



LANGUAGE AND SPEECH IN MENTAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

Much attention is currently paid to the scientific study of the psycholinguistic features of the national language. This article examines the mental properties of the personal lexicon. in the formation of speech skills, the role of the psyche in the acquisition and use of language by a person is important. Differences in thinking, distinctive features are manifested in the speech activity of an individual. The emergence of speech (in connection with the child's organism - its formation) significantly restructures the entire mental sphere of a person. Such processes as perception, memory, thinking, imagination, voluntary attention are formed and mediated in a person only with the participation of speech. The article scientifically describes the mental properties of the human lexicon.

Keywords: Language, psycholinguistics, speech, vocabulary, perception, memory, communication, speech activity, lexicon, attention, intuition, consciousness, mental activity.

Introduction

Language has a certain nature and systemic structure, therefore it remains a universal means of communication. Language is used in human everyday life, in production activities, in various spheres of science and technology, culture, social and political life of society. The selection and activation of various language tools in any specific



situation depends on the goals, tasks and conditions of communication, as well as the social environment, a certain age group and many other factors [4.212].

Language and speech are dialectically interconnected socio-historical, socio-psychological phenomena, language exists as a means 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 and 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].

Speech embodies the individual characteristics of a person. Each person's speech is unique. Through a person's speech, it is possible to determine his thinking, vocabulary, interests, character traits, illnesses, emotional state, mood, etc. [9. 5].

The Main Part

The role of language and speech in the ontogenesis and formation of the psyche is very important. The psyche also plays a significant role in the acquisition and use of language and the formation of speech abilities.

The emergence of speech (in relation to children - its formation) significantly restructures the entire mental sphere of a person: such processes as perception, memory, thinking, imagination, voluntary attention are formed and mediated in a person only with the participation of speech. This speech acts as the highest, most important mental function for a person, organizing and connecting all other mental processes. Speech, which leads to the restructuring of all the qualitative characteristics of thinking, memory and other mental functions, becomes a universal means of influencing the outside world, "... along with the conscious word of a person, a new method of work, a new method of action is introduced." [6.371].

In the human mind, the processes of thinking and imagination are closely related to speech activity, forming a unique human type of mental activity - speech thinking. The development of speech is closely related to other mental processes. Thus, it is included in the process of perception, further generalizing and differentiating it; verbalization of the memorized material (identification of visual-sensory representations through appropriate words-definitions, words-concepts) helps to make memorization and repetition meaningful; the role of speech is extremely



important in the organization and development of attention functions, in the regulation of one's actions by a person, etc.

On the other hand, the inability to use language and speech in the ontogenesis of the psyche or the restriction of its use leads to a delay, or even failure, and disorders of many aspects of mental development (in children with congenital disorders) . For example, children with early acquired deafness, children with early acquired aphasia , children with aphasia, and other cases of deviant development also have deficiencies and disorders in speech activity.

In turn, some groups of children with developmental disabilities have various mental illnesses (especially intellectual developmental disorders), which, as a rule, lead to a delay or pathological impairment in the acquisition of a number of components of language (primarily syntactic, lexical, and semantic).

As for the initially formed speech activity and psyche, language, as is known, is very often used in mental activity - in its various forms and at various stages of its implementation. Many acts of social activity based on mental activity cannot be carried out at all without language and speech (speech activity) (for example, laws and rules, prayers, oaths, etc.). Speech itself and language cannot be used outside of mental activity; any speech (linguistic) act of mental activity "begins", "continues" and "ends" in assessing the results of speech activity. Language (if this is necessary for a person) corresponds to mental activity as a body part and serves it. In a figurative sense, language is a servant of non-linguistic (including mental) activity.

It is impossible not to take into account that the process of speech formation is a transition from meaning existing in a "figurative form" to text existing in a linguistic, allegorical form, and that in the process of speech perception, the transition from text to meaning is a transition to text existing in a "non-figurative form."

So, the general position is that language and spirituality are closely related, and these connections are multifaceted and ambiguous.

The main task of the psyche is to reflect reality "in a figurative form". The human psyche is formed as a whole and includes mental processes (intuition and perception, memory, thinking, etc.), states and feelings (soul, soul, worldview, social orientation, aspirations, abilities, etc.), the "highest level" component of a person , the main personal characteristics , as well as motive, character, will, temperament, etc.).



Language (including ordinary or cultural (linguocultural) language), as mentioned above, is a system of signs intended for communication and multifaceted intellectual activity.

is always “impossible” (or impossible) to exist outside of complex mental activity, as well as the psyche . However , mental activity (of course, primarily in an elementary form) can be carried out without language or with its help .

There are the following main options for the correlation of mental and linguistic activity :

- Mental activity is carried out without the direct use of language signs. For example, in certain forms of visual perception, in solving certain intellectual or artistic tasks (primarily, at the initial stages of mental activity), etc. In some cases, in figurative-active and figurative thinking, it can be carried out without forms of thinking. The use of language signs can be different.
- "During the monologue" (at all stages of implementation) mental activity uses language. For example, a lecture, a speaker's speech, a letter to a friend, etc.
- Mental activity uses language only at a certain, most "important" stage (or stages) of its implementation.

When talking about the relationship between the psyche and language, it is important to remember that language is primarily a means of activity (speech and intellectual), its function is to satisfy the needs of the individual (vital and spiritual).

The nature of the relationship between the psyche and language is determined by many factors: the structure of the individual (in particular, personal needs), the characteristics of mental processes and states, the specifics of the activity or speech activity in which it is carried out. The level of formation of a person's mental activity itself is directly related to the level of formation of language abilities.

Conclusions and suggestions

In short, a person's lexicon changes based on external influences, examples, and mental activity. In this case, a person can correct the shortcomings of his speech, increase the richness of his vocabulary, and develop speech culture. Because speech is a powerful tool for a person, its thorough mastery paves the way for the future, leading to perfection. Speech culture is an attitude towards using language, a tool of communication and interaction. The higher the level of the attitude of representatives of the language to the possibilities of this unique tool, to other factors in its use:



thinking, consciousness, being, various situations and circumstances, and the goal, the higher the level of speech activity.

Also, in the fields of world philology and psychology, speech, language, communicative expression, as a factor of life in speech activity, performs important communicative and methodological tasks. From this point of view, the study and research of language as a human property is developing as an important direction of psycholinguistics [2.25]

Thus, today's globalization and socio-political, economic, spiritual-enlightenment, and cultural changes in society indicate the need for continuous research to improve this field in modern scientific, theoretical, and practical terms.

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