

INTERPRETATION OF TEXT PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACHES

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Abstract

The article highlights the fact that the anthropocentric nature of the text is particularly evident in psycholinguistics, which emerged as a result of the intersection of the fields of psychology and linguistics, and that in psycholinguistic research, the text is studied from the perspective of the text creator-text-recipient triad, in particular, the in-depth study of the personality factor.

Keywords: Linguistics, psycholinguistics, text, personality factor, personality, linguistic consciousness, individuality.

Introduction

The anthropocentric nature of the text is especially evident in psycholinguistics, which emerged as a result of the intersection of the fields of psychology and linguistics. In psycholinguistic research, the study of the text from the perspective of the text creator - text - recipient requires a deep study of the role of the personal factor in it, in particular. As is known, the field of psycholinguistics emerged in the 1950s. The main object of study of psycholinguistics is a person, a speaker of the language, who is the subject of speech activity. A.A. Zalevskaya, who made a great contribution to the development of this field in Russian linguistics, wrote about the task of psycholinguistics, emphasizing that the main goal of this field should be “to describe and explain the functioning of language as a mental phenomenon.” [3,25]

The Russian linguist and psychologist V.P. Belyanin, who has created many studies on psycholinguistics, created his own concept of a linguistic and psychological approach to the text in his work “Fundamentals of Psychological Diagnostics (Models of the World in Literature)”. As a result of the cooperation of the disciplines of psychology and linguistics.

We consider it necessary to fully cite the scientist's views on the text, consisting of Because they are very important for the principles of psycholinguistic research of the text, which have not yet been formed in our linguistics.

1. According to V.P. Belyanin, behind speech lies not only the language system, but also psychology. (Obviously, here the scientist meant the process of speech creation).
2. Behind different texts lies different psychology. (Here V.P. Belyanin meant the subjective characteristics of the text creator reflected in the text).
3. The structure of a literary text corresponds to the accented structure of consciousness. (Here Belyanin means the influence of the mental structure of consciousness on the structure of the text. His idea will be more clearly revealed in the next paragraph).
4. The emotional-content dominant plays a key role in the manifestation of the semantic, morphological, syntactic features of the literary text, as well as its methodology.
5. The text is an element of the system consisting of reality - consciousness - worldview - language - text creator - recipient - text projection. (V.P. Belyanin noted in this paragraph all the linguistic and non-linguistic factors of text creation and perception).
6. The recipient may have his own interpretation of the literary work. This interpretation depends not only on the text, but also on the psychology of the recipient. [1,13]

In our opinion, these views presented by V.P. Belyanin can serve as a basis for psycholinguistic analysis not only of literary texts, but also of texts of other genres. In particular, the views expressed in paragraph 5 that the text is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon associated with objective reality, consciousness, worldview, speech creation and its perception clearly demonstrate the psycholinguistic essence of the text.

The issue of linguistic consciousness also occupies one of the central places in psycholinguistic analysis. "Linguistic consciousness is an internal process consisting in planning and controlling external activity through language signs." It is particularly important in the creation of a text, which is the highest unit of communication.[2,318].

One of the most important objects in the psycholinguistic analysis of the text is the activity of the language owner - the text creator and the recipient. As is

known, the text is created by man for man. This indicates the anthropocentric nature of the chain of activities consisting of the creation of the text and its perception. In psycholinguistic analysis, there are linguistic and non-linguistic factors operating in the author-recipient relationship, the study of which in harmony with each other allows us to obtain the expected results.

The ideas that exist in linguistics about the essence of the text and its main features are also recognized by researchers who study the text from a psycholinguistic perspective. In particular, it has been noted in the works of a number of psycholinguists that such features as integrity, informativeness, and coherence are the main features of the text.

At the same time, these researchers also put forward some views on the psycholinguistic specificity of the text. In particular, Yu.A. Sorokin, who studied the text from a psycholinguistic perspective, approaches its features of coherence and integrity in the following way: "From a psychological point of view, the integrity of the text is a latent projective (conceptual) state that arises in the process of interaction between the recipient and the text, and also the result of the interaction of its non-structural parts, along with the elements of the construction of the language / speech. According to another linguist, A.I. Novikov, the integrity of the text is inherent only to its content structure. Although this conclusion of Novikov is correct from a psychological and cognitive point of view, it is controversial in that it does not take into account the external structure of the text - the syntactic-structural aspect. Because the integrity of the text is not provided only by its internal structure.

A.I. Novikov also notes the information density (compression) among the psycholinguistic features of the text. The density of the verbal form of information is based on N.A. Zhinkin's idea that any text can be reduced to a single speech form.

In the above-mentioned article, A.I. Novikov also expressed his views on a new direction in text analysis. In his opinion, although psycholinguistic and cognitive linguistics analyze language from different points of view, they intersect at one point. He proposes to call this point "linguopsychology".

In some studies on the psycholinguistic analysis of the text, it is emphasized that its creolization, logical discontinuity, and interpretative features should also be taken into account.

The formal discontinuity (in Russian: skvazhnost) noted in the literature on psycholinguistics is also one of the interesting phenomena of the text. As is known, sentences that appear consecutively in a text are interconnected in content. This connection can be unexpectedly interrupted. In the following excerpt from the story by O. Khoshimov called "Uzbek ishi" (The Uzbek Affair), this phenomenon can be seen: No, Zhumanov did not strive for Koryagin, but for the window. Before the guard entered the door, he crouched down on the window sill. In this moment, for a second, just a second, he looked at Koryagin. Instead of the expression of anger that had just burned in his eyes, there was such deep, silent hatred, helplessness, suffering... such deep amazement that Koryagin's heart recoiled.

– Zhumanov! – Vasily Stepanovich strived for the window. - Jumanov...

Before he finished speaking, the dim evening light appeared again from the window.

The two guards ran away. A light bulb was burning in the deep courtyard, on the stone by the pool, Jumanov was lying unnaturally on his side under a spruce tree covered with dust: his head was on the cement edge of the pool, his body was on the shore... Koryagin saw him give up and shake his leg three or four times. The given microtext describes the episode of one of the tragic periods in the history of our people - the period of the cotton dictatorship - when the director of the state farm Jumanov, who became a victim of the infamous movement called the "Uzbek affair", could not stand the moral and physical torture of the investigator and threw himself to his death from the top floor of the building where the investigation was taking place. If we approach the sentences in the text logically, we can see that in two places certain sentences were omitted: this is Jumanov! - Vasily Stepanovich rushed to the window. - Jumanov... after the sentence Jumanov threw himself from the window and before the sentence The two guards ran together, the sentences Koryagin and the guard went down from the top floor and went out into the courtyard.

Although the coherence of information requires these sentences, their absence in the text structure did not affect the content integrity of the text: the recipient can reconstruct the propositions intended by the author himself, based on the situation expressed in the text. This method of implication is often found in literary texts. Thus, logical discontinuity, we can say, is a phenomenon related to the relationship between the text and the recipient, that is, to the content

perception of the text, and serves to create a sense of coherence. One of the psycholinguistic features of the text is interpretativity. According to V.P. Belyanin, each recipient can have his own interpretation of a particular text. The nature of the interpretation that arises as a result of the perception of the text depends not only on the text, but also on the psychological characteristics of the recipient. The closer the author and the recipient are psychologically, the more consistent their interpretation of the text will be. [1,8].

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