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ABOUT THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY

Abstract: This article discusses the emergence of the disciplines of linguopsychology and psycholinguistics as a result of the interaction of linguistics and psychology, their objects of study, their essence. Different aspects of psycholinguistics and lingvopsychology from psychology and linguistics are shown.

Key words: psychology, linguistics, psycholinguistics, lingvopsychology, speech act, verbal communication, nonverbal communication, metaphor, synegdoxa, semantics.

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Introduction

Psychology is the science of mental phenomena, and it is one of the scientific disciplines that deals with human emotions and desires, interests and needs, abilities and capabilities. When it comes to the fields of science and the objects of research they study, of course, it is necessary to consider other scientific problems that are relevant to the field of psychology and are related to its object. In particular, since the problems of psychology are related to human interests, the analysis of linguistic phenomena can be added to the list of psychological research, given that the essence of these issues is expressed through human language. In this case, the source of study for both sciences should be the language that reflects the human psyche and thinking. People enter into a psychological relationship with each other in the process of verbal and nonverbal communication. They interact with each other through linguistic and non-linguistic means of communication. The essence of mental processes in relation to speech acts between the speaker and the listener is revealed. These raise language and psychological issues, both from a psychological and linguistic point of view. The result is an object of research in the combination of the two disciplines, in which psychological scientific paradigms begin to serve to explain language

problems as well. At the same time, linguistic scientific paradigms help solve problems related to psychology. Both the science of psychology and the science of linguistics try to explain how the object of existence and its name are interconnected in the human mind. Names and rules that exist in the human mind also apply to other objects and events because they have similar features in different contexts, "renaming" them. This indicates an expansion of word meaning based on the original meaning in the semantic structure of the word. This is why phenomena related to the migration of metaphors, synecdoche and other word meanings occur in language. The emergence of such linguistic phenomena in language is associated with the phenomena of associating the world and its elements in people's memory. Concepts such as memory, comprehension, association as psychological elements are the basis for the formation of linguistic phenomena. If a person does not feel the objective world, does not form an image of things and events in the world in memory, does not perceive them in the mind, then he does not think. Not thinking, not perceiving, not feeling, not seeing the world in the mind, indicates that the psychological components that are the root of the human psyche do not work. If a person does not have a psychological component

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and its elements, if human speech is not controlled by the mind, the logic of spoken speech or language cannot reflect the content of the objective world. Therefore, drawing scientific conclusions about psycholinguistic problems based on the analysis of linguistic units, first psychologically and then linguistically, leads to the correct solution of problems. Based on the above considerations, it is proved that the science of lingvopsychology or psycholinguistics came into being.

The main part

Although interest in psycholinguistics arose in science in the mid-nineteenth century, psychologists, linguists, logicians, and in some cases semiotics have also dealt with it at various times. At all times, all experts in the field of psycholinguistics have analyzed the problems of this science from their own perspectives. That is, psychologists [6] try to analyze psychologically problems from the psychological point of view, linguists from the linguistic point of view, logicians [5, 17-33] from the logical point of view, and semiotics from the point of view of character and its features. That is why psycholinguistics has not yet had its own specific object of research and the content of specific problems. This view is also emphasized by A.Akishina [1, 40]. It is possible to observe that in all scientific works devoted to psycholinguistics these ideas are also emphasized [4].

The science of psycholinguistics is concerned with the content of information expressed in the structure of linguistic units. The subject of speech described through human language is analyzed on the basis of mental laws. The analysis material consists of linguistic facts. In the content of information expressed through linguistic means, that is, in linguistic forms, the meanings related to human psychology are analyzed. Therefore, in order to understand language processes, it is also necessary to know the mental laws. Usually when people enter into a verbal conversation, they first listen to each other's psychology. Human language, speech, imagination, perception are so strong and responsive that they quickly assimilate the psychology of the speaker from the content of self-directed expression. That is why in a person's speech his psyche is quickly visible. Linguopsychology, as a related field of psycholinguistics, implements psychological phenomena through the analysis of linguistic facts. The concepts of student, teacher psychology are analyzed through their speech.

The science of psycholinguistics as a new scientific paradigm raises the following problems: the study of the elementary mechanism of human speech

behavior. For example, the creation and perception of the phonetic side of speech¹, as well as the study of the semantic side of speech and other lingvopsychological problems. The concept of human speech behavior is not a process that arises suddenly. From the time of the formation of language in man, the concept of verbal behavior also begins to take shape. They are formed on the basis of national traditions, life experience, interpersonal relationships. This means that parental, supervisory, and adult communication is based on national traditions. This is why psychological phenomena and processes are primary in relation to speech.

There is no denying that the teachings of language psychology and folk psychology originated on this basis.

The concepts of language psychology and folk psychology are related to science by the names of G. Steinthal, M. Latsarus, Wundt, Cassirer, F. G. Fink^[1, 41].

In any language, the psyche of that nation is reflected, the psychology of that nation is conspicuous. Therefore, the linguist AA Akishina emphasizes that there have been attempts to classify world languages according to their psychological characteristics. For example, the German linguist F.G. Fink proposed to classify languages according to 4 temperament types [1, 41]. In our opinion, when it comes to the direction of psycholinguistics, its problems, we should not confuse unrelated issues. The problems of the classification of languages with the problems of psycholinguistics belong to a completely different field. In our view, F.G. Fink's characterization of the 4 types of temperament is not a principled basis for the classification of languages. It is necessary to change the direction of the new idea. If the 4 types of human temperament are analyzed on the basis of his speech, the range of problems of psycholinguistics or lingvopsychology expands. Therefore, it is expedient to include such terms as lingvotemperamentation, lingvoxoleric, lingvosangvinic, lingvomelancholic, lingvoflegmatic in the terminology of psycholinguistics. It is in this direction that the study of individual psychosociolinguistic features creates new scientific paradigms in science.

The concept of scientific paradigm is unique to all disciplines. While the psychological paradigm is the essence of theories related to the views of pure scientific psychology, the scientific paradigms related to the theories of pure scientific linguistics also serve to express the essence of the views in their field. Each science specialist forms new scientific concepts based on the knowledge and skills within their field. However, all sciences have problems of such a complex scientific paradigm that they cannot be

¹ See L.A. Chistovich, N.I. Jinkin's work on the subject.

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solved by rules within a single discipline. In addressing such issues, an approach from the perspective of two or more disciplines would be appropriate. In this sense, there are problems in the structure of psychological concepts, imagination, views and theories that can be solved in collaboration with other disciplines. Both the object and the subject of research in the science of psychology are the individual and his or her individual psychological characteristics. However, the individual characteristics of any person are mainly reflected in his attitude to others, in his activities. Such an attitude arises through verbal and nonverbal means. Through these means, individuals interact and interact with each other in one way or another. Therefore, given that the human attitude is formed by means of speech, gesture, kinetics and phonation, it is possible to argue that the problems of linguistics should be added to the problems of scientific psychology. Since the research issues of the two disciplines are united at one point, approaching the issue from the perspective of both disciplines will help to draw clear conclusions in solving scientific problems. In addition, the emergence of new directions and areas as the latest achievements of science in all disciplines is accelerating the process of integration.

Based on the above, it can be acknowledged that new scientific directions are emerging in the sciences of psychology and linguistics, as well as in all fields of science. In this sense, taking into account psychological concepts as well as linguistic issues, it is useful to conduct research or, conversely, to take into account linguistic concepts as well as psychological issues.

Psycholinguistics is not considered as a part of linguistics and psychology, it is a separate, integrated science, which defines an independent branch of the subject of linguistics and psychology as language and its psychological phenomenon.

It is important to remember that language is a system. With this feature, it performs communicative, accumulative and expressive functions among all mankind. Problems related to such language-specific tasks cannot be studied from a scientific point of view alone. Therefore, a new scientific direction has already been formed in the field of psychology and linguistics. This scientific direction is called psycholinguistics in science. Some theories have been developed that explain the initial concepts and views on the science of psycholinguistics. A specialist in the science of psycholinguistics is characterized by an excellent knowledge of the theories of both sciences. One such psycholinguist is A.A. Leontev.

It is recognized that the object of study of psycholinguistics is all speech events or speech situations. Therefore, such issues need to be studied on the basis of a combination of the two disciplines. The essence of the new scientific paradigm is the formation of the theory of psycholinguistic units

based on the generality of linguistic units and psychological units, taking into account psychological and linguistic concepts. New methods and methodologies should also be taken into account in the study of psycholinguistic units. Psycholinguistic methods are directly based on the methods of psychological science and cover, first of all, experimental methods. In addition, observation and self-monitoring methods should always be used. Methods related to linguistics are also useful in researching new science problems. In particular, the study of linguistic units is carried out through associative analysis, in the language of Ferdinand de Saussure, as long as there is no association, neither psychological analysis nor linguistic analysis can be carried out. In the field of psycholinguistics, the analysis of language and speech phenomena using experimental methods is the basis for drawing excellent scientific conclusions.

Experimental methods are the most objective traditional experimental method and are fundamental in the conduct of research in the field of psycholinguistics. Various associative methods are also used. When each method is used, the problem of processing and generalizing the results arises. The conclusions developed to arrive at reliable results will require comparative analysis. Comparative analysis is based on the similarity and contrast of one character from the past to another character formed in the future, which forms a new unit in human memory called imagination. In order for imagination to be formed, an individual must have associative perception. It is under the influence of these concepts that verbal and nonverbal means arise. A new science called psycholinguistics, on the other hand, depends on the formation of the formed speech in a person's memory by perception, imagination, and sign. Apparently, the notion of comparison itself goes back to the semiological units associated with cognition. The fundamental scientific basis of psycholinguistic units stems from theories of semiotics. Therefore, the strength of the applied research method, for example, it is very reasonable that LV Saharniy states that "... it is necessary to apply different experimental methods and compare the results obtained".

It is known that the technology of applying the method of experiments in psycholinguistics, which is related to the science of linguistics, was developed by L.V. Shcherba. Because he was one of the first in linguistics and one of the main scientists who advanced the idea of psychology in defining the subject and essence of science. His views included the idea of limiting the use of linguistic and psycholinguistic methods in order to take into account how the module was examined. In research technology, it has been recognized that if the module is language-specific, linguistic experiments, if there are language possibilities or speech activity, then

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psycholinguistic experiments should be applied. L.V. Shcherba's methodology of psycholinguistic research also includes formative experiments, which study not only the possibilities of language, but also the phenomena associated with the process of language formation.

Conclusion

Thus, psycholinguistics must be recognized as a new direction, a subject that is subject to the objective laws of several disciplines, a new discipline that studies perception, imagination, reasoning, etc., which form the basis of linguistic units based on the theories of several disciplines. It is characterized by speech processes, as well as the

study of speech perception, formation, and aspects and attitudes related to language. It is distinguished by its relevance to linguistics on the subject of psycholinguistics, psychology on research methods. From the point of view of psycholinguistics, language studies the situations, events and processes that take place in the inner world of a person who speaks, listens, writes and reads. Thus, psycholinguistics deals not with "dead" or "artificial" languages, but with languages with a natural, living social basis. It therefore explores features related to language, speech, communication, and cognitive processes. All this determines the practical nature of the science of psycholinguistics.

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