

COHERENT SPEECH AS A SUBJECT OF STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGY OF LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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Annotation:

This article in psychology and linguistics studies the development of coherent speech in children with intellectual disabilities and highlights the problem of its development. It also talks about scientists who worked on coherent speech.

Keywords: Connected speech, psychology, linguistics, thinking, speech activity, synonym, semantics, method, neuropsychology.

INTRODUCTION

Coherent speech utterance is the subject of study of various sciences: psychology, linguistics, psycholinguistics, neuropsychology, social psychology, language teaching methods. The interest from such diverse sciences is due to the complex structure and hierarchically high level of speech organization. The study of the mechanisms of such a complex phenomenon as coherent speech is of particular value for our research due to the fact that all children with mental retardation due to insufficient development of higher mental functions necessarily have problems in the development of coherent speech. Having studied numerous studies devoted to the problem of the relationship between thinking and speech (L.S. Vygotsky, A.A. Leontiev, J. Piaget, I.N. Gorelov, etc.), it can be stated that any formed result of speech activity (speech utterance) indicates the upcoming work of the brain: normal speech activity is evidence of the work of consciousness and its proof. "The way of thinking is not necessarily to speech; the way of speech is necessarily from thinking"

In this regard, considering coherent speech from the perspective of psychology, psycholinguistics, and linguistics will allow us to determine which of its indicators most accurately characterize the intellectual development of a child, and which are not an expressive indicator of his cognitive development. In the methodology, the name "coherent speech" is used in three meanings: 1) coherent speech is the process, activity of the speaker, the writer; 2) the product, the result of this activity, the text, the statement; 3) the title of the section of work on speech development. Thus, along with the term "coherent speech", the synonymous names "utterance" and "text" are used.

Currently, in linguistics, the problems of semantics are in the center of attention due to the fact that the content side of language is directly related to human cognitive activity. The term "semantics" is defined as the science of the meanings of a word, as a branch of linguistics in

which the semantic side of various units of language is studied, as well as as one of the aspects of the study of signs in semiotics. The problem of text coherence is considered in the works of N.I. Zhinkin, A.A. Leontiev, M.P. Ionice, E.V. Paducheva, G.Ya. Solganik, L.P. Doblaev, I.A. Figurovsky, L.M. Loseva, etc. Semantic studies (N. Chomsky, J. Layonez, Y.D. Apresyan, G.V., Kolshansky, E.S. Kubryakova, A.I. Novikov, O.N. Seliverstova, etc.) increasingly connect the deep meaning of an utterance with the method of revealing the content inherent in a generalized form to a number of specific statements. So, a coherent statement (text), as we noted above, is a product of speech activity, which reflects all linguistic phenomena, as well as psychological characteristics of a person. The analysis of coherent speech (text) is possible from the perspective of linguistics, which allows us to observe the linguistic ways of its expression inherent in this phenomenon.

A.A. Leontiev also believes that coherence and integrity are the main properties of the text. Text coherence is a category of text (speech) linguistics. Connectivity has no degree: either it exists or it does not, the author notes. Signs of coherence arise during the generation of a text as a consequence of its integrity.

R. Barth believes that the subject of text linguistics is "any finite segment of speech that is a certain unity in terms of content, transmitted for communication purposes and has an internal organization corresponding to these goals."

According to M. Birvish, the study of semantic features provides material for the assumption that semantic structures are reducible to components that represent universal characteristics of the human cognitive system.

Thus, all of the above allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. Coherent speech (utterance, text) is a psychological phenomenon with a complex hierarchical structure, "the result of speech activity", "a reflection of language ability and psychological characteristics of a person", "unity of thought and speech", "external and internal", "form and content".
2. The main features of coherent speech are coherence and integrity. Coherence is manifested semantically and formally, i.e. through the use of lexical and grammatical means of language. Integrity is formed on the basis of connectivity. At the linguistic level, integrity is ensured by the unity of the topic of a coherent statement, through the actual (theme-rhematic) division of the text and various types of connections between sentences providing a complex textual structure.
3. Thus, the identification by linguistic analysis of the features of coherent speech (the nature of semantic and lexico-grammatical errors) will allow us to determine the severity of the speech disorder, correlating with the severity of the violation of the child's cognitive sphere. The obtained results can contribute to the selection of the most effective methods and techniques of correctional speech therapy.

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