

THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

Actuality of this article is that it is directed to define and characterize the role of psycholinguistic aspects in the process of teaching English, which simultaneously influences the acquired knowledge and the process of its implementation in real life. In addition, though the department of psycholinguistics is considered one of the youngest branches of linguistics, it is significantly important in the educational process.

Keywords: *psycholinguistics, psychophysiological speech formation, psycholinguistic aspects, language production, language comprehension, language acquisition.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Актуальность данной статьи заключается в том, что она направлена на определение и характеристику роли психолингвистических аспектов в процессе обучения английскому языку, что одновременно влияет на получаемые знания и процесс их реализации в реальной жизни. Кроме того, хотя кафедра психолингвистики считается одной из самых молодых ветвей языкознания, она имеет большое значение в учебном процессе.

Ключевые слова: *психолингвистика, психофизиологическое формирование речи, психолингвистические аспекты, речеобразование, понимание языка, овладение языком.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for expressing ideas. Thought is studied in logic. Categories of grammar represent logic categories. The combination of logic and grammar are described thought and language together.

Psycholinguistics is the study of the formation of speech, as well as the processes of speech perception and formation in the context of their interaction with the language system; originated from a synthesis of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and

psychophysiological speech formation and examines them through psychological experiments. According to the source of the research, psycholinguistics, who is close to linguistics, is close to psychology in his research methods. It uses interrelated experiments, such as "semantic differential" and other experimental methods. A number of practical issues are considered in psycholinguistics, that are the teaching of the mother tongue, especially a foreign language; issues of speech education and speech therapy for preschool children; clinic of diseases of speech centers in the brain; problems of speech influence and so on.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research in language psychology or psycholinguistics has helped scientists better understand the mental aspects of language and speech. Thanks to psycholinguistics, we have new and innovative ways of approaching education. How often does the student stop and think about how important communication is? When language fails, it affects human beings on a cognitive, emotional, and behavioral level. Therefore, many different disciplines study the language and strive to understand it better. One of these disciplines is language psychology or psycholinguistics.[1]

“Communication leads to community, that is, understanding, intimacy, and mutual appreciation,” Rollo May said.

Psycholinguistics differs from other disciplines in many ways and its role in teaching English is invaluable. Language psychology differs from other disciplines in its approach to language. In short, the psycholinguistic approach is:

- Learn how to use language. Psycholinguistics focuses on the use of knowledge and the psychological processes associated with it.
- Practice. Psycholinguistics evaluates a set of procedures by which knowledge is applied in the creation and understanding of linguistic expressions.
- Movement processes. It also focuses on things that move the linguistic instinct.

Although other sciences study language, they study it from a different perspective. For example, sociolinguistics studies the interrelationship of socio-cultural and linguistic phenomena. Linguistics itself studies the origin, development, and structure of language. It is easy to confuse linguistics with psycholinguistics. Javier Frias Kond easily explained the differences in his article “Introduction to Psycholinguistics”. Here is an incomplete list of differences:

- Understanding. The smallest acoustic unit in linguistics is the phoneme.
- Production. The subject of study in linguistics is the ideal mother tongue. In psycholinguistics, the subject is the real speaker.

• Object of research. In terms of language use, linguistics strives to use the most elegant, formal and abstract language. Psycholinguistics studies operational principles. In general, researchers use a two-pronged approach:

• Tracking. Researchers use linguistic behavioral tests. They also collect data on relevant daily situations.

• Experimental. Using the scientific method, psycholinguistic researchers also conduct laboratory experiments. Psycholinguistics, like most second-generation sciences, follows a rigorous methodology. Consequently, experiments in this area are significantly better developed and tend to be implemented. Psycholinguistic research constantly raises new questions and motivates further study. This is a very active discipline. Psycholinguistic skills are very important for communicating with people because they are used by people to communicate. They are:

- Language
- Ideas
- Writing
- Listening comprehension
- Serial auditory memory
- Visual comprehension
- Visual association
- Verbal expression
- Engine expression
- Visual integration
- Hearing integration
- Visual-motor serial memory

To assess these psycholinguistic skills, scientists rely on a paradigm of cognitive psychology research based on mentalist, functionalist, computational, and limiting theories.[2][3]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Psycholinguistics is a modern discipline, and because of this discipline we are gradually approaching a full understanding of the complexity of human language. Every day, we are increasingly understanding how people use language as a means of production, coding, and communication. Through language, people express their thoughts and feelings in a way that is understandable to themselves and others.

Therefore, the science of language is related to logic and psychology, the sciences that study the laws of thinking and the human psyche. The problem between

linguistics and psychology is studied in psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics is a new field that studies the laws of human speech, linking linguistics and psychology. It is possible to memorize the vocabulary of a language, but one cannot memorize or memorize the number of words. In fact, man has the ability to create an infinite number of new sentences with a certain amount of experience and rules.

One of the main goals of the science of psycholinguistics is to study the laws of development of this ability on a scientific basis. Since language is the means of realizing human thought, it realizes the development and existence of human culture and is the means of expression of all rules. One question in the field of language comprehension is how people understand sentences as they read (i.e., sentence processing). Experimental research has generated several theories about the architecture and mechanisms of sentence comprehension. These theories are usually related to the types of information included in a sentence, which the reader can use to create meaning, and at what point in the reading this information is presented to the reader. There have been theoretical divisions in the areas of “such issues as modular” and “interactive” processing.[4]

CONCLUSION

In summary, research in language psychology or psycholinguistics has helped scientists better understand the mental aspects of language and speech. Thanks to psycholinguistics, we have new and innovative ways of approaching education. Psycholinguistics is a modern discipline. Because of this discipline, we are gradually approaching a full understanding of the complexity of human language. Every day, we are increasingly understanding how people use language as a means of production, coding, and communication. Psycholinguists learn to calculate and reflect in the mind the meaning of words, the meaning of sentences, and the meaning of speech.

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