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IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 05 Volume: 97

Published: 27.05.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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ASSOCIATIVE FIELDS OF THE COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUS

Abstract: *The problems of associative fields forming have been in the central place in the research of the linguists since the last century. The present article is devoted to revealing the matter of forming the collective and individual associative fields in Uzbek linguistics. The aim is to show the difference between the types of associative fields and the ways of forming them. The methods of free associative experiment and chain associative experiment have been used with participation of 80 respondents, in particular Uzbek language speakers. As the words-stimuli 160 lexemes with the archiseme “art” were given to the respondents. The results of the experiments have shown the differences between the two methods and forming the individual and standard association. The standard associations are enlisted into the associative dictionary under the archiseme “Art”.*

Key words: *associative field, associations, word-stimulus, word-reaction, method, free associations, chain association, nucleus, periphery, respondent, individual, collective, art, experiment.*

Language: English

Citation: Khoshimova, N. A. (2021). Associative fields of the collective and individual conscious. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (97), 436-439.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-97-73> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.05.97.73>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

This study focused on the types of associative fields, mainly the collective and individual.

In the scientific literature, the concept of the associative field is distinguished by its belonging to an individual person or to the group of people. Associative fields are characterized by the most common associative reactions. It is known that each associative field consists of a nucleus, peripherals at different distances, and rare, occasional reactions, which are distinguished by their individuality and, in some cases, their specificity. In the experiment using the method of free associations the community associative field units are manifested. The experiment conducted by the method of the free associations is a major source in demonstrating the mental equivalents of semantic fields and in uncovering the connections that exist in the minds of language speakers. In describing the meaning of a word, the results of the associative experiment are as important as explanatory dictionaries. The connection between the psychological basis of the association and the

semantic components of a word meaning is evident in associative experiments [5].

Along with the experiment of the free associations, the chain associative experiment also has a special place in the study. In doing so, we examined the individual associative field of the individual.

The main part

The associative field does not stand the same, because it is constantly changing, reshaping and replenishing due to the perceptual-cognitive-affective experience accumulated by the person. A number of scholars have expressed their views on this and have tried to scientifically substantiate the variability of the associative field. In particular, A.I. Navalikhina evaluates it as a separate system, emphasizing that the associative field has emergent that is, evolving and constantly changing features. The individual fields of different individuals are so subjective that it is impossible for two identical associative fields to emerge [9]. According to L.N. Churilina, even within one language, there is no similar individual thinking,

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which repeats the associative reactions [2]. A.I. Navalikhina examines the issues of the associative field from a psycholinguistic point of view and describes the mental dictionary of the person not as a passive resource, but as a constantly changing dynamic functional system [9]. This means that a person's individual lexicon is constantly changing and enriched by the addition of new words. This is due to personal experience, and each person's individual lexicon is formed regularly throughout his or her life.

According to A. Combs, consciousness is a constantly changing process that is defined separately for each individual. A person's mood, memories can affect the mind [7]. In associative experiments, an individual's consciousness is expressed, and in the process of experiment, the person's perceptions emerge accumulated through life experiences. Therefore, the associative field is always changing, dynamic in nature, and is characterized by the fact that as a person's life experience increases, the word-reactions to the word-stimulus change.

The elements of the individual associative field represent the complete set of word-reactions to the word-stimulus, and determine the psychological meaning of the word as belonging to the individual. The individual associative field forms a complex system of individual lexicon, covering the past, present, and future. While the words in a person's individual lexicon is related to the past and present experiences, the future experiences determine the change in the word structure in a person's lexicon and the addition of new words. The associative field therefore gives rise to the synchronous motion of the three times [9]. It can be seen that the associative field has several properties and differs from the semantic field by its constant changeability. Thus, the associative field of a word-stimulus represents the total set of words-reaction.

Associative fields can be different in their types. V.P. Abramov distinguished the following types of the associative fields as general and individual; permanent and temporary; simple and complex; artificial and natural; scientifically based and simple; mandatory and voluntary. The above species are related to each other, and generalizations can be observed between some of them. For example, it is observed that the collective fields are general, but also permanent, natural and mandatory. Individual fields, on the other hand, are temporary, voluntary, in which the associative individual fields are not always the same and changeable, the change of word meanings is formed on the basis of social and communicative relations of language owners [1].

The present paper deals in the study of emergence of the two types of the associative fields as collective and individual. In order to reveal the emergence of the associative fields we used the methods of free association and the method of chain association. Of course, we did not suggest our own

methods, as the methods for defining associative fields have been already elaborated. Our aim is to find out which method can reveal the essence of the collective and individual associative fields.

The first experiment was conducted by the use of the method of free associations. This method is used in the fields of psychology, linguistics and psychiatry in solving theoretical and practical problems due to its simplicity and ease. R. Gottsdanker points out that the use of a simple method in the experimental process leads to the positive results, because the more complex the experiment, the more artificial the results, the more uncertainty is introduced into the work, the more ambiguous answers appear outside the given task [4]. Researchers point out that not only the socio-biological and psychological state of the respondents, but also the location of the experiment, the number of subjects, the weather and other similar external conditions should be taken into account. However, in this experiment, only internal factors, i.e. the individual, were considered and external factors were not taken into account.

Students of the Faculty of Philology and Foreign Languages of Fergana State University and people of different ages, profession from outside were selected for the experiments. The total number of participants was 80, all of whom spoke Uzbek.

The students involved to participate in the experiment were given a list of archetypal words for "art" and were asked to write imaginary associations using these words. The total number of words was 160, and they consisted of verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs. They were then given 5 seconds to write the associations after each word as they read the words. Some researchers recommend that the experiment should not exceed 20-30 words. However, the main goal was a thorough analysis of the "art" archetypal lexemes; a list of the most frequently used words in the Uzbek language. This process can be observed in the research of E.I. Goroshko and T.A. Yershova [3; 11]. We consider this process to be the most convenient in conducting the experiment, so we also relied on this method of the researcher.

In this experiment, the respondents were advised to respond to the given word with only one word that came to mind. Through this experience, it was possible to observe the verbal connections of the collective associative field. The core layer of the associative fields of archetypal lexemes of the Uzbek language "art" was formed by the most repeated words. The results of this experiment show the formed collective associative field of the speakers of Uzbek language and the associative dictionary under the archeseme of "art".

The second associative experiment also focused on the individuality of associations, how individual responses are formed, and the study of factors influencing them. The chain associative experiment was used to express the characteristics of individual

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associations. However, some researchers, as A.A.Leontev and Yu.N. Karaulov, accept this method as a type of the free associative method. The respondents were asked to write down any words that came to mind that corresponded to the words given. They completed the task given within their imagination. 10 people took part in the experiment. The experiment was called a chain associative experiment because it involved not only the reactions of the motivational word, but also the reactions to a series of words besides the word-stimulus.

This experiment reflects the characteristics of the individual associative field. Based on the results of the experiments, we tried to distinguish between individual and collective associative field characteristics in the study. While we differentiated between individual and collective associative fields, we shaped the individual associative field according to the chain associative experience. After the participants in the experiment were given a word-stimulus, we placed the words related to that word in the associative field.

It is obvious that factors such as personal experience and age play an important role in the formation of associations. As an individual's personal experience increases, so do associative field reactions. The associative field expands elastically. The collective associative field is formed by summing up the reactions of those who participated in the experiment of the free associations. We placed a large number of repeated reactions in the associative field nucleus, moderately repeated words in the field base, and single reactions in the field periphery. Because the individual associative field is the field of a single person, there will not be the repeated words-reactions. Therefore, we used a logical approach to defining the nucleus and periphery of the individual associative field and tried to express it using the concepts of metadenotate and metadesignat, suggested by Yu.N.Karaulov[6].

The concepts of metadenotate and metadesignat show that the associative connections in the field are interconnected in content. We placed strong associative connections between the word-stimulus and the word-reaction at the core and base of the field and unproven, random associative reactions at the periphery of the field. These unproven and random associations are the weak ones. As strong and weak

associations, we meant associative reactions that can and cannot be linked to the meaning of the suggested word-stimulus. It is difficult to relate weak reactions to the core of the field on the basis of semantic connections, and we can only interpret them on the basis of phenomena of inner excitement, affect or ambiguity, and homonymy. However, it can be said that the placement of individual field lexemes in field layers in this way does not fully reflect the consciousness and thinking process of the people being examined.

D. Lutfullaeva emphasizes that associative dictionaries express the attitude of language speakers to national and cultural values and their relevance to the science of cultural studies [8]. The scientist conducted research on the structure and formation of the associative field, indicating the amount of word-reactions given to the word-stimuli "cradle" and "school". In her experiment, the number of respondents was 22, with 281 associative reactions per word. Thus, the researcher included more than 10 associations of each person participating in the experiment into the associative field. In our study, one word-reaction to each given word-stimulus of 80 people who participated in the experiment of the method of free associations was taken into account, and on this basis a collective associative field was formed.

Conclusion

In the chain associative experiment, word-stimuli were distributed to 10 people and they responded until their mind becomes empty. It became clear from this experiment that when more than 10 words were given by the respondents as a word-reaction to the word-stimulus, the associative responses were also given to the next words besides the word-stimulus. Therefore, the words formed in this experiment do not constitute an associative dictionary. We placed the words obtained through this experiment into individual associative field layers. Based on this, we included in the associative dictionary the first associations that came to the minds of the respondents through the method of free associations. Based on the repetition, stereotyped, i.e. standard associations of Uzbek speakers were identified.

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