Psycholinguistic Bases Of Text Comprehension

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ABSTRACT: The article considers texts and psycholinguistic features of their understanding. Compliance or inconsistency with such ideas determines the reader's attitude to the text perceived by him and affects the process of understanding, making it easier or more difficult, and the division of texts into "standard" (that is, meeting the expectations of the recipient) and "non-standard" (ie not meeting the usual expectations).

Keywords: text research, text understanding, text structure, psycholinguistic research, text projection design.

1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistic studies of the text are based on the works of such linguists as I.R.Galperin, N.S.Valgin, N.V. Shevchenko, Z.Y. Turaeva, V.A.Lukin. At the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. many linguists began to recognize that for a more complete understanding of certain realities of the language, it is necessary to go beyond the framework of linguistics, into the field of the individual's mental processes.

Psycholinguistic studies of text understanding are based on the concepts of L.S.Vygotsky, N.I.Zhinkin, A.R. Luria, A.N.Leontiev, A.N.Sokolov, V.A.Artemov, touching upon various aspects of this phenomenon. Within the framework of psycholinguistics, the features of the structure of the text and its influence on the process of understanding are studied, issues related to the peculiarities and functioning of various stylistic figures in speech, questions of the logical and compositional organization of the text, the role of knowledge schemes in the process of understanding the text are examined, the role of individual elements of the text in the process of understanding it, the process of constructing the projection of the text is studied.

So, in the linguistic approach to the study of the text, it is primarily those linguistic means, thanks to which the general concept and the emotional content of the text, are created. When

analyzing the text from the standpoint of psycholinguistics, the focus of attention, according to V.P. Belyanin, is "the linguistic personality, the processes of generation and perception of the text are considered as a result of the individual's speech-thinking activity, as "a way of reflecting reality in consciousness ... using the elements of the language system" [1].

The text can be viewed from the point of view of the information contained in it (the text is, first of all, an informational unity); from the point of view of the psychology of its creation, as a creative act of the author, caused by a specific purpose (the text is a product of the subject's speech-thinking activity). You can also consider the text from a pragmatic standpoint (the text is material for perception, interpretation); the text can be characterized in terms of its structure, speech organization, its stylistics for example, text stylistics, text syntax, text grammar; more broadly - text linguistics.

"A text is a work of a speech-making process that has completeness, a work objectified in the form of a written document, consisting of a title (heading) and a number of special units (superphrasal units), united by different types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, a certain focus and pragmatic attitude" [2].

According to V.P. Belyanin, the text is the main unit of communication, a way of storing and transmitting information, a form of culture existence, a product of a certain historical era, a reflection of the mental life of an individual, etc. [1]. According to N.V. Shevchenko, the text can be viewed from the point of view of the information contained in it, since it is "an informational unity" [3].

From the point of view of the psycho-logy of creation, the text can be viewed as a creative action of the author, acting as a product of the subject's speech-thinking activity. The text can be analyzed from a pragmatic point of view, since it is "material for perception, interpretation" [3].

In addition, the text can be characterized in terms of its structure, speech organization, and its style. The concept of "text", according to many researchers, cannot be defined only in a linguistic way. Text is the result of a certain kind of activity. At the same time, perception is not a passive imitation of an action from the outside; it is a "living, creative process of cognition" [4], which has a certain vector. The perception of the text is the process of extracting the meaning behind the external form of speech utterances, which requires knowledge of the linguistic patterns of construction.

As a holistic reflection of objects, situations and events, it arises when physical stimuli are directly exposed to receptor surfaces. The perception of the text is subject to general psychological laws: it is closely connected with attention, thinking and memory, is directed by motivation, and has a certain emotional coloring. Distinguish between adequate perception and illusion; the criterion of adequacy is considered its involvement in communication and practical activities. Comparing the presented characteristics of the category of perception, it

should be noted that, on the one hand, perception contains thought processes for processing information, while the positive effective side of this phenomenon is understanding; on the other hand, this process depends, according to the researcher, on how the personality in the process of perception implements intellectual, and most importantly, creative abilities.

Thus, the movement of understanding is constantly moving from whole to part and from part to whole. And the task is always to "build concentric circles, expand the unity of the idea that we understand" [5]. This means that the mutual agreement of the individual and the whole is a criterion for the correctness of understanding. If this does not arise, then the understanding did not take place. At the same time, researchers [6] highlight the parameters of understanding, which include such as depth, distinctness, completeness and validity.

Completeness means maximizing the content of a message, including its context and subtext; under distinctness - the degree of comprehension of the properties, connections and relations of the perceived message; under validity - the awareness of the grounds that condition the confidence in the correctness of understanding. The depth of comprehension is the degree of penetration into the essence of what is perceived, taking into account all the factors that determine the meaning. It is important to pay attention to the fact that currently in psycholinguistics there are two traditions of analyzing the understanding of messages in the process of linguistic communication.

T.M. Dridze calls the first way "deductive". Its essence lies in the fact that constructed categorical structures are superimposed on the text, which determine the content expressed in the text, as a result of which it is, as it were, projected onto the message. [7] This approach allows the recipient to penetrate the text information in the most "simple" way, which is not enough for a "deep" understanding of the meaning of a literary text. The second way - "inductive" - is built directly on the analysis of the linguistic structure of the message, its systematization and comparison with the corresponding structure of the addressee. This approach allows one to present from a unified point of view the structure of the message or the structure of consciousness of the participants in communication. The most developed form of "inductive" analysis is the "thesaurus" approach, in which efficiency is interpreted as the degree of change in the knowledge system of the recipient of information [7].

Any style is inextricably linked with the utterance and with the typical forms of utterances, which M.M. Bakhtin calls speech genres. "In essence," he writes, "linguistic, or functional, styles are nothing more than genre styles of certain spheres of human activity and communication. Each area has its own genres that meet the specific conditions of this area; these genres and certain styles correspond. A certain function (scientific, technical, journalistic, business, everyday) and certain conditions of speech communication, specific for each sphere, give rise to certain genres, i.e. certain, relatively stable thematic, compositional and stylistic types of statements. The style is inextricably linked with certain thematic unity

and - what is especially important - with certain compositional unity: with certain types of construction of the whole, types of its completion, types of the speaker's relationship to other participants in speech communication (to listeners or readers, partners, to a stranger speech). Style is included as an element in the genre unity of expression" [8].

The text, being the result of the implementation of the communicative intention of the author, sets the program of perception, directs the attention and train of thought of the recipient. The variability of the decoding of texts is due to what content-stylistic constants are the properties of a given text. Each type of text suggests specific results.

Functional and stylistic constants of the official business text. The modern official-business style is a functional variety of the Russian literary language used in the field of public relations. Business speech serves as a means of communication between states, the state with an individual and society as a whole; means of communication between enterprises, institutions, organizations; a means of official communication between people in production and in the service sector. The formal business style refers to the book-writing styles of the literary language. It is implemented in the texts of laws, orders, decrees, orders, contracts, acts, certificates, certificates, powers of attorney, in business correspondence of institutions.

The general extralinguistic and linguistic features of this style include the following:

1. accuracy, detail of presentation;

2. standardization of presentation;

3. the obligatory-prescriptive nature of the presentation (voluntativity).

The standardization of the language of business papers provides the degree of communicative accuracy that gives a document legal force. Any phrase, any sentence should have only one meaning and interpretation. To achieve such a degree of accuracy in the text, you have to repeat the same words, names, terms. In formal business speech, the standard and the cliché represent a functionally justified necessity. The presentation of official business texts is distinguished by a high degree of unification, standardization as a leading feature of syntax, a high degree of termination of vocabulary, consistency, emotionlessness, information load of each element of the text. Consequently, there is every reason to assume that the results of the perception of a text belonging to the official business style should differ in the unambiguous interpretation of the text.

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