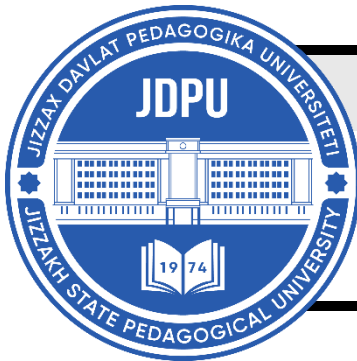


**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**REPRESENTATION OF LINGUISTIC SECURITY IN LANGUAGE
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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: To date, the term linguistic security in scientific circulation is identified or carefully differentiated. The author in the article elaborates the positions of linguistic security in language consciousness. The first position is reinforced by the mutual intersection of the areas of psychological and psycholinguistic knowledge, in which the latter is a child of its basic discipline. The second position is revealed as a result of immersion in the problematics: the application of the concept of linguistic security seems appropriate when establishing the possibility of its subject to maintain the level of security due to the interests of its development in the course of using certain (native and (or) non-native) language systems, psycholinguistic security - in identifying and assessing the spectrum undesirable consequences of refraction in the psyche of the subject of different language systems. Obviously, the concepts under consideration have some non-obvious signs of both semantic closeness and non-identity, sufficient to initiate an empirical study to specify them.

INTRODUCTION

The demand for security by a person in an unstable and contradictory world determines the formation of a steady interest in security issues in almost all modern branches of knowledge in accordance with their practically determined needs and search capabilities. A prerequisite for the involvement of psychology in the development of its basic and applied problems is not only the central role of the human psyche in the processes of destruction, initiation, maintenance and restoration of security, but also, importantly, the possession of this science methodological and research base for identifying its essential, structural-content and functional features [1, 2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Despite the significant scientific backlog of its classical directions, primarily psychoanalysis, humanistic and behavioral psychology, in asserting the importance of security for the mental life of a person, the phenomenon itself has not been the object of research in experimental psychology for a long time. The rooting of humanistic traditions in society and science, the recognition of the multifunctionality of security and the limited explanation of many subjective and personal manifestations without taking into account its phenomenology contributed to the giving of substantive design and the transition to a direct study of the problematics.

Studies have shown that security is detected by specialized neoplasms in the cognitive, emotional, value-semantic spheres of the psyche and determines the behavioral and speech activity of a person, especially in atypical, extreme conditions and situations [3, 4]. In fact, the appearance in life of any difficulties, violations, risks, threats or dangers, actualizing the importance of security, changes the objective and subjective state of a person, rebuilds the system of his worldview, assessment and response in accordance with the new conditions. Understanding the patterns and mental mechanisms of these processes improves the quality of prognostic and design actions of practitioners focused on ensuring the safety of subjects and social systems. The deepening of such studies is relevant due to the ambiguity of a number of aspects of security and the multidimensionality of the forms of its functioning, many of which are still at the stage of inclusion in the subject space of psychological disciplines.

The remaining uncertainty and ambiguity of interpretations make it difficult to build, harmonize studies, interpret and generalize their results, as well as develop recommendations for organizing social activity in the event of security threats. The foregoing fully applies to the phenomena of linguistic and psycholinguistic security. The inclusion of the terms "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" in the scientific apparatus of linguistics and psychology has a period of not much more than five years, which has not yet allowed us to agree on their interpretations, leaving them with sufficient variability [5–7]. To a large extent, the difficulties of interpretation that have arisen are explained by the uniqueness of the concept "security" that is basic for terms [8, 9].

Despite the novelty of the terms "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security", educational practice suggests that the phenomenology corresponding to them is implicitly represented in the processes of the formation of a linguistic personality and is generally recognized by subjects specializing in the language sphere. Establishing the nuances of their understanding can form an empirical basis for the development of the corresponding conceptual apparatus in the interests of further expanding research on the issue. Accordingly, the problem of this study was the question of the empirical prerequisites for the differentiation and identification of the terms "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security". The aim of the study was to study the concepts of "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" in the minds of subjects specializing in the language field.

As a research hypothesis, an assumption was made about the existence of semantic features of the concepts "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" in the minds of the subjects of language specialization, due to the commonality of the generic concept "security" for them and the uniqueness of the scope of each of them, in which: - complication of the wording of the term ("security" – "linguistic security" – "psycholinguistic security") is accompanied by a narrowing of its associative content; - the concepts of "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" have a semantic similarity with the concept of "security", determined by the unity of a fragment of reality, and differences due to their subject specialization; - the concept of "linguistic security" is more applied to the characterization of the security of the bearer of linguistic consciousness as a subject of social interaction, and the concept of "psycholinguistic security" - as a subject of information influences. The purpose and hypothesis determined the following objectives of the study: 1. To identify the associative fields of the concepts "security", "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security". 2. Compare the associative field of the concept "security" with the associative fields of the concepts "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security". 3. Compare the concepts of "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security".

The scientific novelty of the set goals and objectives determined the exploratory nature of the study, which was implemented on the basis of a free (non-directed) associative experiment in writing. An associative experiment is one of the psychosemantic methods for studying the content of consciousness. The choice of the research method was determined by its ability to identify a set of subjective values of the given stimulus. Values that, according to A.N. Leontiev, being the product of associating and generalizing impressions in the mind of an individual subject, they combine the ideal form of existence of the objective world, its properties, connections and relations, transformed and folded into the matter of language, its properties, connections and relations, revealed by social practice [10. S. 175].

Approaching in its capabilities to real thinking, an associative experiment makes it possible to identify conscious and unconscious connections of a stimulus word with other words, to indirectly

establish cognitive features of the realities specified by the stimulus that are relevant for the subject [11]. When organizing an associative experiment, the emotional charge of the presented stimuli was achieved by the composition of the empirical sample. Subjects were involved in the study (undergraduate and graduate students studying a foreign language on a professional basis), whose professional activity is directly focused on the specialization of linguistic consciousness and implies knowledge of the basics of language functioning in the linguistic and psycholinguistic aspect.

The distribution of associative field elements for the safety stimulus, in comparison with the distribution of associative field elements obtained in response to the same stimulus according to the data of a previous study [14], demonstrates a high level of reproducibility of the established features. A similar sample confirmed the high frequency for the security stimulus of associations family, home and protection, which are classified as sources of security, and associations that characterize the experience of security - calmness, confidence, stability, reliability, opportunities, success. Thus, security, outside the concretization of its subject at the subject level, is associated, first of all, with its source and the states it induces. Accordingly, a feature of the verbal representation of the concept of "security" is an inseparable combination of the objective (the source of security) and the subjective (the experience of security) with the impossibility of adequately realizing its semantic load in the absence of one or the other. At the same time, the subjective experience itself, induced by security, has a high complexity, since it integrates two opposites - stagnation (calmness, confidence, stability, reliability) and development (opportunities, success).

Probably, the designation of only one pole of experience impoverishes security in the concept sphere. This feature is reflected in the modern definition of the corresponding concept [15]. The study of reactions to stimuli linguistic security and psycholinguistic security demonstrates their significant subject specialization.

The arrays of associations compiled according to all and the first reactions do not reveal the centers of the associative field of the stimulus - linguistic safety. Throughout the array of reactions to the stimulus under consideration, a zone of near (interaction, language, communication and speech), far (protection, security, language processes, culture, language norms, way of expressing thought) and extreme (information, competence, word, linguistic diversity, language war) on the periphery of the associative field. According to the first reactions to it, one can see the enlargement of the zone of the near periphery of the associative field (interaction, language, communication, speech, protection), the narrowing of the zone of the far periphery (culture) and the preservation of the multiplicity of the elemental composition of the zone of the extreme periphery (language norms, way of expressing thoughts, information, competence).).

A meaningful analysis of the selected zones shows that the associations of the linguistic security stimulus for the most part relate to its attribution (linguistic) - interaction, language, communication,

language processes, culture (linguistic), language norms, etc., indicating the social nature of the content of the corresponding category. At the same time, the security element gave a minimal set of associations - security and protection, which indicates its secondary nature in filling the category under consideration with meaning. Thus, the clarification of the subject in the concept of "security" leads to a complete restructuring of its associative field: the vast majority of associations reveal an attribute, not a basic concept. Probably, the concept of "linguistic security" characterizes the sphere of social interaction from the standpoint of its regulation by language norms and modern culture (national, linguistic, speech). At the same time, the preservation of the associations security and protection in the associative field of the concept "linguistic security" implies its commonality with the generic concept "security" at a deeper level with all the subjective consequences of this. A similar understanding of the concept is seen in studies on linguistic security [16].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A meaningful analysis of the associative fields of the psycholinguistic safety stimulus reveals the dominance of elements related to the processes of language, their sound and mental aspects. The identification of the verbal and, to a lesser extent, the symbolic in the category under consideration is combined with the understanding of its cognitive, hidden features. In addition, at the subject level, the category contains shades of scientific character: associations of psychology, speech therapy, psychiatry characterize not only disciplines, but also areas of practice. Due to the noted features, it can be assumed that the concept of "psycholinguistic security" is a characteristic of the functioning of language processes from the standpoint of their speech design that affects the psyche of the subject. In this capacity, he is included in the sphere of interest of theorists-researchers and practitioners who own the methods of correction. On the basis of the considered material, we will draw a number of intermediate conclusions. It should be noted that the complication of the concept design ("security" – "linguistic security" – "psycholinguistic security") is accompanied by a decrease in the volume of subjective reactions produced by it.

The most complete reconstruction of the structure of the semantic field of the stimulus allows us to obtain its first reactions. The concretization of the subject of the basic concept "security" leads to a shift of its associations to this subject, significantly changing the psycholinguistic universals of its understanding, which reveals a significant variability in the representation of security in the subjective picture of the world. The subsequent comparison of the elements of the associative fields of the stimulus safety with the elements of the associative fields of the stimuli linguistic safety and psycholinguistic safety revealed their intersection in the association protection.

The detection of the protection association for all three stimuli allows us to consider it as a base for stimuli that include the term "security". This association, as was established on the material of the stimulus security, is in the same zone with the associations of calmness, confidence. Accordingly, it

can be assumed that it is these states that are closest to each other at the semantic level: protection is interesting because it gives peace of mind and confidence, and the need for the latter causes actions to seek protection.

The presented study was implemented within the framework of solving the problem of clarifying the terminology of the problem of the security of linguistic consciousness, which is considered a prerequisite for the formation of a linguistic personality. Works in this area are especially relevant in the context of increasing saturation and aggression of the information space, which produces anxiety, uncertainty in oneself and the world around, depression, and with them the growth of asocial and extremist manifestations in society. The appearance in scientific circulation of the terms "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" was the result, on the one hand, of the development of the problem field of security psychology, on the other hand, the acceptance by researchers of the request of practice for detailing and deepening the understanding of the range of phenomena that were previously poorly visualized, but are important for building social interaction and educational sphere. We decided to overcome the uncertainty in the interpretation of these terms by means of empirical research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and generalization of empirical data, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The terms "security", "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" are characterized by a different volume of associative fields. The complication of the wording of the term is accompanied by a narrowing of the content of its associative field.

2. The concepts of "linguistic security" and "psycholinguistic security" have a semantic similarity with the concept of "security", confirmed by the presence of the element of protection in their associative fields, and differences as a result of the features of their subject specialization.

3. The concept of "linguistic security" is more applied to the characterization of the security of the bearer of linguistic consciousness as a subject of social interaction, and the concept of "psycholinguistic security" - as a subject of various linguistic processes that have external expression and internal reflection.

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