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PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE AND ITS ROLE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsiya. The article considers psycholinguistics as an interdisciplinary field of scientific knowledge that studies the relationship between language, thinking, and human mental processes. The main directions of psycholinguistic research, the mechanisms of speech activity, the processes of speech generation and perception, as well as the problems of language acquisition are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the practical significance of psycholinguistics in education, medicine and modern technologies.

Keywords: speech activity, language and thinking, speech perception, language acquisition.

Language is one of the most important means of human communication and thinking. It serves not only as a tool for transmitting information, but also as a form of reflecting objective reality in human consciousness. Language learning is impossible without taking into account the mental processes underlying speech activity. In this context, psycholinguistics, a science located at the intersection of linguistics and psychology, is of particular importance. In a modern society characterized by the active development of technology, globalization and intensive communication, there is an increasing interest in studying the mechanisms of speech activity. Psycholinguistics allows for a deeper understanding of the processes of speech generation, perception and understanding, which makes it an important and sought-after scientific discipline. The purpose of this article is to consider the main problems and trends of modern psycholinguistics, as well as to determine its role in the development of linguistics.

Initially, psycholinguistic research focused on the study of perception and understanding of speech. Later, the subject of the study expanded to include the processes of speech generation, language acquisition, and the neuropsychological foundations of speech activity. Currently, psycholinguistics is actively developing, relying on the achievements of cognitive science and neuro-linguistics.

One of the key problems of psycholinguistics is the question of the relationship between language and thinking. For a long time, there has been a debate in science about whether language determines thinking or, conversely, thinking precedes language. Modern research shows that language and thinking are interrelated and interdependent. Language influences the formation of cognitive structures, and thinking, in turn, contributes to the development and change of linguistic means. Thus, psycholinguistics considers language as a tool of thinking and at the same time as its result.

Speech activity is a complex mental process that includes several stages: motivation, planning, language coding, and control. Each of these stages is associated with specific mental functions such as memory, attention, and



imagination. The process of speech generation begins with the formation of a communicative intention, after which the choice of linguistic means for its implementation takes place. The psycholinguistic analysis of speech errors makes it possible to identify patterns of functioning of the language system in human consciousness.

Speech perception is no less complex process than its generation. It includes recognizing audio or graphic signals, correlating them with linguistic units, and interpreting the meaning of an utterance. Understanding speech depends on context, previous experience, and individual personality traits. Psycholinguistic research shows that the process of understanding is active and involves constant forecasting and interpretation of information.

The problem of language acquisition occupies a central place in psycholinguistics. Of particular interest is the process of mastering a native language in childhood. Children learn a language in a short time, without having a conscious knowledge of grammatical rules.

Modern psycholinguistics faces a number of unresolved problems related to the modeling of speech processes and the study of neural mechanisms of language. Despite significant achievements, many aspects of speech activity remain insufficiently studied. The prospects for the development of psycholinguistics are associated with an interdisciplinary approach and integration with neuroscience, cognitive psychology and information technology. This opens up new opportunities for a deeper understanding of the nature of language.

Thus, psycholinguistics is an important and promising field of modern linguistics. It allows us to study language in close connection with human mental processes and makes a significant contribution to the development of theory and practice of linguistic communication. In modern society, the importance of psycholinguistics continues to increase.

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