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- ❖ British National Corpus (BNC)
- ❖ Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)
- ❖ Google Gram Viewer
- ❖ The Leipzig Corpora Collection
- ❖ Uzbek National Corpus (under development and expansion)

Corpus linguistics provides a powerful, evidence-based approach to studying language. By analyzing real-world data, researchers can uncover patterns and trends that inform theory, education, translation, and technology. Its interdisciplinary relevance makes it essential in modern linguistic research and practical language applications.

Corpus linguistics operates on empirical, quantitative, and qualitative analysis of texts. Key methodological steps include:

- Corpus design: selecting and organizing texts based on purpose (balanced, representative, genre-specific).
- Annotation: marking up texts with linguistic information (POS tags, lemmas, syntactic trees).
- Analysis: using software to extract patterns (frequencies, concordances, n-grams).
- Interpretation: Drawing conclusions based on the results (e.g., how modal verbs are used in academic vs. spoken texts).

Parsing modern Uzbek corpora is a challenging yet essential task for advancing NLP in Central Asia. With ongoing efforts to create annotated resources, train advanced models, and build collaborative tools, the future of Uzbek computational linguistics is promising. Enhancing parsing capabilities will contribute significantly to language preservation, education, and technology accessibility in the Uzbek-speaking world.

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### PSYCHOLINGUISTICS AS ONE OF THE MODERN DISCIPLINES OF LINGUISTICS

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola psixolingvistikani zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim tendentsiyasi sifatida o'rganadi. U psixolingvistikaning psixologiya va tilshunoslikni qanday bog'lashini o'rganadi va tilni o'zlashtirish, ishlab chiqarish va tushunish kabi jarayonlarga e'tibor beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada psixolingvistikaning zamonaviy tilshunoslikning boshqa fanlari bilan aloqasi ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** psixolingvistika, tilshunoslik, intizom, tendentsiya, psixologiya, nevrologiya, sotsiologiya va antropologiya, fanlararo yondashuv.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье психоллингвистика рассматривается как важное направление современной лингвистики. Он исследует, как психоллингвистика связывает психологию и лингвистику, и фокусируется на таких процессах, как приобретение, производство и понимание языка. Кроме того, в статье рассматривается связь психоллингвистики с другими дисциплинами современного языкознания.

**Ключевые слова:** психоллингвистика, лингвистика, дисциплина, тенденция, психология, нейронауки, социология и антропология, междисциплинарный подход.

**Abstract.** this article studies psycholinguistics as an important tendency of modern linguistics. It examines how psycholinguistics connects psychology and linguistics and focuses on the processes as language acquisition, production and comprehension. Moreover, the article discusses the connection of psycholinguistics with other disciplines of modern linguistics.

**Key words:** *psycholinguistics, linguistics, discipline, tendency, psychology, neuroscience, sociology and anthropology, interdisciplinary approach.*

The reason is quite straightforward – it deals with language from a psychological perspective. Classifying this domain of study as a narrow field of linguistics would ignore branches of psychology, neurosciences, sociology and anthropology that have bearing on the study of human language and cognition. A language – as a phenomenon common to all human beings – can most fruitfully be explored using an integrated, interdisciplinary approach (Spivey, 2012).

As delineated by Spivey in 2012, Psycholinguistics stands out because of its blend of linguistics and psychology for the investigation of the phenomena related to language processing (Spivey, 2012). With this approach, research can analyze the cognitive processes underlying the comprehension, production, and even the acquisition of language, thus giving a complete picture of how people learn and use language. Psycholinguistic research tends to draw from both the linguistic and the cognitive sciences, using experimental, computational, and neuroimaging methods to study language behavior (Spivey, 2012). Modern linguistic research relies heavily on psycholinguistics because of its comprehensive approach, which allows for a deeper knowledge of the brain and cognitive substrates supporting language processes.

Psycholinguistics vividly illustrates the interdisciplinary nature of its focus by showing its contact with various branches of psychology and linguistics. With regard to the perception and production of speech, it applies the principles of phonetics and phonology in understanding how people perceive and articulate language sounds. The cognitive processes associated with parsing sentences and determining meaning from words and phrases, as well as the phenomena relating to meaning – construction, comprehension of sentences – has been studied from various angles of syntax and semantics.

Psycholinguistics started out leaning on behaviorist psychology, which focused mainly on what you can see, like behavior, and didn't really look at what's happening in the mind. Over time, though, the field moved towards cognitive psychology. This approach looked at mental processes and how we think about language. Researchers figured out that to really understand language, you needed to look at how the mind works when we receive and respond to language. Early folks in psycholinguistics also took ideas from information theory, which helped them understand how information moves during communication. This mix of fields set the stage for creating cognitive models of how we process language, which became a key interest in psycholinguistics over the following years.

The cognitive revolution in the 60s and 70s really changed the game for psychology and linguistics. It pushed psycholinguistics to study how we think about words and process information. This shift brought about new models for understanding how we access and recognize words, like the logogen model and the cohort model. Cognitive science opened up fresh ways for researchers to dive into how we use language, using things like experiments, computer models, and different ways to think about cognition. The cognitive revolution really got things moving in how we understand language. Take Chomsky's theory of generative grammar, for instance. He talked about how we have some built-in knowledge of language structure, and this really changed the game for psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics today is a multifaceted field that encompasses areas like how we learn languages, being bilingual, the brain's role in language, and how computers understand language. Today's research highlights that processing language is a lively and interactive process, shaped by things like context, our past experiences, and our individual quirks (Ferreira, 2018).

Another significant development is the increased focus on the different language abilities of people. Psychologists have been discussing the effects of various socio-demographic factors such as aging, education, and cognitive capacity on the understanding, speaking, and learning of the language. In their recognition that language processing is a non-homogeneous phenomenon, they even claim that it is an individual matter. This stress has led to the creation of customized methods of working

with and helping language learners, which are individually focused on learners' specific necessities and abilities.

**Psycholinguistics and anthropocentrism.** Attention, memory, and executive functions are examined in connection with language processing from the viewpoints of cognitive psychology and psycholinguistics in order to assess how cognitive resources are distributed and used in relation to language activities. Additionally, investigating the linguistic and cognitive standards that influence language development collaborates with developmental psychology to investigate how children acquire language. This cross-disciplinary cooperation highlights the interdisciplinary nature of psycholinguistics and the broad range of issues in human language. Human-centered approach, better known as anthropocentrism, is one marking element of modern linguistics where it considers human perspective in the study of language focusing on thinking, experiencing, and language use as the framework of understanding its structure and use (Goots, 2021). Psycholinguistics resonates with this anthropocentric attitude by focusing on verbal communication in terms of the mental actions of the individual understanding language, therefore applying human reasoning on language science (Goots, 2021). This view highlights the importance of the speaker and listener as active participants in the construction and understanding of language, in that language is not an impersonal construct but rather a deeply integrated device within thought processes and a relation of social interaction (Goots, 2021).

Anthropocentrism dominates psycholinguistics-the study of ways in which language represents and creates the human mind and society. Researchers become aware of the highly complex interrelationship among language, culture, and cognition by investigating the mechanisms through which language patterns and structures represent social norms, cultural values, and cognitive bias. For instance, metaphorical language may be considered to exhibit deep mental schemata and to manifest the rooting of abstract concepts in everyday experience. Grammatical structures have been analyzed for their psychological influence by researching whether language determines the way people perceive and categorize the external world. By examining the ways in which language, cognition, and culture interface, this particular study brings attention to how anthropocentric psycholinguistics is and how human experience and cognition determine linguistic events.

**Psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics.** Because of its focus on the close relationship between language and cognition, cognitive linguistics has substantively contributed to the rise and establishment of psycholinguistics as an important domain of linguistic research (Hasanova, 2020). Both fields are similar to the extent that both place emphasis on human cognitive processes in the understanding of linguistic phenomena; basically, they do not see language as an independent system but rather view it as being, more or less, the same thing as cognition (Diessel, 2014). The paradigms of cognitive linguistics, such as schema theory and conceptual metaphor, aid psycholinguistics in identifying a basis to approach the role of cognitive structures and processes in language comprehension and production (Kurash, 2019). This mutually beneficial association between cognitive linguistics and psycholinguistics continues to give insight into semantic change, meaning extension, and other complex linguistic phenomena (Hasanova, 2020).

The influence of cognitive linguistics on psycholinguistics is noticeable in the evolution of cognitive models of language processing. Such models are intended to simulate the putative cognitive mechanisms involved in language comprehension and production, always emphasizing the underlying cognitive principles. Under this perspective, connectionist models that are rooted in neural networks have been used to model the mechanisms that may potentially reflect the storing and retrieval of words in the mental lexicon, emphasizing the dynamic and interacting nature of lexical processing. At the same time, cognitive grammar models have been used in sentence comprehension by taking grammatical structures as cognitive schemas that provide constraints on the interpretation of the linguistic input. These cognitive models shed light on cognitive processes relating to language use and indicate more clearly how the language interface is influenced by cognitive linguistics in psycholinguistic analysis.

In conclusion, psycholinguistics is a vital and dynamic branch of modern linguistics, combining ideas from psychology and linguistics to explore the complex interaction between language and the human mind. This interdisciplinary approach advances our understanding of language acquisition,



processing, and use, making significant contributions to theories of cognition and communication. As modern linguistics continues to evolve, psycholinguistics is at the forefront of the study of how language is represented, processed, and produced, offering valuable perspectives for both theoretical linguistics and practical applications in fields such as language teaching, artificial intelligence, and clinical linguistics. Its relevance highlights the importance of bringing disciplines together to fully understand the multifaceted nature of human language.

To sum up, Psycholinguistics is one of the important and dynamic branches of modern linguistics, which explores interaction between language and the human mind. Moreover, this interdisciplinary helps us to understand language acquisition and the theories of cognition and communication.

As linguistics continues to adapt and advance, psycholinguistics is at the leading edge of research into how language is represented, processed, and generated, and provides valuable input both to the theory of linguistics and to applications in the fields of language teaching, artificial intelligence, and clinical linguistics. Its significance underlines the need to integrate disciplines to better understand the comprehensive nature of human language.

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#### PSIXOLINGVISTIKA: TIL VA ONGNI O'RGANISH SOHASI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada psixolingvistika odamlarning tilni qanday egallashi, tushunishi, foydalanishi va ifodalashini o'rganadigan, kognitiv psixologiya va lingvistikaga asoslangan, izohli korpus va miya tasvirlash usullari bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan va klinik sharoitlarda va texnologiyani ishlab chiqishda qo'llaniladigan soha sifatida har tomonlama tavsiflanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** psixolingvistika, tilshunoslik, intizom, tendentsiya, psixologiya, tilni o'zlashtirish, tilni tushunish, til ishlab chiqarish, ikki tillilik, ko'p tillilik.

**Аннотация.** В этой статье всесторонне описывается психолингвистика как область, изучающая то, как люди приобретают, понимают, используют и представляют язык, основанная на когнитивной психологии и лингвистике, подтвержденная аннотированными корпусами и методами сканирования мозга и применяемая в клинических условиях и при разработке технологий.

**Ключевые слова:** психолингвистика, лингвистика, дисциплина, тенденция, психология, овладение языком, понимание языка, языковое производство, билингвизм, многоязычие.

**Abstract.** This article comprehensively outlines psycholinguistics as a field concerned with how humans acquire, understand, use, and represent language —rooted in cognitive psychology and linguistics, validated by annotated corpora and brain-scanning methods, and applied in clinical settings and technology development.

**Key words:** psycholinguistics, linguistics, discipline, tendency, psychology, language acquisition, language comprehension, language production, bilingualism, multilingualism.