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Linguistic Phenomena in the Context of Psycholinguistic Analysis

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Abstract: In the article, analysis and generalization of theoretical and experimental data on the study of human speech behavior allow us to conditionally distinguish the following three aspects in the structure of language ability: the language mechanism or the ability to master a language (native and / or foreign), the language organization of a person or mental representation and organization in the mind of the speaker systems of signs of a natural language and the norms of their communication, the speech mechanism or the ability to carry out speech activity - to produce and perceive speech statements.

Keywords: aspects of languages, the object of linguistics, the human factor, with an emphasis, delineation, analysis of linguistic phenomena, language proper, speech, speech activity.

Introduction

Psycholinguistics originated abroad in the middle of the 20th century. In domestic science, this direction developed later and already taking into account the existing foreign experience. The formation and development of this discipline should be considered in the context of the development of world science. The basis for the allocation of periods in our proposed periodization is the level of integrativity and explanatory power of the discipline.

The first period can be called preparatory. It is characterized by the appearance of prerequisites for the emergence of a new scientific direction in psychological and linguistic research until the middle of the 20th century.

The theoretical basis for the subsequent formation of the methodological base of psycholinguistics was the work of a number of domestic and foreign scientists: philosopher and linguist W. von Humboldt, German linguists A. Schleicher and H. Steinthal, Russian and Ukrainian philologist and psychologist A.A.Potebnya, Russian-Polish linguist I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Swiss linguist F. de Saussure, American linguist L. Bloomfield and other scientists. The views of a number of European scientists constitute the prehistory of psycholinguistics. Already by the end of the XIX century. At the beginning of the 20th century, the richest theoretical and empirical material of linguistic and psychological studies of linguistic consciousness and verbal communication was accumulated, in fact, a powerful foundation was laid for a new discipline, in particular, in domestic (Russian) science.

Main part

Probably political events in Europe beginning and middle of the XX century. served as the objective circumstance that prevented the further development of this area of scientific knowledge along the intended course due to a different arrangement of priorities in science as such. The continuity of scientific knowledge and generations of linguists in this area was interrupted, which actually caused more than half a century break in this area of research and postponed the formation domestic psycholinguistics for decades. Its design in domestic science at the end of the 20th century was already

based on a psychological basis and a cultural-historical concept, coming from L.S. Vygotsky, A.N. Leontiev, A.R. Luria, while the works of the great European linguists of the late 19th century were unduly relegated to the background.

The second period is marked by the design of psycholinguistics as independent area of research in the period 50 - 70 years of XX century. The construction of an information-theoretic interpretation of verbal communication in the middle of the 20th century allowed American scientists to discover a problematic area in verbal communication that is not the subject area of research of any science. Initially, psycholinguistics was defined as the discipline that studies the processes of encoding and decoding in the generation and perception of verbal messages. For a complete formalization of the foundations of science, it is necessary to have a research method. Modeling is such a method. The essence of the latter is that the object under study is considered in line with any theory, as a result of which a model of the original is built, subject to subsequent verification (verification). During this period, two key psycholinguistic theories in world science were created: the psycholinguistics of Ch. Osgood (psycholinguistics of the first generation) and the generative transformational grammar of J. Miller - N. Chomsky (psycholinguistics of the second generation).

The third period is marked by a change in the psycholinguistic paradigm, a significant expansion of the problems of the discipline and is represented by modern fundamental psycholinguistic research, starting from the 80s of the XX century. Foreign psycholinguistics in this period is developing to a large extent in line with the paradigm of cognitive science. Domestic psycholinguistics is represented by the theory of speech activity by A.A. Leontiev.

Cognitive science (cognitive science) - a set of sciences about cognition (acquisition, storage, transformation and use of knowledge); interdisciplinary study of the acquisition and application of knowledge (M. Eysenck).

Conclusion

The theory of speech activity is the only psycholinguistic theory in Russian science developed by A.A. Leontiev, according to which speech activity is put on a par with other social, purposeful and motivated human activities and is studied from the position of an activity scheme. As A.A. Leontiev (1967), term –psycholinguistics is a convenient label for many different theories and experimental studies, since this discipline does not exist as a rigid paradigm and some of its provisions are rather vague. This situation largely persists to this day. Nevertheless, the following problematic areas (industries) can be distinguished within the framework of modern psycholinguistics:

- a) the philosophical direction of psycholinguistics,
- b) cultural direction (ethnopsycholinguistics),
- c) social direction (sociopsycholinguistics),
- d) linguistic direction,
- e) developmental psycholinguistics,

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