

LANGUAGE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS

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ANNOATION

Language has a strong influence on thought, and the concept of how language may influence cognition remains an area of study and debate in psychology. If linguistics is about language, psycholinguistics is about the brain.' Psychologists then need to learn at least enough linguistics to have this systematic vocabulary and conversely linguists need to have a grasp of cognitive processes and their possible neural underpinnings.

Keywords: language, semantics, structure, psychology, terms.

Major goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and change or control the mind and behaviour of others. As an interdisciplinary and multifaceted science, psychology includes a wide range of subfields, such as social behaviour, human development, and cognitive functions. Semantics within psychology is the study of how meaning is stored in the mind. Semantic memory is a type of long-term declarative memory that refers to facts or ideas which are not immediately drawn from personal experience. It was first theorized in 1972 by W. Donaldson and Endel Tulving. Tulving employs the word semantic to describe a system of memory that involves "words and verbal symbols, their meanings and referents, the relations between them, and the rules, formulas, or algorithms for influencing them. In psychology, semantic memory is memory for meaning – in other words, the aspect of memory that preserves only the gist, the general significance, of remembered experience – while episodic memory is memory for the ephemeral details – the individual features, or the unique particulars of experience. The term 'episodic memory' was introduced by Tulving and Schacter in the context of 'declarative memory' which involved simple association of factual or objective information concerning its object. Word meaning is measured by the company they keep, i.e. the relationships among words themselves in a semantic network. The memories may be transferred intergenerationally or isolated in one generation due to a cultural disruption. Different generations may have different experiences at similar points in their own time-lines. This may then create a vertically heterogeneous semantic net for certain words in an otherwise homogeneous culture. In a network created by people analyzing their understanding of the word (such as Wordnet) the links and decomposition structures of the network are few in number and kind, and include part of, kind of, and similar links. In automated ontologies the links are computed vectors without explicit meaning. Various automated technologies are being developed to compute the meaning of words: latent semantic indexing and support vector machines as well as natural language processing, artificial neural networks and predicate calculus techniques.

In the 1960s, psychosemantic studies became popular after Charles E. Osgood's massive cross-cultural studies using his semantic differential (SD) method that used thousands of nouns and adjective bipolar scales. A specific form of the SD, Projective Semantics method uses only most common and neutral nouns that correspond to the 7 groups (factors) of adjective-scales most consistently found in cross-cultural studies (Evaluation, Potency, Activity as found by Osgood, and Reality, Organization, Complexity, Limitation as found in other studies). In this method,

seven groups of bipolar adjective scales corresponded to seven types of nouns so the method was thought to have the object-scale symmetry (OSS) between the scales and nouns for evaluation using these scales. For example, the nouns corresponding to the listed 7 factors would be: Beauty, Power, Motion, Life, Work, Chaos, Law. Beauty was expected to be assessed unequivocally as “very good” on adjectives of Evaluation-related scales, Life as “very real” on Reality-related scales, etc. However, deviations in this symmetric and very basic matrix might show underlying biases of two types: scales-related bias and objects-related bias. This OSS design meant to increase the sensitivity of the SD method to any semantic biases in responses of people within the same culture and educational background. from scientific Latin psychologia "the study of the mind and behavior," derived from Greek psychē "soul, mind" and Greek -logia "science, study"

We found 32 terms of psychology with its meaning

anxiety noun - worry or fear that is not proportional to reality

attachment theory - Henry Harlow's theory of the four attachment styles (secure, avoidant, anxious, and disorganized)

attitude - a person's mindset that changes in different situations

bias - feeling prejudice for or against something

Big Five - the five main personality traits (neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness)

catharsis - relief that occurs unconscious thoughts become conscious

cognition - mental activity (e.g., understanding, creativity, problem-solving)

consciousness - one's awareness of the world around them

construct - a method of thinking or theory

coping mechanism - tool to manage and/or relieve stress

defense mechanism - tool to defend oneself against emotional trauma or stress

delusions - beliefs that are held even when proven wrong

ego - part of Freud's model of the psyche that balances the conflict between the moral conscience (superego) and primal instincts (id)

emotional intelligence - one's ability to regulate, process, and express emotions

extrovert - a person who gains energy from being around other people

hierarchy of needs - Maslow's theory that people's motivations come from four levels of needs (physiological, safety, love and belonging, and self-esteem) that lead to self-actualization

id - the primal, instinctual part of Freud's model of the human psyche

intelligence quotient (IQ) - score that measures a person's cognitive abilities

introvert - a person who feels energized after time alone

long term memory - memory system that stores information for a long period

mindfulness - ability to use all five senses to focus on the present moment

nature vs. nurture - debate about whether one's genes (nature) are more or less influential than they way they were raised (nurture)

paradox - a contradictory statement

pathology - scientific study of disease and/or behavior

personality - one's standard pattern of thinking, feeling, and behaving

projection - defense mechanism that applies one's own negative behavior to others

schema - mental model that includes prior knowledge and expectations

self-actualization - the highest need in Maslow’s hierarchy of needs; the need to realize one’s full i

potential

short-term memory - memory system that only stores information for a short amount of time

self-efficacy - one’s knowledge and confidence that they can meet challenges

stress - the negative effect of challenging circumstances on one’s mental and emotional wellbeing

superego - part of Freud’s model of the psyche that handles moral decisions; also known as the conscience. Here we will focus on that term belongs to noun according to parts of speech in morphology.

In this research work, structure of psychological terms are classified.

| Common noun | Compound noun |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Anxiety | attachment theory |
| Bias | Consciousness |
| Catharsis | coping mechanism - |
| Cognition | introvert |
| construct | emotional intelligence |
| Attitude | extrovert |
| delusions | Mindfulness |
| Ego | Pathology |
| Nature | Personality |
| Paradoxs | Projection |
| Schema | self-efficacy |
| Potensial | short-term memory |
| stress | self-actualization |

The structure of language is hierarchical comprising of six levels – Phonology, Morphology, Lexical, Syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics. Phonology refers to the elementary sounds. Morphology refers to elementary combinations of letters and sounds. Lexical level refers to individual words formed of Morphemes.

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