

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXT

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Abstract: If the emotional character of the text expresses the inner experiences of a person, his attitude to reality in a unique way, psycholinguistics focuses on this particular character of the text. This article relied on literary texts to analyze human speech processes from a psycholinguistic point of view. On the basis of excerpts from various works, an attempt was made to study the psycholinguistics of speech – how the text exists in the minds of those who perceive it.

Key words: literary text, emotion, psycholinguistic analysis, speech, linguistic features, context, lexical ambiguity, cognitive processes.

It is known in science that several existing disciplines can have one common object. But they are thematically different. It depends on how to study the object. At this point, a person is the object of study of several sciences, such as medicine, psychology, and linguistics, and each science approaches it from the point of view of its own position. At this point, the science of psycholinguistics, which arose at the intersection of psychology and linguistics, deals with the process of language and the system of language signs, that is, the process of creation and perception of language signs by people. Not only the system of language signs and its building principles, but also the process of speech formation and perception is considered important. For this science, in addition to the speech ability of a person, language signs, his speech situation, age, gender, nationality, health and mental state are also important.

Psycholinguistics pays special attention to the feature of emotionality (the ability to convey feelings) in the text. This feature of the text expresses the inner experiences of a person, his attitude to reality with a unique pathos. The character's emotional experiences and mental state depend on the language units chosen by the author for the speech situation.

In this article, the analysis of human speech processes from the psycholinguistic point of view was based on literary texts. Based on excerpts from various works, an attempt was made to study the psycholinguistics of the text - how the text exists in the minds of those who perceive it. In particular, we will try to study the speech ability, character and mental state of one of the heroes of the work based on a passage from Mario Puzo's "The Godfather":

- Sizdan butun kuchingizni, mahoratingizni ishga solishni iltimos qilaman. Onasi uni shunday holda ko'rishini istamayman... (Don qo'lini uzatib, bir necha daqiqa Bonaseraga suyanib qoldi). O'g'limni ne ahvolga solishganini ko'ryapsanmi?¹

Through this excerpt from Don Carleon's speech, one can see the image of a father who is terribly separated from his son. However, the difference between this speech and the speech of other fathers is that it does not contain language units that express feelings such as excessive anger, pain, and pain. On the contrary, the use of units such as "iltimos qilaman", "bor kuchingiz va mahoratingiz" used in the speech indicates that the hero is an extremely intelligent and thoughtful person. His first address to the interlocutor as "siz" shows a high example of speech etiquette required in the process of mutual communication, while at the end of the speech he you ("sen")

¹ M. Pyuzo. Godfather. T.: New age generation, 2019. P. 544.

the interlocutor with the verb “ko‘ryapsanmi” he is trying to hide all his pain, it clearly reflects the image of the father, who is finishing his work on the spot of the child.

It is known that speech is an opportunity to convey one's thoughts and feelings to others. Thanks to speech as a means of communication, a person's personal consciousness is enriched not only by personal experience, but also by the experience of other people, and direct knowledge is realized in comparison with other processes other than observation and speech. Through speech, the psychology and experience of one person becomes available to other people, enriches them and contributes to their development.

In general, psycholinguistic text analysis can be a useful tool for gaining insight into the themes, ideas, and writing style of a literary text. By identifying patterns in the author's use of language, we can gain a deeper understanding of the text and its content. The psycholinguistic analysis of the literary text deals with the analysis of the meaning and themes in the literary work, the use of language to convey the character's attitude and emotions to the speech situation. In order to gain an understanding of the themes and ideas of the work, it includes examining the author's writing style by studying the words and phrases used in the text, the meaning they convey, and the units appropriate to the author's character and speech situation.

At its core, psycholinguistics deals with how people use language to communicate, express their thoughts and feelings, and how they process language in their minds. Such an approach to literary analysis involves gaining an understanding of the cognitive processes involved in reading and understanding the words and phrases used in the text. By examining the context of words and phrases and the meanings they convey in that context, we can gain insight into the mental processes involved in understanding a text.

In literary works, the author's ability to accurately and purposefully convey the character of the characters, their speech abilities, and the factors of the speech situation to the reader depends on the author's skill in using words. The choice of words and phrases depending on the character of the hero allows you to get to know this character more closely and understand the text. Below, we will try to analyze the character, speech situation and mental state of one of the characters of Said Ahmed's novel "Ufq" - Ikramjan - from his speech:

- Onang qandoq xotin edi! Qandoq xotin edi! Nomard! Ona qabrga qo‘yilayotganda ko‘rib turib yoniga borolmagan, oqpadar! O‘z qo‘li bilan tuproqqa qo‘yishdan qochgan yaramas! Onang qandoq xotin edi-ya! Sen juvonmargga qandoq mehr qo‘ygan edi-ya! Sen uni o‘ldirding! O‘zing o‘ldirib, yana o‘zing uni tuproqqa qo‘yganlarini tomosha qildingmi? Iflos!²

Through this passage, we can witness that the author used **emotional sentences** in the creation of the entire text according to the expressive purpose of the sentence. This indicates that the hero's mental state is not at the same level. It shows that he delivered his entire speech under high stress and pressure. In addition, through units such as **o‘ldirmoq, qabr, tuproqqa qo‘ymoq** used in the text, the hero's past memories, grief and suffering; It can be said that units such as nameless, white, **nomard, oqpadar, juvonmarg, yaramas, iflos** bring out the inner emotions of the hero's psyche, such as rage, anger, sadness.

If we pay attention to the structure of the sentences in the text, all the sentences are composed of "simple sentences" and "word sentences". It can be said that this served as an assistant in ensuring the uniqueness of the speech situation and showing the mental state of the hero. Because, usually, the speaker does not use complex sentences or compound words when he is in a hurry or when he is under a lot of excitement and nervousness. The reason is that he lacks time and peace of mind for this. All this helps to understand that the mental state of the hero in the above speech situation is nervous and accelerated.

² S. Ahmed. The horizon. T.: Sano-standard, 2016. P. 642.

- Yot-begonalar tobutni yelkaga olib ketayotganlarini ko'rib chidab turdingmi? Yo'lingga termulib ko'r bo'lgan onaga shumi mukofot? Butun umrini, jonini, rohatini bag'ishlagan onaga shumi mukofot? ... Sening o'rningga it boqsak bo'lmasmidi?! Onaga vafo qilmagan bola kimga vafo qiladi?! Yurt ishiga yaramagan bola qay ishga yaraydi?!³

Usually, we use rhetorical questions in our speech not to get an answer from the interlocutor, but to prove and confirm our opinion. This can be explained by the fact that the next text from the hero's speech is composed of rhetorical interrogative sentences. It would not be wrong to say that the hero used it here not to get answers to his questions, but to make sure that his grief and anger were not in vain.

Another important concept in psycholinguistics is the idea of lexical ambiguity. This idea requires some ingenuity on the part of the listener, expressing the phenomenon that the words or phrases used can have multiple meanings depending on the context. For example, the word **o't** means "olov, otash, alanga" and "ma'lum bir yo'nalishda harakatlanish" or "poyasi yog'ochlanmaydigan yashil o'simlik" and "jigardan ajralib chiquvchi sarg'ish-yashil rangli achchiq suyuqlik" can also express such meanings. In this case, we clarify the exact meaning of these words based on their relationship with other words in the context.

This concept can be examined in literary analysis by examining how an author uses language to convey multiple meanings and interpretations in a text. What words the author uses in the context of the word is important for the full meaning of the word or phrase. For example, "Siz oshami?!", known to readers through two famous works such as "Bygone days" and "Shaytanat". It is known that unity does not have the same meaning in both works. We can clarify this with the following comments:

“Majburiyat ostida, yov qarashi bilan sekingina dushmaniga qaradi...Shu qarashda bir muncha vaqt qotib qoldi. Shundan keyin bir necha qadam bosib Otabekning pinchiga yaqin keldi va esankirangan, hayajonlangan bir tovush bilan so'radi:⁴

- **Siz o'shami?!**

In this excerpt from the novel "Bygone days", one of the sweetest and most exciting moments of the characters is expressed. The author's use of such units as "sekingina", "pinjiga yaqin keldi", "hayajonlangan bir tovush" shows the warmth between the characters. along with the attitude served to express the state of mind of Kumush, such as happiness and contentment.

Now let's focus on the next passage:

“Zaynab seskandi. Ammo qo'llarini tutqazmoqqa tirishmadi. Uning bilagini ushlagan qo'l begona emas, tanish edi. Zaynab yovqarash bilan yalt etib dushmaniga qaradi, (ha, u yori emas, dushmani edi!) o'rnidan turdi. Esankirangan, hayajonlangan bir tovush bilan so'radi:⁵

- **Siz...o'shami?!**

In this excerpt from Tahir Malik's "Shaytanat", the same words spoken by Zainab are used not to express unexpected happiness, but to express the hero's fear and pain. The units used by the author to show the same state of the hero were "seskanmoq", "yovqarash", "yalt etib", "esankirangan".

³ This source. p. 432.

⁴ A. Qadiri. Bygone days. NMAK. East, 2018. P. 33.

⁵ T. Malik. Shaytanat. T.: Hilal publication, B.830.

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In conclusion, it can be said that the psycholinguistic analysis of the literary text serves as a valuable basis for gaining an understanding of the cognitive processes associated with reading and comprehension. By studying the meaning and context of words and phrases in a text, we can gain insight into the mental processes involved in understanding the text and the ways in which the author prepares the reader to process certain ideas or themes.

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