

Psycholinguistic, ethno-sociocultural aspects as basis of intercultural communication

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Annotation: This article describes in detail the psycholinguistic, ethno-sociocultural aspects, ethno-sociocultural concepts and the basis of intercultural communication.

Key words: psycholinguistic, ethno-sociocultural, intercultural communication, synthesis," semantic differential".

Psycholinguistics is the study of the origin of speech, as well as the processes of speech perception and improvement in the context of their interaction with the language system; a synthesis of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech development and analyzes them through psychological experiments. Psycholinguistics, which is close to linguistics in terms of research sources, is close to psychology in its research methods. It uses interrelated experiments, such as "semantic differential" and other experimental methods.

Intercultural communication is the interaction between different cultures, which involves indirect communication between people, as well as indirect forms of communication (language, speech, writing, electronic communication).

We have touched upon the ethnosociocultural characteristics of understanding above, now we will consider more psycholinguistic aspects of understanding. According to R. Penrose, consciousness is continued in the intellect. Operating unit of understanding is the code that has a symbolic nature: "Symbol is always something that we do not fully understand, but what we are as someone who understand, who exist". Thus, from our point of view, the understanding and consciousness operate with one and the same instrument – symbol.

Intercultural communication is essentially interpersonal communication in a special situation in which one participant recognizes the cultural differences of another. Such communication raises many issues related to the different hopes and beliefs that are unique to each person in different cultures.

The act of communication cannot take place if the message is not encode : "Code is a key concept in intercultural communication...a message should be coded, i.e., to be expressed by the code and decoded, i.e. be understood...thus the encoding in intercultural communication is the conversion of the first signal system to another by using the internal (the "language of thought") and external (verbal and non-verbal forms) codes. Cultural and language codes depend on the national picture of the world".

There are lots of great works about consciousness from the philosophical, psychological, socio-cultural points of view, in this article we will touch upon only two facts of consciousness:

- 1) consciousness is social by its nature, it arose in the process of collective human existence, reflection of reality;
- 2) consciousness has a communicative nature (as a consequence of socialization of the individual), which is reflected in the word consciousness, i.e. a joint knowledge that can be passed to the recipient by means of words, signs, or other visual images, charts, gestures, facial expressions, etc.

Research in language psychology or psycholinguistics has helped scientists better understand the mental aspects of language and speech. Thanks to psycholinguistics, we have new and innovative ways of approaching education.

Intercultural communication is based on the process of symbolic interaction between individuals and groups in which cultural differences are visible. Acceptance and response to these differences affect the appearance, form, and outcome of communication. In addition to cultural differences, the process of intercultural communication is influenced by the age, gender, occupation, and social status of the communicators, as well as their patience, resilience, and personal experience. So, intercultural

communication is the interaction between different cultures. Intercultural communication The fact that the act of communication belongs to different cultures means that the two participants understand each other.

First of all, it is important to determine that psycholinguistics originates from two specific disciplines: psychology and linguistics. The first studies people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, while the second studies language and its manifestations.

Both of these fields are combined to study human language. However, psycholinguistics is only the sum of its parts. Instead, he uses theories and approaches in both areas, as well as learning new things. Although other sciences study language, they study it from a different perspective. For example, sociolinguistics studies the interrelationship of socio-cultural and linguistic phenomena. Linguistics itself studies the origin, development, and structure of language.

As a result understanding in intercultural communication can be characterized by the two key aspects: psycholinguistic and ethnosociocultural.

It is important to notice the contingency, synergy of two concepts: understanding and cognition, the latter as a step to understanding, and to constitute the epistemological nature of understanding: "The initial form of spiritual needs in the ontogenetic development seems to be delivered in the functional necessity for self-orientation and cognitive activity, also in the need for external impressions, and never the material needs for food, clothing and shelter".

Understanding is the reflection of higher spiritual need, at the same time it is possible to understand only those things that have been previously cognized and now are known to an individual, without the latter understanding cannot exist (even an emotional response in the soul can be caused only by those phenomena that were previously understood or experienced by the individual). According to Rene Descartes, the understanding is identified with cognition, intelligence, and thinking, and in its turn, implicitly includes what is now usually called consciousness. We can build the following chain of cognitive processes: perception (rational or irrational, i.e., feeling) – cognition – understanding – consciousness.

Ethnosociocultural concepts take place in different language systems or in a single social language. That is, they consist of concepts that reflect human behavior in a field of activity, in particular, elements that contain information. In summary, we can say that a concept is a unity of consciousness. In conclusion, we can say that the concept is the unity of consciousness. No matter what situation a person lives in, there is always an element that motivates him to develop an understanding of a concept. And man's interests in this field further expand or narrow the conceptual sphere in his mind. This field, which is currently of great interest and development in world linguistics, has not yet been fully explored, and not even dictionaries have been compiled to explain the essence of the concept. A broader and more detailed coverage of this issue awaits its researchers in the future.

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