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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

Language psychology is a science that studies the psychological processes of a person related to language, a field that places a great emphasis on the mental activity of a person and the formation, development of speech and internal psychological mechanisms in its application. Language psychology analyzes how human consciousness affects language, psychological factors in language acquisition, as well as the processes of human interaction through speech. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a complex social phenomenon that is inextricably linked with the main psychological processes of a person, such as thinking, memory, attention, feelings.

Keywords: language psychology, psychological processes, language, thought, thinking, communication, memory, emotions, psychological factors, speech, culture.

Psychology's studies in the field of language reveal the complex and multifaceted structure and mechanisms of the language process. An important role in the development of human speech is played by the cranial centers, complex systemic communication between them. In this process, language also arises as the main tool for the formation of thought and consciousness. Language psychology studies language learning, speech-related disorders and their treatment, as well as the individual and social aspects of language. Language is considered an important part of a person's mental activity, because through language, a person expresses his thoughts, understands others and conveys his opinion to them. Language psychology studies the psychological processes that occur in the process of speech activity, such as language perception, speech processing, language learning and speech creation. By paying attention to these processes, it will be possible to identify and eliminate language problems.[1]



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The development of language is closely related to the development of human consciousness. The study of children's speech is one of the important areas of language psychology. The formation of speech, the expansion of vocabulary, the assimilation of grammatical rules and their application in speech is a process closely related to Child Psychology. Language learning in childhood is not just about the formation of speech skills, but is also closely related to mental development, social experience, and emotional development. In the psychology of language, two main forms of speech are studied – oral and written speech. Oral speech is the activity of a person in communication, and it is fast, lively and interactive, with great dependence on emotional state and context. Written speech, on the other hand, will be more planned, structured and more clearly expressed in terms of language rules. The psychological basis of both forms of speech is different, but there is also closeness and continuity between them. The problem of "language and thinking" is studied separately in the psychology of language. Language is a means of thought formation and helps in its expression. Thought is formed through language, but thought is not limited to language. Human cognition and logical thinking bind to the rules and grammatical structures of languages. The meaning of words, their structure and their use in speech provide a clear view of human thought. Therefore, language psychology helps to better understand the functioning of the human mind by studying the complex interactions between thinking and speech. Language barriers and speech disorders issues are also explored in Language Psychology. This area deals with language and speech disorders such as dysphasia, aphasia, and their causes and consequences. Dysphasia comes out as a pathological condition in speech formation, while aphasia is characterized by a partial or complete loss or impairment of speech caused by a serious injury or illness to the brain. The psychology of language pays great attention to the identification, diagnosis, and development of methods for treating these disorders. Research in this field serves to improve the quality of life of people.[2]

Language Psychology also studies language learning and cognitive processes related to language. In language learning, different strategies are used depending on the age of the students, social environment, prior language skills. In the process



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of learning a new language, psychological characteristics of a person, such as memory, concentration, motivation, memory capacity, are important. In this process, special psychological and pedagogical techniques are used to develop cognitive skills related to language. Psychological states such as emotions, mood, and motivation that a person expresses with language also fall within the research framework of language psychology. The interdependence between language and emotion can make the communication process of humans effective or ineffective. For example, in a raped or stressed state, there may be an increase in speech errors, situations of misunderstanding of each other in communication. For this reason, psychologists argue that when learning a language, its emotional and motivational aspects should also be taken into account.[3]

Another important area of linguistic psychology is social psychology, which studies the application of language in a social context and the social processes involved in language. The field addresses issues such as group psychology of language, social stereotypes, language attitudes, multilingualism, language policy. Language is analyzed as a tool that reflects all aspects of society, and its psychological impact affects the social identity of the individual. Various experiments, tests and methods have also been developed in language psychology to study language in a laboratory setting. These techniques study language comprehension, speech processing, speed, ability to express clearly, and other parameters. Modern Language Psychology also considers neuropsychology and the neurobiological foundations of language. Modern technologies, such as fMRI, EEG, and other neuroimaging methods, are used to study the relationship between brain function and language.[4]

Language psychology is of great importance not only in the academic field, but also in everyday life. Misunderstandings that arise in communication, conflicts often arise from language and its misapplication, ambiguities in speech. Therefore, psychologists develop methodological recommendations for organizing effective communication in the language space, increasing the culture of speech. In a word, Language Psychology is a comprehensive scientific field that studies all the psychological processes of a person related to language, including problems such as the formation, development, application of language, its mental and emotional



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aspects, as well as speech disorders. This science has recently served as an important tool in the study of the complex relationship between language and consciousness. With the help of language psychology, human language activities can become more effective and meaningful, and language-related diseases can be effectively diagnosed and treated.[5]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Language Psychology reveals hundreds of aspects related to human thinking, mental activity, emotions and social communication through the study of the internal psychological laws and mechanisms of the language process in a person. This area is necessary for a person to have a deep understanding of the place and importance of language in the development of the individual, helping to reveal the most complex aspects of the mind. The in-depth study of language psychology is important in improving learning processes, improving the methodology of language learning, as well as in the detection and treatment of speech disorders. For this reason, Language Psychology is not only a theoretical discipline, but also an important field that should be widely used in practice.

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