

PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AND PARALINGUISTICS: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND NON-LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF THE SPEECH PROCESS**Pirnazarova Nigina Majid kizi**

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Abstract: This article explores the theoretical foundations of psycholinguistics and paralinguistics, their research objects and subjects, their interrelation, and their role in the speech process. Psycholinguistics studies the processes of speech formation and perception in the human mind, while paralinguistics analyzes non-linguistic means accompanying speech. The article discusses the integration of these two fields with linguistics and psychology, their importance in the communicative process, and modern research directions.

Keywords: psycholinguistics, paralinguistics, speech activity, communication, non-linguistic means, intonation, facial expressions, gestures.

Introduction

Language is an essential tool of human thinking and social life. To fully understand the speech process, it is necessary to study it not only from a linguistic perspective but also from psychological and non-linguistic aspects. From this point of view, psycholinguistics and paralinguistics have emerged as important scientific fields.

Psycholinguistics developed as an independent discipline in the mid-20th century and studies the relationship between language and thought. Paralinguistics, on the other hand, analyzes non-linguistic means that complement and enrich speech.

Psycholinguistics: The Harmony of Speech and Thought

Psycholinguistics is a field that studies the processes of formation, perception, and processing of language and speech in the human mind. The works of Noam Chomsky and George Miller played a significant role in the development of this field.

Psycholinguistics studies the following issues:

- The process of speech production
- Mechanisms of speech perception
- Language development in children
- The relationship between language and thought
- Psychology of bilingualism and multilingualism

Research shows that human speech emerges as a result of complex cognitive processes. In the process of speech production, a thought is first formed and then expressed through linguistic units.

Paralinguistics: Non-Linguistic Components of Speech

Paralinguistics studies elements that participate in speech but do not directly belong to the language system. These include:

- Intonation
- Timbre
- Pauses
- Facial expressions
- Gestures
- Body movements

For example, the same word can have different meanings depending on intonation. Facial expressions and hand movements can strengthen or even completely change the meaning of speech.

Paralinguistic means play an especially important role in oral speech. They enhance

communicative impact, express emotional states, and provide additional information to the interlocutor.

Conclusion

Psycholinguistics and paralinguistics contribute to a deep and comprehensive study of speech activity. Psycholinguistics analyzes the mental mechanisms of speech formation and perception, while paralinguistics studies non-linguistic means accompanying speech.

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