

THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *The article comprehensively covers the formation of the science of psycholinguistics, the stages of its development and the scientific views of its leading representatives. Its role and significance in the study of human thinking and speech processes are analyzed from a psycholinguistic perspective. The article highlights the relationship between the human brain and language, the rehabilitation of speech disorders, the practical significance of psycholinguistic approaches in the study of foreign languages, and modern artificial intelligence technologies.*

Keywords: *psycholinguistics, cognitive processes, bilingualism, speech disorder, artificial intelligence, language.*

INTRODUCTION

First views of psycholinguistics are associated with the ideas of W. von Humboldt. His ideas that “Language is, as it were, an external expression of the spirit of the people: the language of the people is its spirit, the spirit of the people is its language, and it is difficult to imagine anything more specific” are notable for their focus on issues of language and thought, as well as on the social and spiritual aspects of language.

The later ideas of psycholinguistics were enriched by the teachings of Baudouin de Courtenay and Ferdinand de Saussure. Currently, psycholinguistics, as one of the directions of modern linguistics, is gaining increasing interest in its object of study, problems and solutions. Scientific research in this area is one of the successes in linguistics. The term “psycholinguistics” comes from the Greek “psyche” - “soul, soul” and from the Latin “lingua” - “language”, and studies the manifestation of language along with human thinking, feelings and behavior.

Therefore, psycholinguistics involves understanding and studying the processes of human perception and creation of language. Along with this, it confirms that language is not only a physical, but also a cognitive activity. Psycholinguistics also includes the psychology of language and linguistic psychology, that is, it studies how people perceive and process language. One of the foundations of psycholinguistics is the processing of speech as a biological and psychological activity. It is also related to the mechanisms of language processing, reading and writing, speaking and hearing, and thinking systems.

Literature analysis. Psycholinguistics as a science is associated with the names of American scientists J. Kontor and N. Pronko. The term “psycholinguistics” was first introduced by J. Kontor in 1936 in his work “Objective Psychology of Grammar”. N. Pronko introduced it into wide scientific circulation in 1946 in his article “Language and

Psycholinguistics”. A.A. Leontiev made a great contribution to the field of psycholinguistics with his theory of speech activity. Defining psycholinguistics, he said, “Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the communication of the language system and linguistic equipment,” and contributed to the development of modeling of human linguistic work in this field.

Research methods of psychology are additional methods of investigation for the systematic study of the human psyche, behavior and mental processes. In modern psychology, methodological tools are divided into four main groups: organizational, empirical (data collection), data processing, and interpretation (analysis) methods. The table below lists the most common methods of psychology, based on empirical, case studies, and specific features:

<u>Name of method</u>	<u>Essence</u>	<u>Unique features and advantages</u>
<u>Observation</u>	Purposeful, systematic perception of mental phenomena and speech processes.	Conducted in natural settings, it studies human behavior and speech reactions without any changes.
<u>Experiment</u>	The researcher creates special conditions and artificially controls speech processes.	The results obtained are highly accurate and clearly demonstrate cause-and-effect relationships.
<u>Interview</u>	Collecting respondents' opinions and attitudes through specially designed questions.	It allows you to collect information from a large number of people (for example, from large groups) in a short <u>period of time</u> .

Results.

The results of the study show that the study of language as a structural system consisting of signs alone cannot reveal the full essence of human speech. Psycholinguistics has proven the inextricable link between language and the human psyche.

The formation of the “socio-cultural and mental” map in the human brain was confirmed by means of basic empirical methods, especially associative experiments.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, psycholinguistics is a fundamental science that reveals the complex cognitive mechanisms underlying human thinking and speech activity.

This direction, which began with W. von Humboldt’s initial ideas about language and the spirit of the people, has become an integral part of neurolinguistics and artificial intelligence technologies.

The study of the emergence and reception of speech in humans from a psycholinguistic perspective will continue to play an important role in the development of medicine, pedagogy, and digital technologies.

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