

CONCERNING PSYCHOLINGUISTIC UNITS

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ABSTRACT

Means of communication or a set of conditional signs with social meaning, but also an expression that reflects a person, his inner world, behavior, whole activity, in short, a complete human image. The structure of the psycholinguistic unit is specified. It is well known that each field of science has an object of study, and this boundary is additionally refined with the help of its units and the meanings of the same units. To comment on the question of psycholinguistic units, it is first necessary to clearly define their boundaries with linguistic units. It should be noted that linguistic units are divided into linguistic and speech.

KEYWORDS: *Social Meaning, Means Of Communication, Cognitive Linguistics, Stereotypes, Contradictions, Lifestyle, Social Perception, Social Attitudes.*

INTRODUCTION

It's known that language is not only a means of communication or a set of conditional signs with social meaning, but also an expression that reflects a person, his inner world, behavior, whole activity, in short, a complete human image.

The results of a number of researches in the field of linguistics prove that language and its development is closely connected with the person who is its user and creator and his mind, with the thoughts going on in his consciousness.

Therefore, today, along with the fields of pure linguistics, there is a great need to study its aspects that are inextricably linked with other disciplines. Examples of such fields are psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, ethno-linguistics, discourse analysis theory, and cognitive linguistics. In particular, psycholinguistics is a field aimed at the harmonious study of phenomena related to the sciences of linguistics and psychology, and is one of the new directions in linguistics.

The existing literature in the field shows that the introduction of the term psycholinguistics to the world of science began in the middle of the twentieth century with the research of the American psychologist N. Pronko, and his work as a truly scientific field began with a seminar in Blumintong with a group of psychologists and linguists.

But in fact, the question of the relation of language to the person and his characteristics has been studied in linguistics since time immemorial. In this case, the German linguists V. von Humboldt and his student G. Steintal have a significant place in their scientific activity. [1]

Both of them in their works try to explain the development of language, the reason for human speech activity and its features, and ultimately express their views on psycholinguistics. [2]

While Humboldt's views on the philosophy of language supported Steinal's views on "folk spirit" and "folk psychology" in psycholinguistics, the Russian scientist A.A. became the basis of his theory of existence. [3] This is the direction of psycholinguistics as a field of study of concepts and phenomena, expressed by the term association between linguistic units. Although some of the views in the listed scientific studies are not named from the point of view of psycholinguistics and related concepts, they reflect the content of questions related to this area. But this provides answers to all the industry's questions, it cannot be concluded that they have been resolved clearly and unambiguously. In our opinion, there are many problems in this area awaiting study. The structure of the psycholinguistic unit is specified. It is well known that each field of science has an object of study, and this boundary is additionally refined with the help of its units and the meanings of the same units. Units of a field of science, in a sense, provide an overview of the object of study, the boundaries and breadth of this field. In addition, with the correct definition of units, differences from other directions, their specific aspects are determined. As for linguistic units, this scientific paradigm is interspersed with phonetic-phonological, lexical, morphemic, morphological and syntactic terms.

In most of the theoretical literature, the semantic structure and formal structure of these linguistic units have been shown as a basis for research. However, the psycholinguistic features, manifested by different shades in different contexts, expressed in the semantic structure of the linguistic unit, were not taken into account and were not separated.

In the case of psycholinguistic units, it should be noted that the group of psycholinguists is determined to clarify this issue. This question has been the subject of interesting discussions among scholars since the earliest days of work in the field of psycholinguistics. The first important scientific source, in collaboration with C.E. Osgood and T.A. Sebeok, which is a prelude to the emergence of psycholinguistics, also pays special attention to the problem of units. One of the seven chapters of the book is devoted to psycholinguistic units. [4] It should also be noted that the issue of psycholinguistic units was not clarified in the listed theoretical literature and in works created in subsequent periods. [5]

To comment on the question of psycholinguistic units, it is first necessary to clearly define their boundaries with linguistic units. It should be noted that linguistic units are divided into linguistic and speech. When studying a question, it is important to make a deep distinction between the two main levels that make up linguistics - language and speech units. In this regard, F. de Saussure's views on the dichotomy of language and speech serve as important background information.

In his lectures, Saussure described the combination of language and speech as opposed to the following characteristics: sociality - individuality, abstraction - clarity, passivity - activity, mental - physical, possibility (latent) - realization, virtual - actual, etc. [6]

In particular, the opinion that language is an entity, a speech process, or that language is abstract, that speech is a concrete phenomenon, or that language is limited and speech is not limited, is an important basis for distinguishing the psychological or social characteristics of language. units. Socio-psychological phenomena include communication, behavior, social thinking and mood, community, stratification, that is, the processes of dividing society into different layers, stereotypes, contradictions, lifestyle, social perception, social attitudes and personality traits (defects) manifested in various social situations, psychological image, attitude to norms, etc. "

Consequently, while linguistic units serve to name objects in the universe, the activation of a sign in consciousness with the help of a linguistic unit to express the intended goal in the process of speech creates psycholinguistic signs in them. Psycholinguistic tools are closely related to the human mind. The use of these tools in the process of speech will be based on the general views of people on the nature of objects and events in the objective world, as well as on their different attitudes. These forms of relationships are expressed using linguistic, paralinguistic, extralinguistic means. These forms of relationships are expressed using linguistic, paralinguistic, extralinguistic means. Their form of expression has an individual value. It is the presence of individual relationships that determines the way of speech. The speech image is reflected in the pragmatics of linguistic units.

In short, linguistic units go through a stage of re-expression of content and attitudes in the process of application in the structure of speech. In doing so, there will be a re-loaded new content related to the existing situation, while preserving the overall social meaning of the linguistic unit. In this sense, speech is directly related to the range of means of expressing personality traits, and the means used in the speech process are related to the structure of linguopsychological units.

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