

THEORETICAL IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract: This article briefly discusses the research methods of psycholinguistics, with special attention paid to the use of general methodology, special scientific methodology, and special scientific research methods in conducting research. In the effective conduct of any scientific research, correctly and appropriately selected methods are considered productive and effective.

Keywords: psycholinguistics, research methods, linguistic data.

INTRODUCTION

Although the science of psycholinguistics has not appeared for a long time, it has already proven itself to be a very important and necessary direction. The reason is that in the process of studying this direction, you can feel its close connection with other disciplines.

Psycholinguistics should not be considered partly linguistics and partly psychology. This is a complex science, which is included in linguistics because it studies language, and in psychological sciences because it studies it in a certain aspect - as a psychic phenomenon. Since language is a system of signs that serves society, psycholinguistics is also included in the sciences that study social communication, including the design and transmission of knowledge.

The subject of psycholinguistics is the relationship between the structure of language (any or a certain national) in the processes of speech production and perception. This is because, on the one hand, psycholinguistic research focuses on the analysis of human linguistic abilities in relation to speech activity, and on the other hand, it focuses on the language system.

The goal of psycholinguistics is to examine the specific features of the work of these mechanisms (speech production and perception) in relation to the functions of speech activity in society and the development of the individual [4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Now, if we turn to the research methods of this science, they are divided into 3 types.

- general methodology;
- special scientific methodology;
- special scientific research methods.

The general methodology consists of a philosophy of worldview, generality. Each specialist in the field of speech chooses his own philosophical concept for studying the theory of language. Speech activity is considered only taking into account the specific internal laws inherent in its structure [1].

The special scientific methodology includes (special) methodological principles, various concepts and hypotheses, concepts and laws.

There are 4 main groups of research methods used in psycholinguistics:

- organizational - involves the study of the laws of speech formation, comparative method (analysis of various aspects of speech activity), complex method (interdisciplinary research) and longitudinal method (observation of the development of speech components);

- empirical, objective observation (analysis of slips of the tongue, specific statements) and analysis of one's own statements and speech style. Empirical methods include interviews, tests, questionnaires;

- explanatory (the main principle is to consider any facts in conjunction with scientific theories in order to understand their essence);

- processing (description of the obtained facts and statistical methods).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We know that the field of linguistics is multifaceted and encompasses other fields. It conveys, promotes or refutes various fields of science to students through scientific works. While the field of psychology deals with the character and behavior of students, psycholinguistics deals with, for example, situations, problems in the process of learning a language, the psychology of the student, in what conditions he learns quickly and easily, how to easily master an object. The scope of this science is wide.

In addition, as a result of in-depth study of this science, many problems can be solved. For example: what and how do ants, dolphins and monkeys talk to each other? How can mental illness be diagnosed according to the characteristics of human speech? Why do some errors occur more often in texts, while others are less common, some are immediately visible, and others may not be noticeable? Why is it never possible to learn a foreign language like your native language? [5].

There are many questions like the above that are waiting for their solution. Over time, linguists began to come to the conclusion that linguistics should not be limited to one language. Language is the sum of a person's emotional and mental behavior, his organization as a living being, his lifestyle, the society in which he lives, his creativity - technical, artistic, intellectual, historical. Therefore, linguistics should seek connections with many sciences - exact, natural and humanitarian. For example, philology, sociology, psychology, physiology, ethnography, semiotics, history and even mathematics, to name a few [3]. Linguists use not only certain facts obtained in various sciences for their research, but also successfully master the research methods used in them (for example, the use of mathematical statistical methods is very effective, which has led to the emergence of, in particular, disciplines. In particular, a new direction in linguistics - quantitative linguistics). In turn, linguistics has enriched related disciplines. For example, linguistic information helps to shed light on certain historical events, indicating their date, location, etc.

CONCLUSION

Experiments are conducted among a large number of students and, of course, take a lot of time. The goal of the experiments is to come up with methods and techniques for learning a foreign language as easily as our own, and to be able to apply them in practice.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to mention three important factors that allow us to distinguish psycholinguistics from traditional linguistics.

1. Psycholinguistics is not concerned with the study of language, but with speech, that is, it introduces a fundamentally new factor - a person.

2. Along with the speaker (listener) factor, the situational factor is also introduced: speech is always carried out in a specific situation. The language system is considered as something stable, independent of the situational moment. In turn, speech activity depends on a specific situation: the speaker's age, his level of knowledge, etc. Recently, the gender factor has been

actively studied. For example, it has been shown that, based on some purely linguistic parameters of a text, it is possible to say with high accuracy whether its author is a man or a woman.

3. Another important factor is experience. Studying the processes of perception and production of speech, psycholinguistics offers various models of speech activity, which are necessarily tested in experiments with native speakers.

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