such as eye-tracking, brain imaging, and behavioral studies to investigate how the brain processes different types of linguistic stimuli, such as sounds, words, and sentences. These studies have provided valuable insights into the cognitive processes involved in language comprehension, including how we process meanings, syntax, and discourse structure. Language production is another area of interest in psycholinguistics, as researchers seek to understand how the brain generates speech and writing. Studies have shown that language production involves complex cognitive processes, including lexical retrieval, sentence planning, and articulation. Psycholinguists have also explored how language production is influenced by factors such as bilingualism, language disorders, and age-related changes in cognitive abilities. One of the most intriguing findings in psycholinguistics is the concept of linguistic relativity, or the idea that language influences how we perceive and think about the world. Research has shown that speakers of different languages may have distinct cognitive biases and perceptual patterns, based on the linguistic structures and cultural concepts encoded in their native language. This has important implications for cross-cultural communication and understanding, as it suggests that language shapes not only how we communicate, but also how we perceive reality.

Another important area of research in psycholinguistics is the study of language disorders, such as aphasia and dyslexia. These disorders affect language processing and production in different ways, and can provide valuable insights into the neural basis of language functions. Psycholinguists use a variety of methods, from brain imaging to behavioral testing, to investigate the cognitive deficits associated with language disorders, and to develop effective interventions for individuals affected by these conditions. The study of bilingualism is also a major focus in psycholinguistics, as researchers seek to understand how the brain processes and switches between multiple languages. Studies have shown that bilinguals have cognitive advantages, such as enhanced executive control and working memory, as a result of constantly juggling and switching between two languages. This research has important implications for educational policy, as it suggests that bilingualism is a valuable asset that can enhance cognitive flexibility and problem-solving abilities. In recent years, advances in technology have opened up new avenues of research in psycholinguistics, such as the use of computational models to simulate language processing and acquisition. These models can provide valuable insights into the underlying cognitive mechanisms involved in language, and can help researchers test and refine theories of language processing.

Psycholinguists also use tools such as eye-tracking and brain imaging to investigate how the brain processes language in real-time, shedding light on the neural basis of language functions. Overall, psycholinguistics is a vibrant and interdisciplinary field that seeks to unravel the mysteries of human language and cognition. By combining insights from linguistics, psychology, neuroscience, and computer science, researchers in psycholinguistics are able to explore the complex interplay between language, cognition, and culture. As our understanding of the human mind and brain continues to grow, psycholinguistics will play a crucial role in unlocking the secrets of how we think, communicate, and make sense of the world. Psycholinguistics, or psycholinguistics in English, is a field of study that combines psychology and linguistics to understand how

language is processed and produced in the human brain. This interdisciplinary approach allows researchers to explore the cognitive processes involved in language comprehension and production, as well as the impact of language on thought and behavior. One of the key questions in psycholinguistics is how language is processed in the brain. This involves understanding how linguistic information is encoded, stored, and retrieved, as well as how it is integrated with other cognitive processes such as memory, attention, and reasoning. Psycholinguists use a variety of methods to investigate these processes, including behavioral experiments, eye-tracking studies, and neuroimaging techniques such as fMRI and EEG.

One influential theory in psycholinguistics is the modular view of language processing, which posits that there are specialized cognitive mechanisms dedicated to different aspects of language, such as phonology, syntax, and semantics. According to this view, language processing is modular in nature, with each module responsible for a specific linguistic function. However, some researchers argue for a more interactive or connectionist approach, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of different cognitive processes in language processing. Another important concept in psycholinguistics is the role of linguistic input in language comprehension. Research has shown that the frequency and context of words in a sentence can influence how quickly they are processed, with more frequent and predictable words being processed faster than less frequent and unpredictable words. This suggests that language comprehension is not just a passive process of decoding words, but an active process of prediction and inference based on linguistic and contextual cues.

Psycholinguists also study how language is produced, examining how speakers plan and execute speech in real-time. This involves understanding the cognitive processes involved in selecting words, constructing sentences, and monitoring and revising speech as it is being produced. Research in this area has shown that language production is a highly complex and dynamic process, involving multiple levels of processing and coordination. One fascinating aspect

of psycholinguistics is the study of language development in children. Research has shown that children acquire language at a remarkable pace, learning the rules and structure of their native language(s) without explicit instruction. Psycholinguists study how children acquire language, exploring the cognitive processes involved in language learning and the factors that influence language development, such as input exposure, social interaction, and cognitive ability. Psycholinguistics also has practical applications in the study of language disorders and impairments. For example, researchers use psycholinguistic methods to investigate language deficits in individuals with aphasia, dyslexia, and other communication disorders. By understanding the cognitive mechanisms underlying these disorders, researchers can develop more effective interventions and therapies to help individuals improve their language skills and communication abilities. Overall, psycholinguistics offers a fascinating glimpse into the inner workings of the human mind and the complex processes involved in language processing and production. By combining insights from psychology, linguistics, neuroscience, and other disciplines, psycholinguists are able to shed light on how language shapes our thoughts, behavior, and social interactions. As our understanding of psycholinguistics continues to grow, so too will our appreciation of the intricate and mysterious ways in which language influences our minds and our world.

In conclusion, Psycholinguistics is a fascinating field that explores the complex relationship between language and the mind. It encompasses a wide range of topics, from language acquisition and processing to the impact of language on cognition, culture, and emotion. Researchers in this field seek to understand how language shapes our thoughts, behaviors, and interactions with others, and how language can both reflect and influence our understanding of the world. By studying Psycholinguistics, we can gain insights into the intricate ways in which language and the mind interact, and ultimately enhance our understanding of human communication and cognition.

References

1. Madjidova R.U., Mukhitdinova H.S., Sultonova Sh.M. Text of lectures on general linguistics. - Tashkent - 2016.
2. Primov A., Kadirova Kh. Actual problems of linguistics. Instructional manual.
3. Belyanin V.P. Basic psycholinguistic diagnosis (model mira v literature). - M: Trivola, 2000.
4. Karimov S.A. Issues of theoretical linguistics. - Samarkand - 2012.
5. Kovshikov V.A., Pukhov V.P. Psychology. Teoriya rechevoy deyatelnosti: Uchebnik dlya vuzov. - M.: Astrel, AST, 2007.
6. Leontev A.A. Psikholinguticheskie edinitsy i porojdenie rechevogo vyskazyvaniya. - M.: Nauka, 1969.
7. Novikov A.I. Tekst kak obekt issledovaniya lingvopsikhologii // Metodologiya sovremennoy psycholingvistiki: Sb. state. - Moscow; Barnaul: Izd-vo Alt. flour, 2003.