

The brief history of Psycholinguistics and the beginning of its study in Kyrgyz Philology

КРАТКАЯ ИСТОРИЯ ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИКИ И НАЧАЛО ЕЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ В КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ

Психолингвистиканын кыскача тарыхы жана анын кыргыз филологиясында изилденип башталышы

Abstract: the article reviews the history of the development of Psycholinguistics. The article gives an analysis of some of the most significant scientific works of foreign and Soviet scientists, the founders of Psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics in Kyrgyzstan is a new direction, Kyrgyz linguistic scholars' approaches to the study of Psycholinguistics are reflected in their works.

Аннотация: статья посвящена краткому обзору истории возникновения и развития психолингвистики. Дается анализ некоторых наиболее значимых научных трудов зарубежных и советских ученых, основоположников психолингвистики. Отмечается, что психолингвистика в Кыргызстане является новым направлением, подходы к ней имеются в нескольких научных трудах кыргызских ученых-лингвистов.

Аннотация: макала психолингвистиканын пайда болуусунун жана өнүгүүсүнүн тарыхына арналат. Психолингвистиканын илим катары калыптанышына салым кошкон чет элдик жана советтик окумуштуулардын эмгектерине кыскача анализ берилет. Психолингвистика Кыргызстанда жаңы илимдин тармагы болгондугу жана кыргыз окумуштууларынын бул багыттагы илимий эмгектери белгиленет.

Keywords: psycholinguistics; history of Psycholinguistics; speech activity; society and individual; speech generation; perception of text; language; consciousness; thinking; Psychology; Linguistics; concept; speech; text.

Ключевые слова: психолингвистика; история психолингвистики; речевая деятельность; социум; индивид; порождение речи; восприятие текста; язык; сознание; мышление; психология; лингвистика; концепция; речь; текст; направления психолингвистики.

Негизги сөздөр: психолингвистика; психолингвистиканын тарыхы; кеп ишмердүүлүгү; социум; инсан; сүйлөшүүнүн жаратуусу; сүйлөшүүнүн кабыл алынуусу; тил; акыл-эс; ой жүзүртүү; психология; лингвистика; концепция; сүйлөшүү; текст; психолингвистиканын багыты.

Recently, there have been research developments on issues such as “Language and Mind” and “Language and Thinking” which are considered

as the main subject areas within Humanities. Psychological and linguistic aspects of understanding a text, various special and multi-faceted functions of language, its use and perception draw attention of linguists, pedagogues, psychologists and philosophers.

Given current scientific and technological advances, it is crucial to explore functions of language. In spreading information, investigating communication, forming a bond with an audience and in the social affairs, it is now necessary to research not only semantics of speech but also the ways of creating and understanding a speech. Due to such needs, Psycholinguistics has emerged as a science from the intersection of Psychology and Linguistics.

The foundation of psychological component of Linguistics starts from Vilhelm Von Humboldt's concept of the spirit of people, the psychology of people, individual and psychological approach to language. This approach started developing from the second half of the XIX century. [1]

The psychological concept of Linguistics was developed by criticizing linguistics' naturalistic-biological concept's regulations. Exploring the concept 'Psychology', Heymann Steinthal (1823-1889) urged to look at language as, first, individual psyche's activity's special mechanism, and individual consciousness' mechanism, second.

During the development stage of Psychology and Linguistics in the 50s, 'Psycholinguistics' emerged as a science. This science further strengthened psychological components of language; in other words, the link between language and thinking, regular contact of a speaker to language, influence of sociological factors were identified and explored.

Psycholinguistics explores speech creation processes comparatively to the language structure. Compared to general language science, Psycholinguistics seeks external and internal factors which affect the development and functioning mode of language. Due to this, the research scope of this science is quite wide. One of the main subjects of Psycholinguistics is a speech elaboration. Psycholinguistics is close to language science in terms of research subject, and shares similar research methodology with Psychology.

The term "Psycholinguistics" was first used by American psychologist N. Pronko in his article 'Language and Psycholinguistics' in 1946. This term was presented at the scientific seminar held in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1953. The term came into use after Ch.E.Osgood and Th.A.Sebeok published their work on "Psycholinguistics" based on the

results of the seminar. Foreign Psycholinguistics, thanks to the wide support, gained a tremendous success. N. Chomsky, following Ch. E. Osgood brought innovations into the field. The idea of Chomsky was further promoted by G.A.Miller, D.Slobbin and J.Fodor.[2]

The history of the origin and development of the science of Psycholinguistics (PL) is presented in detail in the works of A.A. Leont'ev (123, 139, etc.). Based on an in-depth analysis of this question, A.A. Leont'ev singled out several successive stages in the development of Psycholinguistics as a science, which he defined as the concept of psycholinguistic "generations". Representatives of Psycholinguistics of the first generation were Ch. Osgood, J. Carroll, T. Sibeok, F. Launsbury, and others. The brightest representatives of second generation were J. Miller, N. Chomsky and D. Slobin. Psycholinguistics of the third generation, or, as termed by a prominent American psychologist and psycholinguist J. Verch the "new Psycholinguistics", was formed in the mid-1970s of XX century. In the USA, it is associated with the names of J. Bruner and J. Werch; in France – J. Mehler, Georges Noise, Daniel Dubois; in Norway - with the name of the talented psycholinguist R. Rommetveit.

As A. A. Leont'ev points out, the main feature of first-generation Psycholinguistics is its reactive nature. It completely fits into the behaviorist "stimulus-reaction" scheme, in its modernized version. Its orientation is purely psychological, it is based on a certain interpretation of the behavioral processes, i.e. speech behavior.

N. Chomsky developed the concept of the transformation model of language. As noted by A.A. Leont'ev (131, 139) [3], the "transformational approach" in Linguistics was first proposed by N. Chomsky. The merit of N. Chomsky is that he realized this approach in the form of a holistic model of the functioning of language in speech communication - the theory of generative grammar. According to this, there are special transformation

rules or operations applied to the syntactic construction of a sentence as a whole.

The most important difference between Psycholinguistics of the second generation in comparison with that of Ch. Osgood was in the interpretation of the language acquisition. According to the views of representatives of the school of N. Chomsky, the mastery of the language is not the mastery of separate linguistic elements (words, etc.), but the assimilation of a system of rules for the formation of the meaningful.

A typical representative of third generation Psycholinguistics is, according to A. A. Leontiev, the French psycholinguist Georges Noise. Statements on J. Noise, specific psycholinguistic operations are

simultaneously cognitive and communicative in nature. They acquire a cognitive character in communication, interaction, speech influence. J. Noise, like his co-thinker J. Mehler, consider Psycholinguistics ("Linguistic Psychology") part of Cognitive Psychology. [3]

For Psycholinguists of the third generation critical is the concept of N. Chomsky on the role of innate universal language structures in the formation of the human language ability.

The modern period of development of Psycholinguistics coincides with the development of cognitive sciences. Cognitive Psychology is an area of Psychology that studies how people receive information about the world, how this information is perceived and realized by a person, how it is stored in memory and transformed into knowledge; How this knowledge affects our attention and behavior. [3]

The International Society of Applied Psycholinguistics (ISAPL) with its headquarters in Lisbon (Portugal) was established in the 80s of the last century. International symposia of Psycholinguistic scientists with the participation of linguists and psychologists are held once in three years. Osaka (Japan) publishes the International Journal of Psycholinguistics - "International Journal of Psycholinguistics" ("International Journal of Human Communication"). The issues of Psycholinguistic covered in this journal include: understanding and production of speech, psycholinguistic aspects of studying a foreign language, translation as a type of speech activity; language and education; bilingualism; speech disorders, speech technologies and models of human communication; the problem of language development, non-verbal aspects of communication, the analysis of the literary text, speech technologies and models of human communication.

The first researches on Psycholinguistics started around 60s within the Russian Language Science.

Based on an open approach to a language that regards it as a result of speaking activity, the research object of Psycholinguistics allowed it to recognize as a text. Primarily, the science which studies verbal text is called

'Linguistics'. V.V. Vinogradov, D.N. Shmelev, N.Y. Shvelova, L.A.

Novikov, P.N. Denisov and others were working on traditional issues of Linguistics. V.A. Zvegintsev, N.D. Aryutonova, E.A. Bryzgunova and G.A. Zolotova have been working on sentence issues. However, the semantic issues of the text were not deeply explored. By the time Psycholinguistics has emerged, a text had been researched from a different angle.

In this direction, it is possible to single out the work by V.P. Belyanin "Psycholinguistic Aspects of the Artistic Text" published in 1988.

The paper presents a psycholinguistic typology of artistic texts on the emotional-semantic dominant. Based on psychiatric criteria, such types of texts as "light", "dark", "sad", "funny", "beautiful", "complex" are identified. The work is written on the basis of a large number of texts of Russian and world literature in the mainstream of Psycho-Psychology and Psycho-Stylistics and represents a new direction in the analysis of the literary text -psychiatric literary criticism.

Text is not only linguistic unit, but also a reflection of the reality in the linguistic system (Leontyev, 1979).[3]

Text is the basic communication unit.

Text is a way to pass and accept information.

Text is a form of culture.

Text is a reflection of person's psychological life and his thinking. The following definitions were given on the 'text':

To explain the idea in "Text cannot survive without creation and acceptance", psycholinguists worked out the following creation and acceptance models.

This is the model of T.V.Ahutina:[4]

Motive

Thoughts(Speech intention)

Internal programming

Lexical deployment	Grammatical construction
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External speech realization

(Ahutina 19 psycholinguistics 5-edition. P.45.)

Foreign scholars, Ch.E.Osgood, G.A.Miller and others worked on the psycholinguistic model of speech revival. Soviet scholars L.S.Vygotskii, N.A. Bernshtein, A.A. Leontyev, T.V. Ryabova-Ahuntina, T.N. Naumova and A.N. Shahnarovich contributed greatly to the creation of Psycholinguistics as a science in the Soviet Union. We can notice the importance of this science in the range of symposiums organized across the Soviet countries in 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1975, 1982 and 1985. The main

topics raised at symposiums were related to Psycholinguistics' primary focus of elaborate speech creation and acceptance processes.

Currently scientific researches on psycholinguistics in our Kyrgyz language is nonexistent. However we can indicate at some research made in this field. Guljamal Ryskulova defended her thesis in 2008 on the theme

"Feelings and Gestures in Manas Epic (with a focus on Psycholinguistics Aspects)" . Gulzat Bolotakunova explored the Kyrgyz language as related to Psycholinguistics in her thesis on "Nominative and Functional Field of the Mental State of Strangulation in the Language" in 2016. Future of the Kyrgyz language needs to be discussed by using psycholinguistic approaches. This is interesting and actual issue for Kyrgyz language scientists.

The place and meaning of every field of science are determined based on the theoretical and practical needs in the social life. Psycholinguistics was created due to the society's needs. Iby developing, revising and clarifying its

foundations and approaches, Psycholinguistics has reached its current state. Various fields of social life such as Journalism, Criminology, Political Science and others have been using the successes achieved by Psycholinguistics. This demonstrates the very place of it in the public life and its theoretical and practical importance.

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