

МАДАНИЯТЛАРАРО МУЛОҚОТНИНГ ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИК АСПЕКТИ

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14537343>

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Аннотация.

Ҳар қандай коммуникациянинг шаклланишида психологик омилларнинг таъсири сезилади. Усиз коммуникациянинг амалга ошиши мумкин эмас. Шу боис, ушбу мақолада қуйидаги асосий тушунчалар: шахс, идиентлилик, мен – концепцияси ҳамда face (оммавий шахс образи – Мен) ҳақида фикр юритилади.

Калит сўзлар

психоллингвистика, маданиятлараро мулоқот, стереотип, психологик тўсиқ, код алмашиши, психологик мослашув, билингвизм.

ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Абстрактный.

Влияние психологических факторов ощущается при формировании любого общения. Без этого общение невозможно. Поэтому в данной статье рассматриваются следующие основные понятия: личность, Я-концепция и лицо (образ публичного человека – Я).

Ключевые слова

психоллингвистика, межкультурная коммуникация, стереотип, психологический барьер, переключение кода, психологическая адаптация, билингвизм.

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF MEJTCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Abstract.

The influence of psychological factors is felt in the formation of any communication. Without it, communication is impossible. Therefore, this article discusses the following main concepts: person, identity, the concept of self and face (the image of a public person - Self).

Key words

psycholinguistics, intercultural communication, stereotype, psychological barrier, code switching, psychological adaptation, bilingualism.

The psycholinguistic aspect of intercultural communication studies the mental and psychological aspects of communication between cultures through language [1]. Bu aspektda insonlarning tilni olish, tushunish, qo'llab-quvvatlash jamiyatda madaniyat va lingvistik tafovutlarga katta munosabatlarga ega bo'lish.

Intercultural communication from the perspective of psycholinguistic research covers the following main issues:

1. The relationship between language and thinking.

Each language reflects a unique worldview and thought model of a particular national culture. Understanding language-specific semantic changes and the impact of language units on psychology is important in cross-cultural communication. Masalan, turli tillardagi hurmat, vaqt yoki makon tushunchalaridagi farqlar muloqot jarayoniga ta'sir qiladi.

2. Stereotypes and psychological barriers.

Each language and culture forms its own stereotypes. In intercultural communication, people may face difficulties due to stereotypes or prejudices about each other's languages and cultures. Psycholinguistics also studies ways to overcome these obstacles.

3. Emotions in the communication process.

Human emotions are closely related to culture and language. Differences in the expression of emotions in cultures can cause misunderstandings in communication through language. For example, in some cultures direct communication is preferred, while in others there is a stronger tendency to suggest or interpret.

4. Code-sharing and bilingualism.

Bilingualism (knowledge of two or more languages) plays an important role in intercultural communication. Code-switching, that is, the simultaneous use of

different languages, helps people to overcome the differences between cultures in the process of communication.

5. Language learning and psychological adjustment.

Learning a language requires not only the acquisition of grammar or vocabulary, but also the study of culture and worldview. The process of psychological adaptation of a language learner is important for the effectiveness of intercultural communication.

These basic concepts of psycholinguistics are interrelated, and they are explicit in the text. In the science of intercultural communication, the theory of politeness is also considered as a separate issue, which is carried out by choosing special verbal tools when choosing the image of a public person and some danger that can be expected in the process of communication causes the speaker to avoid despair. The reason is that this theory helps to describe the chosen communication strategy depending on the influence of the public image [2].

In intercultural communication, communication, primarily interpersonal communication, is considered a relationship. Personality is, first of all, an individual's self-control, which is built on the basis of social context and, in a certain sense. The core of personality formation is the individual's self-evaluation by peers or as a result of his evaluation of other people [4].

So, in a sense, Personality - biological, psychological and social - is the result of social influences. The reason is that society affects the formation of the individual at lower and higher levels. The micro-stage affecting personality formation takes place under the influence of the person's close social environment: family members, friends, classmates, work colleagues. The macro stage in this process is the social environment to which a person belongs, that is, the corresponding stage of human development, which represents the influence of the state and its separate structures [5].

All this affects the formation of a person, as a result of which he feels himself as a member of society, but the main controller of his behavior is the person himself. The reason is that a person interprets his behavior as he sees himself, which determines the structure of his self-concept. Relying on it, a person conducts his activities.

The basis of a person's knowledge of his Self consists of the following:

1. The period of early socialization. During this period, the child's parents think about his abilities, talents, and the child's self-concept.

2. Other people's opinions about him, evaluation. During this period, a person understands himself based on how others perceive him and react to them. Being

aware of how others are reacting to you is considered under the concept of reflected appraisal.

3. The stage of self-observation.

4. The period of social comparison: the stage of observing others + and oneself.

5. Membership in different social groups - social identity. In this, two sides of the individual Me are observed. For example:

1) formed as a result of a person's escape from the surrounding environment, society - I;

2) formed in the process of self-awareness of a person - I.

However, it should not be forgotten that the concept of "I" changes throughout a person's life. It appears from childhood. It affects a child only when he feels alienated from society, from existence, and can change it even when he is old.

Identity is ego-identity in a person, and many linguists, sociolinguists and psycholinguists dealing with issues of intercultural communication, following Erik Erikson's opinion, evaluate identity as a person's sense of self-awareness. [3].

However, identity is also related to which social group or ethnosocial society an individual belongs to, which has certain generally accepted norms and values. Any person is considered a member of a number of socio-social groups, and based on the characteristics of those groups, as well as his own identity, various forms of identity are distinguished in intercultural communication.

In summary, the psycholinguistic aspect of intercultural communication explores the intersectional issues of psychology and linguistics, as well as the ontolinguistic and linguocultural aspects of understanding and relating between cultures through language. Research in this direction helps to eliminate misunderstandings that occur in the process of communication between different peoples, to improve effective communication and intercultural cooperation.

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