



THE STATE OF LINGUISTIC THINKING

Каримжанова Ёкутхон Уринбаевна

Тошкент амалий фанлар университети

Умумий психология кафедраси ўқитувчиси,

E-mail: karimjanova@gmail.com

Abstract

Today, the main focus is on studying the social, psychological, psycholinguistic and philological features of language from a scientific point of view. This article examines changes in language and thinking related to social processes in the development of society, as well as their psychological and linguistic features. Inventions without reference to the development of society, a new concept, and an increase in the number of new words are a natural process. The specific changes in him, the improvement of thinking and language are undeniable. The article describes the study of these issues in the field of psycholinguistics.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics, language, speech activity, lexicon, thinking, speech, ontogenesis, communication, imagination.

Introduction

Language is a practical, real product of consciousness, which reflects not only the social and historical experience of humanity, but also the social position of a particular social stratum. Language has a certain nature and systemic structure, therefore it remains a universal means of communication. Language is used in everyday life, in production activities, in various spheres of science and technology, culture, social and political life of society. The choice and activation of various language tools in any specific situation depends on the goals, objectives and conditions of communication, as well as the social environment, a certain age group and many other factors [3.21] .

Through thought, we begin to recognize objective existence. Human consciousness and intelligence are the highest blessings. Since thought is



considered the bridge of thought, language is the realization of these thoughts. That is, language serves as the main tool for the realization of thought (thought).

Main Part

Language and speech are dialectically interconnected socio-historical, socio-psychological phenomena, language exists as a tool of communication, and speech as a method of communication . Speech is the process of using a unique socio-individual tool called language, the manifestation of language units, their capabilities in a necessary, constant relationship with objective existence, thinking and the situation. Speech is a formal language. It consists of words, word combinations and utterances in a broad sense[1.64].

The idea that “language is a condition of thinking” was expressed by many linguists of the 19th and 20th centuries (L. Bloomfield, A. A. Potebnya, F. Saussure, and others). Thus, G. Schleicher wrote that language is “thinking expressed through sounds,” that “the task of language is to create a sound image of images, concepts, and the relationships between them, embodying the process of thinking in sounds.” Language, with the help of clear and mobile sounds at its disposal, is able to describe the most subtle aspects of the process of thinking with photographic accuracy [5.151].

A.A. Potebnya believed that the history of mankind knows periods when language is not connected with thought: “In the middle of human development, thought can be connected with words, but at first it seems that it has not yet grown up and leaves it. at a high level of abstraction. as if it did not satisfy its requirements” [6.52]. Thus, in primitive society, a person has not yet been able to use all the possibilities of language, and at a higher stage of social development, language must be highly specialized so that a person can convey information using various means of language.

Currently, in psycholinguistics, there are two main points of view on the psychological relationship between "language" (linguistic activity) and "thinking."

According to the first, the connection between language and thinking is not organic, but language (more precisely, speech activity) determines and mediates thinking (including the perception of semantic information).



According to the second, the "language" and "thought" systems are autonomous, and ambiguous relations arise between them in mental activity; thinking (even in its "higher" forms) can be done without language.

Language, like thought, primarily serves to express the connections and relationships between objects of reality around us. Like thought, speech, through linguistic signs, groups and connects objects and events in our consciousness. Language and thought are inextricably linked. There is no thought without language, and no language without thought. Figuratively speaking, there is no soul without a body, and no body without a soul.

One of the great writers of the 20th century, Musa Tashmuhammad ugli Oybek, says in his work "Navoi": "An hour of contemplation is better than a year of obedience." This means that the more a person thinks and ponders, the more beautiful his actions and words will be, and they will serve as an example to others. Thinking grows and develops throughout society and labor activity. This means that language and its manifestation, speech, also improve in connection with thinking.

According to L.S. Vygotsky, a completely separate, independent, and unique function of speech is a special internal plan of verbal thinking that mediates the dynamic relationship between thought and word.

Most experts believe that although thinking and speech, language, are inextricably linked, they are relatively independent realities in terms of origin and function [2.403-407]. This is consistent with the principles of L.S. Vygotsky's theory of inner speech. The inextricable connection of thinking and speech has been scientifically analyzed. He considered the meaning of the word to be an inseparable unit of verbal thinking. According to the scientist, the word belongs to both speech and thinking, and in its simplest form it is a living cell that contains the main features inherent in verbal thinking in general. From a psychological point of view, the meaning of the word is, first of all, a generalization of the signified. However, L.S. Vygotsky explains that generalization is an "unusual verbal act of thinking", which embodies the truth in a completely different way than it is reflected in direct feelings and reflections. At the same time, the word is also a means of communication, therefore it is a part of speech. This word is meaningless and no longer belongs to either thought or speech. But when the



word acquires meaning, it immediately becomes an organic part of both (thought and speech)[4.131].

Conclusions and Recommendations

Thus, the social function of language is to establish communication between people in speech activity, that is, in the form of speech, to think. It is clearly visible in speech, in its implementation. From this it can be seen that no possibility of language is realized and does not arise without speech, without the speech process. The unity of language and thinking finds its expression in speech. Speech exists in oral and written form, in which our thought enters into a material form, that is, into a form that is perceived emotionally, and thus it no longer belongs to one person, but to society.

The active use of general language tools as a whole has a number of specific features. In this, it determines the directions of the restoration of the oral and literary language[3.21-26]. Perhaps the speech processes observed at the present time may not be sustainable, they will not be fixed in the language for a long time, but their correction at the stage of language development is very interesting and important. Because each stage of language development deserves attention and study. Therefore, scientific research into the interrelationships of language and thinking means respect for the national language.

The environment influences language, everyday speech, and this can lead to a decrease in their level [3.21-26]. However, a high-level, pure, clean, and spiritual language, in turn, can and must influence the environment, shaping it, improving it, spiritually enriching it, and changing it.

References

1. Akhmedova M. S. Emotional characteristics of the personal lexicon // UzNU News 1/2 2024. P. 64-66.
2. Akhmedova M.Kh. Intellectual faoliatida inner speech // Academic research in educational sciences . TMA Conference . 2023. 4. 403-407
3. Akhmedova M.Kh. The impact of societal dissemination on language changes // Ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsiya 2023/4/10 . #2. B. 21-26 .



-
4. Vygotsky L.S. Thinking and speech // Collected. soch. in 8 volumes. T. 2. – M., 1992.
 5. Kovshikov V. A., Pukhov V. P. Psycholinguistics. Theory of speech activity M., 1996. P. 151.
 6. Potebnya A.A. Word and myth. – M., 1999. P. 52.
 7. Stasenko V.G. Psychology of communication . Textbook . Voronezh : 2007. 114 p .
 8. Akhmedova M.Kh., Zhorakulova D. Z. Expression of intellect in speech activity // Science and innovation 10 october 2023 V.5.
 9. Akhmedova M.Kh., Khayitova Z.M. The role of speech purity in the activity of a modern teacher // Science and innovation 5 may 2023 V.371-374.