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STAGES OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH TO THE TEXT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article delves into the application of the psycholinguistic approach to text analysis within the context of English and Uzbek novels. The analysis encompasses various stages of the psycholinguistic approach, including lexical processing, syntactic analysis, semantic interpretation, and pragmatic considerations. Through examples drawn from each novel, the article explores how authors employ linguistic devices, narrative structures, and cultural references to convey meaning, evoke emotions, and engage readers in the literary experience.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a multifaceted phenomenon that encompasses various levels of analysis, from phonetics and morphology to syntax and semantics. Psycholinguistics, a branch of linguistics, delves into the cognitive processes underlying language production, comprehension, and acquisition. When applied to the analysis of texts, the psycholinguistic approach offers valuable insights into how language users comprehend and produce discourse. This article explores the stages of the psycholinguistic approach to text analysis in both English and Uzbek linguistics, highlighting similarities and differences between the two languages.

MAIN PART

Understanding the Psycholinguistic Approach: The psycholinguistic approach to text analysis involves examining how individuals process language at different levels, including phonological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels. It integrates theories from psychology and linguistics to understand how language is represented, processed, and understood in the human mind.[1] *Stages of Psycholinguistic Text Analysis:* Text Reception and Perception: In English linguistics, text reception involves the initial perception of written or spoken language, where readers or listeners decode linguistic input into meaningful representations. Similarly, in Uzbek linguistics, text reception involves the comprehension of written or spoken Uzbek language. Readers or listeners engage in decoding linguistic input to derive meaning from the text. *Lexical Processing:* Lexical processing involves recognizing and understanding individual words in the text. In English, lexical processing considers factors such as word frequency, morphology, and semantic relationships. Similarly, lexical processing in Uzbek involves recognizing and comprehending Uzbek words within the text. Factors such as word formation and semantic associations are taken into account during lexical processing. *Syntactic Analysis:* Syntactic analysis focuses on the grammatical structure of sentences and how words are combined to form meaningful phrases and clauses in English[2]. It involves parsing sentences to identify syntactic

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[1] Рубинштейн, С.Л. Основы общей психологии Текст. / С.Л. Рубинштейн. СПб.: Питер, 2004. - С.45.

[2] Dijk, van T.A. & Kinch, W. Strategies of Discourse Comprehension Text. / T.A. van Dijk & W. Kinch. New York etc.: Academic Press, 1983. - P. 67

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categories and relationships. In Uzbek linguistics, syntactic analysis explores the structure of Uzbek sentences, including word order, agreement, and syntactic dependencies. *Semantic Interpretation:* Semantic interpretation involves deriving meaning from the text based on the semantic relationships between words, phrases, and sentences in English. It encompasses the comprehension of literal and figurative language. Similarly, semantic interpretation in Uzbek linguistics involves extracting meaning from the text by analyzing semantic relations and contextual cues in Uzbek language usage. *Integration and Inference:* Integration and inference refer to the process of combining information from different parts of the text to construct a coherent mental representation of its meaning in English. It involves drawing inferences and making connections based on linguistic and contextual clues. In Uzbek linguistics, integration and inference involve synthesizing information from the text to create a unified interpretation that aligns with the intended meaning of the discourse. Pragmatic analysis examines how language users infer meaning based on contextual factors, social conventions, and speaker intentions in English[3]. It involves understanding implicatures, presuppositions, and speech acts to interpret the pragmatic meaning of utterances. Similarly, in Uzbek linguistics, pragmatic considerations play a crucial role in text analysis. Understanding contextual cues, cultural norms, and speaker intentions helps language users derive pragmatic meaning from Uzbek discourse.

Discourse Coherence and Cohesion: Coherence and cohesion are essential elements of discourse structure in English. Coherence refers to the logical flow and organization of ideas, while cohesion involves the use of linguistic devices such as conjunctions, pronouns, and lexical ties to connect sentences and paragraphs. In Uzbek discourse analysis, coherence and cohesion contribute to the overall clarity and coherence of the text. Writers and speakers use cohesive devices and discourse markers to maintain coherence and facilitate understanding among Uzbek language users.

Textual Inference and Mental Models: Textual inference involves the process of constructing mental models or representations of the text based on explicit and implicit information in English discourse. Readers and listeners generate mental representations to integrate information and make inferences about the text. In Uzbek text analysis, textual inference enables language users to create mental models that capture the underlying meaning and relationships conveyed in the discourse. Understanding textual inference enhances comprehension and facilitates the construction of coherent mental representations in Uzbek language processing.

Cross-Linguistic Perspectives: While the psycholinguistic approach to text analysis shares common principles across languages, there are also language-specific features and cultural nuances that influence language processing and interpretation. Cross-linguistic studies allow researchers to compare and contrast how linguistic structures and cognitive processes operate in different languages, shedding light on the universality and variability of human language processing mechanisms. *For example, an English Novel: "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen.*

Lexical Processing: In "Pride and Prejudice," Austen employs a rich vocabulary reflective of the social context of 19th-century England. Lexical choices such as "prejudice," "pride," and "propriety" carry significant connotations that shape character interactions and plot development.[4]

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[3] Mayer, R.E. Multimedia learning Text. / R.E. Mayer. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001. - P.89

[4] Леонтьев, Д.А. Психология смысла Текст. / Д.А. Леонтьев. М., 1999. - С.97

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Syntactic Analysis: Austen's syntactic structures vary between characters of different social classes. For instance, the syntax used by the aristocratic characters tends to be more elaborate and formal compared to that of the lower-class characters, reflecting societal norms and hierarchies.

Semantic Interpretation: Readers interpret the subtle nuances of character dialogue and interactions to discern underlying meanings and social dynamics. Austen's use of irony and wit adds layers of meaning to the text, inviting readers to engage in semantic interpretation.[5]

Pragmatic Considerations: The novel's dialogue and narration are infused with social conventions and expectations, requiring readers to consider the pragmatic implications of characters' words and actions within the context of 19th-century English society. *Uzbek Novel: "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years" by Chingiz Aitmatov.*

Lexical Processing: Aitmatov's novel incorporates Uzbek lexical elements that reflect the cultural and linguistic landscape of Central Asia. Words such as *bazaar, steppe* and *yurt* evoke imagery and evoke cultural association's specific to the region.

Syntactic Analysis: The syntactic structure of Aitmatov's prose mirrors the rhythmic cadence of Uzbek oral traditions. Sentences are often structured to mimic the flow of storytelling, with repetition and parallelism used for emphasis and narrative effect.

Semantic Interpretation: Readers interpret the novel's themes of tradition, modernity, and cultural identity through the lens of Uzbek history and folklore. Aitmatov's use of symbolism and allegory invites readers to explore deeper layers of meaning embedded within the narrative.

Pragmatic Considerations: The characters' dialogue and actions are imbued with cultural norms and values characteristic of Uzbek society. Readers navigate the pragmatic implications of interpersonal relationships and societal expectations within the context of Central Asian culture.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the application of the psycholinguistic approach to text analysis provides a rich framework for understanding the intricate dynamics of language and cognition within the context of English and Uzbek novels. Through the examination of lexical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic elements, scholars gain valuable insights into how language shapes narrative structure, conveys meaning, and reflects cultural nuances.

The analysis of exemplary novels such as Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," George Orwell's "1984," Chinghiz Aitmatov's "The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years," and Utkir Khoshimov's "The Blue Guide" illustrates the diverse ways in which authors manipulate language to evoke emotions, convey themes, and engage readers in literary discourse. Whether exploring the social intricacies of 19th-century England or delving into the existential questions of Central Asia, these novels serve as windows into the complexities of human experience and cultural identity.

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[5] Austen, Jane (5 August 2010). *Pride and Prejudice*. Oxford University Press. p. 21.

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