

**Декусар Ганна Геннадіївна** – старша викладачка кафедри українознавства та іноземних мов факультету підготовки фахівців для підрозділів стратегічних розслідувань

## **PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN THE VALUE OF THE PERSONALITY**

There are many philosophical concepts of "person". In sociology and psychology, there are no fewer different points of view on "person" and attempts to more or less detailed description of his various properties and qualities. All this knowledge cannot satisfy pedagogy and, when correlated with each other, does not stand up to mutual criticism. Analysis and classification of these concepts and points of view, as well as an explanation of why they do not and cannot provide knowledge that satisfies pedagogy is a matter of special and very extensive research. The object of science is a collection of individual objects that it studies. The subject of science is an abstract system of objects or a system of abstract objects. The subject of linguistics is the system of linguistic means used in communication. The subject of psycholinguistics is different from that of linguistics. It does not consider the structure of the sign system, but the process of creation and perception of language signs in the minds of their carriers.

Psycholinguistics in terms of the object coincides with linguistics, and in terms of the subject and methods - with psychology, which studies the generation, functioning and structure of the mental reflection of reality. Even within the framework of psycholinguistics, there are different approaches to speech activity. Thus, N. Chomsky's transformational-generative grammar [3] assumes that a person constructs speech according to the rules of combinatorics. Within the framework of behaviorism, speech is analyzed in the stimulus-response paradigm. Activity theory is based on the activity of the speaker.

No model is complete and does not exhaust all the properties of an object. There are several definitions of psycholinguistics. One of them is this: psycholinguistics is a science that studies the processes of speech formation, as well as perception and formation of speech in their correlation with the language system [1]. This definition notes that psycholinguistics has three subject areas: 1) speech production (in an individual speech act); 2) the perception of speech (in an individual speech act) 3) the formation of speech (in the process of the formation of the child's personality). And in each case, it is assumed that psycholinguistics refers to those aspects of these types of speech activity that are conditioned by the language system.

Another definition was given by Charles Osgood: "Psycholinguistics studies the processes in which the intentions of the speakers are converted into signals of the code adopted in a given culture, and these signals are converted into the interpretation of the listeners" [4]. In other words, psycholinguistics deals with the processes of encoding and decoding, since they correlate the state of messages with

the state of the participants in communication. With this approach, the subject of psycholinguistics can be the processes of production and perception of speech in their correlation with the physiological and mental state of the participants in communication. Here the speech processes are not related to the language system, but to the person, to his psyche.

Since at present both of these approaches seem to coexist, A.A. Leontiev offers a compromise definition of this discipline. The subject of psycholinguistics, in his opinion, is the relationship between the personality and the structure and functions of speech activity, on the one hand, and language as the main component of the image of the human world, on the other [2]. Within the framework of psycholinguistics, there are studies focused on the philosophical aspects of linguistics and psychology. These include works on the problems of interaction between language and thinking; language and consciousness; on the problems of the formation of human consciousness in ontogeny and in phylogeny (Parisian society in 1865 prohibited the consideration of any hypotheses about the origin of language as "useless" and "unproductive"); in general, the problem of the sign of thinking. In psycholinguistics, there are a number of problems affecting areas related to cultural studies and national psychology. In particular, the general position is the assertion that the differences in the linguistic pictures of the world are due not only to the structure of the language, but also to the different vision of the world by the speakers of this language.

National and cultural features of communication are manifested in at least two aspects. This is, firstly, the relationship between language, thinking, memory, communication, and in general, the place of language in different types of human activity. Secondly, these are processes and means of communication that have national specifics. At the junction of psycholinguistics and ethnopsychology is the problem of studying the speech behavior of different peoples. In particular, observations show that northern peoples - for example, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns - speak quieter and less emotionally than southern ones - in particular, Spaniards and Italians. Many southern peoples - Georgians, Gypsies, Turks, Arabs, tall ethnic groups of the Negroid race - for the most part speak louder than Italians and Spaniards. Some Eastern peoples - Japanese, Vietnamese, Burmese, Hindus - communicate quietly. Here, along with other factors, an important role is played by the place of residence and the associated climatic conditions. However, in terms of loudness, the neighboring peoples, living at the same geographical latitude, - the Germans, the French, the British, also speak differently. Within the framework of the culturological direction in psycholinguistics, there are works devoted to intercultural communication. Intercultural communication is communication between representatives of different nations. An example of such research can be work on the study of how the recipient of one culture understands the texts created within the framework of another culture. Such texts can be called foreign cultural texts. Value-oriented activity is not an external assessment, preference and choice of ready-made values, but the very process of their formation in the structure of the subject.

External evaluative activity is included, of course, as auxiliary to this independent creative process of creating values, or, more precisely, re-creating again and again by each person, by each generation of his hierarchy of universal and spiritual values and the levels of culture corresponding to them.

This spontaneous, but ultimately conscious process of changing value priorities is the internal mechanism for reassessing values. Values, as we have seen, cannot be imposed and taken away by force or cunning; they cannot be bought, sold or even donated ready-made. You cannot enter them like a new apartment, put them on like a new suit, use them like bread and water. It is impossible to simply adhere to values, they must be created independently, created in oneself and recreated each time in each value situation anew, overcoming the alienation of weakness, cowardice and disbelief. The values of love, faith and courage, goodness and justice function only in the process of their independent and free creation by man and society.

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**Дружинець Марія Львівна** –  
докторка філологічних наук,  
професорка кафедри  
української мови Одеського  
національного університету  
імені І. І. Мечникова

## ВІДНОШЕННЯ ПРОТИЛЕЖНОСТІ В ТЕРМІНОСИСТЕМІ МЕДИЧНОГО ПРАВА

Питання лексико-семантичної організації галузевих терміносистем у контексті розв'язання нагальної проблеми їх упорядкування й сьогодні залишається актуальним. При цьому особливого значення набуває аналіз явища антонімії, оскільки антоніми визнаються «однією з найважливіших категорій системної організації термінології» [5, с. 293]. Антонімічні відношення пронизують практично всі термінологічні системи, про що свідчать дослідження І. Волкової, І. Козловець, З. Куделько, Б. Михайлишина, Т. Михайлової, Т. Панько, М. Процик, Л. Симоненко, О. Южакової та ін. Проте особливості парадигматичної організації медико-правових термінів в сучасній українській мові, зокрема з погляду антонімії, дотепер спеціально не вивчалися, тому виникає потреба дослідити їх.

Концепція медичного права виникла з практичних потреб. Останнім