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ЯЗЫКОВОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ И ПРИНЦИПЫ ЕГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: Статья рассматривает понятие языкового сознания и определяет его когнитивную сущность. В публикации предпринята попытка оценить современные исследовательские тенденции, направленные на преодоление разрыва между лингвистическим и психологическим подходами исследования для более полного понимания основного понятия. В статье описывается психолингвистика как относительно молодая наука, находящаяся на стыке лингвистики и психологии. В статье рассматриваются различные способы и подходы к исследованию языкового сознания. Понятие языкового сознания не имеет четкой формулировки. Существуют различные исследовательские возможности для этого понятия. В работе подчеркивается важность нового исследования концепции языкового сознания для обогащения научных знаний.

Ключевые слова: языковое сознание, язык и речь, психология, лингвистика, когнитивная лингвистика, психолингвистика, языковой тезаурус.

LINGUISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS AND PRINCIPLES OF ITS RESEARCH

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Abstract: The work discusses the notion of linguistic consciousness. The publication tries to value modern research trends aimed at bridging the gap between linguistic and psychological approaches for a more complete understanding of the main notion. The article describes psycholinguistics as relatively young science placed at the intersection of linguistics and psychology. The article dwells upon different ways and approaches for linguistic consciousness research. The concept of linguistic consciousness does not have a clear formulation. There are different research opportunities for this notion. The work underlines the importance of the new research of the concept of linguistic consciousness for enriching scientific knowledge.

Keywords: linguistic consciousness, language and speech, psychology, linguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, language thesaurus.

Currently, the attention of linguists is drawn to new subjects of research that go beyond classical linguistics and are located at the junction with other sciences. Psycholinguistics is relatively young science placed at the intersection of linguistics and psychology, which provides new topics for research. The term language consciousness has become common, it defines the product of reflective psychological activity in the process of human interaction with the objective and social environment. Linguistic consciousness is a duplicate of the objective world. The concept of linguistic consciousness does not have a clear formulation.

The term linguistic consciousness emphasizes the importance of internal psychological state of a person and consciousness, when using language, speech. The term indicates the unification, fusion of psychological and linguistic elements of speech activity. This term remains

insufficiently defined. There is a need to understand more clearly the essence of this term and the find opportunities for research.

The term linguistic consciousness is made up of words and concepts that relate to various fields: psychology and linguistics. The convergence of these concepts is a progressive trend. This statement follows from the fact that people constantly observe the close connection of these phenomena in reality. Language and its speech manifestation express meaning, reflect the state of consciousness and manifest the psychological content of a person's inner world. This is the essence and meaning of language and speech. The ratio of speech and thought actually makes up the whole corpus of linguistics.

Modern trends, like all psycholinguistics, are aimed at bridging the gap between linguistic and psychological approaches and a more complete understanding of their subject. Consciousness is a long-standing and central object of psychological study. Cognitive psychology has filled the concept of consciousness with the idea of representative structures, the processing and storage of information. Higher forms of mental functioning are associated with consciousness: the ability to think, reason, creativity, reflection.

The term linguistic consciousness combines two different entities: consciousness - a mental phenomenon of an immaterial nature and a material phenomenon of spoken speech, as well as the physiological process of forming verbal language connections. Speech is a material process that carries information.

The fact of the existence of linguistic consciousness is obvious in life. Human consciousness is constantly exposed to verbal influences. This happens in everyday life, in educational and production process. These vast areas of linguistic consciousness functioning can be characterized as a dynamic form of its manifestation. Much attention is given to them in the field of psycholinguistic problems. Psycholinguistics has focused on them since its appearance.

Another area of less obvious manifestations is the language thesaurus and semantic fields. In linguistic disciplines, an extensive study of the associative-verbal network was carried out, in which direct and inverse connections of various word usage were revealed. This is the linguistic compilation of a native speaker, representing his linguistic consciousness. It highlights the core, which includes a finite number of concepts. It is believed that the core of linguistic consciousness is a linguistic projection of a human being that persists throughout his life and forms the basis of his linguistic picture of the world.

This approach reveals a focus on assessing the global structure of human linguistic consciousness, identifying and organizing its macro levels. The evaluation of large units of the structure of linguistic consciousness creates an opportunity for convincing cross-cultural research.

However, this line of research on linguistic consciousness leaves the question open. It is unknown why a manifestation of human consciousness should be seen in the lexicon. This question, like many aspects of the topic of consciousness, is not clarified.

It is possible to distinguish two lines of research that give an understanding of the deep nature of the connection between language and consciousness.

One of these statements is psychophysiological data on inter-verbal temporal connections of verbal associations. The research data confirmed the existence of inter-verbal temporal connections, showed the importance of living conditions and mental experience of a person in the formation of verbal associations. This means that psychological experience leads to structural changes in the system of physiological temporal connections, verbal networks.

Another line of approach is addressed to speech ontogenesis, where the early stage of speech development and the pre-speech period are particularly informative.

The field of early ontogenesis of speech ability attracts many specialists of world science. The development of children's speech turns out to be studied rather narrow, only from the side of its external manifestations. Currently, the development of language ability and language consciousness is considered in the context of the other actions: vocal manifestations, communication with others, motor development. Such a comprehensive examination helps to see the hidden features of development behind the external manifestations.

There are always two elements in the vocal manifestation of a newborn: physiological and mental. The child of the first weeks of life has few positive emotions. At the moment of screaming, a negative mental state captures his nervous system. Next, the baby has vocalizations of a positive sign. These are short audio responses to the voice appeals of others. The time of babbling reflects the action of mature forms of mental reactions. This is because the baby's body has matured to the ability to turn on and use the mechanism of repetition, exercises and adaptations. These processes together form the basis on which the first words of the baby appear. The child comes to his first words with a certain level of linguistic consciousness, which is still quite blurred. The whole course of the process demonstrates the existence of some kind of driving force that causes the first vocalizations of the infant and subsequent speech activity, including adulthood. The excitation of the nervous system causes the activation of vocal activity. In an infant, this is a primitive form of intention for a specific vocalization of a positive or negative nature. In an adult, it becomes the core of the speech process and forms a rich characteristic of the psychological content of speech.

The term linguistic consciousness reveals the most important aspect of the psychological functioning of a person, emphasizing the importance of internal psychological states, the consciousness of the subject when using language, speech. The term emphasizes the unification, fusion of the main components of speech activity: psychological and linguistic elements.

The term linguistic consciousness includes the dynamic part - the expression of the state of consciousness in verbal form and the structural part formed by the linguistic structures of the action of his consciousness. The concept of linguistic consciousness emphasizes the moment of unity of the phenomenon of consciousness with external linguistic and speech manifestations. This moment clarifies the main essence of language and speech - to be an exponent of the speaker's mental state.

The problems of the connection between the psychology and matter are large scale and it is possible to imagine the transition from one to the other as simple and natural. However, this transition is possible only in the result of the enormous work of nature, and without its understanding there is no scientific explanation of the relationship between the mental and the material. Thus, the importance of the genetic aspect of the connection of consciousness with language and speech is obvious. The development of the concept of linguistic consciousness in each study makes it possible to enrich scientific knowledge, both in relation to the phenomena of speech and language, and in relation to the phenomenon of the psychology and consciousness.

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