

HAYOT DAVOMIDA TA'LIM OLIH: YANGI  
PARADIGMALAR VA KUTILADIGAN NATIJALAR

FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOT INTEGRATSIYASI

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DISCOURSE IN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

**Annotation:** *This article focuses on the linguopragmatic problems of text and discourse in psycholinguistics and their solutions. This thesis is based on the opinions of famous world and Uzbek linguists on the linguopragmatic aspects of the text and discourse, as well as the author's personal conclusions. Ushbu maqola psixolingvistikadagi matn va nutqning lingvopragmatik muammolari va ularning yechimlariga qaratilgan. Ushbu tezis jahon va o'zbek tilshunoslarining mashhur matn va nutqning lingvopragmatik jihatlariga oid fikrlari hamda muallifning shaxsiy xulosalariga asoslanadi.*

*Данная статья посвящена лингвопрагматическим проблемам текста и дискурса в психолингвистике и их решениям. В основу диссертации положены мнения известных мировых и узбекских лингвистов о лингвопрагматических аспектах текста и дискурса, а также собственные выводы автора.*

**Key words:** *linguistic, concept, speech, psycholinguistic, semantic, psychology, pragmatic.*

In world linguistics, the concepts of language and speech were first studied systematically and structurally. As a result, the creator of speech, man, and the place and time in which speech is created, were overshadowed, and a number of shortcomings became apparent. Numerous studies have shown that speech does not

have a definite pattern and it is impossible to fully comprehend it without an analysis of the human factor and the particular situation in which it is created.

Thus, from the second half of the last century, language, speech and its activities began to be studied from a linguoculturological, cognitive, linguosociological, pragmatic and psycholinguistic point of view, and led to the emergence of cognitive linguistics and linguistic pragmatics. To the text not only as a set of semantically and syntactically related sentences, but also as a form of communication with social value, a mental device that reflects the knowledge, linguistic thinking, national psychology and mentality of certain speakers.

The root of the human factor-anthropocentric theory in textual research, which is the product of language and speech activity, goes back to ancient Greek mythological theories (Greek anthro-po-human, centrum-center). The Greeks believed that man was the center of the universe. The formation of an anthropocentric paradigm in text creation led to the creation and development of the science of psycholinguistics. S.M.Muminov emphasizes that the influence of language on a person is its main task: "Communication is a phenomenon closely related to human psychology and physiology. Because any speech is related to contemplation, and contemplation is related to the psyche. The body is ruled by the spirit. This means that anything that affects the soul also affects the body. All this is a psychophysiological aspect of communication. "

Linguist A. Rakhimov's article on the study of language on the basis of paradigms also addresses the anthropocentric paradigm. According to the linguist's theory, "The third macroparadigm in the history of linguistics is the anthropocentric paradigm (communicative or nominative-pragmatic paradigm). This paradigm studies language not as a dry structure, but as an open system based on live communication and communication, analyzing it in an integral way with other systems - society, man, culture, psyche, etc., focusing on the analysis of man within language or language within man is a set of views, ideas and teachings "

From a psycholinguistic point of view, the creation of a text and its semantic perception is manifested as the product of the individual's verbal thinking, the ability to reflect an objective being through a system of language. In this case, the form and content of the text is studied in conjunction with the psychological characteristics of a particular communicative situation participant - a specific person.

From the above considerations it is clear that anthropocentric theory is a human factor in speech, speech occurs as a result of certain human activities, in the short definition of Sh. Safarov is defined as pragmatics - activity. Pragmatics, in detail, was formed in linguistics in the 1950s under the influence of an anthropocentric paradigm. The subject of linguistic pragmatics was first introduced by the German scholar G. Klaus. According to him, pragmatics is the study of the relationship between characters and those who create, transmit and receive these linguistic characters.. So, from the point of view of linguistics, simply put, the subject of pragmatics is mutual speech activity. With the development of pragmalinguistics, its internal directions such as speech act, discourse were created.

As much attention has been paid to the study of any speech structure that is the

product of speech linguistic activity in terms of the dialogue between the person who creates and perceives it - the author and the recipient, the study of speech structure as a communication process has given rise to discourse. The word discourse, first used by the American linguist Zellig Harris in the middle of the last century, refers to an event that represents one of the central issues in linguistics today.

It is impossible to explain a discursive phenomenon without studying the process of discursive activity. Since discursive activity is the process of creating and perceiving speech, this process is inextricably linked with the personality of the creator of the speech - the author and the recipient - the recipient. Here, discursive analysis requires the intersection of psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, linguistic semantics, and cognitive linguistics at some point.

It is clear from the content of the terms of the article that concepts such as anthropocentric theory, pragmatics, text, discourse, speech act, speech activity are inextricably linked and require each other, so these concepts should be clearly understood and used in their place today. has become one of the problems of linguistics. The main reason for this is that in world linguistics, despite the fact that speech is studied and sources from the human point of view, there is very little research and literature in Uzbek linguistics, and young linguists are required to discover new aspects of this field.

#### Keywords

Anthropocentrism	The theory of human factor centralization in linguistics
Paradigm	Theory
Text	Speech activity with written value
Discourse	Speech activity, dialogue
Pragmatics	Linguistics: activity, situation
Psycholinguistics	Linguistic direction, the study of language from a psychological point of view

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