



THEORETICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SPEECH ERRORS IN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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Abstract

In the course of a psycholinguistic study, the causes of speech disorders in younger schoolchildren are identified. Speech disorders of children with mental retardation are investigated. The causes of speech disorders in younger schoolchildren with normal and mental retardation are systematized, the difference in the levels of speech ontogenesis is determined.

Keywords: speech, psycholinguistics, violation, junior schoolchild, mental retardation

Speech is a functional system, i.e., goal-oriented, aimed at achieving a certain result. It (on a temporary and permanent basis) combines certain characteristics of its constituent operations (semantic, syntactic, lexical, morphological, morpho-syntactic, phonemic and phonetic) to achieve the specific goal of a particular (verbal or non-verbal) activity that takes place in specific situation of speech communication. The nature of these temporary associations depends on very many external and internal conditions: on the nature and goals of the activity being carried out, the situation in which the activity takes place, on the personality characteristics of the speaker (perceiving the speech of the individual), his knowledge of culture (in the broad sense of the word), on the language context, etc. For example, in some cases we use oral speech, and in others - written; in different situations of verbal communication, we speak expandedly or extremely succinctly ("collapsed"), we use the literary language or "slang" version (for example, youth, professional), etc. Thus, the content (meaning, meaning) and form of speech activity in are largely determined by non-speech activity and the conditions in which non-speech and speech activities are performed.

One of the sources of information regarding the course of the speech-thinking process is the analysis of speech errors.





When discussing errors from the standpoint of modeling the process of speech production, it is customary to first of all refer to AA Leontiev, who notes that the general name of speech errors usually includes phenomena that differ in their genesis, but are united by “a sign of the inadequacy of a speech action in terms of one or another parameter that determines this speech action. »

The erroneous speech actions identified by AA Leontiev correspond to violations of the use of a language unit; they are characterized as actions that, for one reason or another, are inappropriate in a given situation; erroneous programming, erroneous operations and errors associated with motor programming of speech and with the implementation of the program, which are further named by the author.

G.V. Eiger in his fundamental research, where he described the mechanism for controlling the linguistic correctness of an utterance at the main stages of speech production, both in the process of self-regulation (i.e., in the course of regulatory and evaluative activities), and in the process of the formation of this mechanism when mastering a foreign language (FL), traces the features of the operation of the named mechanism at different stages of the process of speech production and offers in this regard an appropriate interpretation of speech errors.

Programming

Orientation in the situation

Selection in accordance with the concept of objects and relationships between them

Situational semantic syntax

Transition from a Simultaneous Image of a Situation to Internal Schemes

Causes of errors:

- indistinguishability between subject and object of action
 - non-distinguishing between the subject of action and action (state)
 - indistinguishability between an action and its object
 - combination of the subject of the action and the result of the action
 - combining the object of the action and its result
 - combination of an object and its sign (characteristics)
 - combination of several actions
- 1) insufficient deployment of causal relationships
 - 2) non-explicitness of logical-semantic concretizers (limiters)
 - 3) lack of specification of temporary relations:
 - a) mixing a period and its part
 - b) mixing period and frequency of action
 - c) mixing the beginning and end of the action
 - 4) lack of clarification of distribution relations





5) insufficient development of space-time relations

Research by G.V. Eiger is based on a variety of speech errors (mnimological errors and basic types of slips), metalinguistic questions (i.e., questions about whether one can say one way or another), linguistic competence errors, and the results of experiments conducted by the author (including using reasoning aloud when students solve orthological problems, i.e. identifying errors and finding ways to correct them).

T.D. Kuznetsova distinguished the following five groups of errors associated with certain aspects and stages of the process of speech production: 1) errors of false identification of the meanings of corresponding words in two languages as a product of conscious transfer as a result of a deep semantic interlingual identification of conceptual systems under the influence of a generalizing (assimilative) setting in speech mechanism; 2) errors showing that grammatical structuring follows the model of L1 or the first non-native language; 3) errors based on the compliance with the semantic design in one of the semantic parameters without taking into account the full set of such parameters; 4) errors in which the chosen word corresponds to the general semantic intention of the speaker, but does not fit into the chosen grammatical structure and cannot be combined with other words in the sentence; 5) errors indicating that when searching for a word, some feature of the word form (sound or graphic) turned out to be the leading one, which led to its substitution by a word close in sound or spelling through the assimilative action of the set at the stage of motor realization.

S.I. Gorokhova, based on the analysis of speech errors in spontaneous oral speech of native speakers of the Russian language, studied the psycholinguistic features of the mechanism of speech production, gives a definition of a speech error "as a result of a deviation from the speaker's speech intention, if this deviation does not become actually conscious in the process of grammatical-semantic implementation of speech action".

The author establishes the relationship between the occurrence of errors in speech and the information structure of the utterance and distinguishes between erroneous speech operations, errors in the link of motor programming of speech and its implementation, giving them an explanation from the standpoint of the functioning of the mechanism of speech production, actualization of lexico-semantic and grammatical fields, intonation models, etc. d.

J. Stemberger, when analyzing 6300 errors in the spontaneous speech of native English speakers in normal communication situations, focuses on word choice errors. He discusses several models of speech production and shows that they cannot explain some of the facts of speech errors, since these models assume the presence of certain





discrete components that undergo sequential processing. In his opinion, the lexicon and the choice of words from the lexicon influence the choice of syntactic structures. J. Stemberger demonstrates this through the analysis of errors such as context-independent additions to words, errors associated with the sequence of words in sentences and their accompanying agreements in number in relation to the verb, in the case of pronouns, and with other types of violation of the sequence of elements in the flow of speech. However, the syntax also imposes restrictions on the choice of words: replacement errors always involve words belonging to the same syntactic category as the search word. At the same time, some errors show that phonological information also influences word choice. Errors of violation of the sequence of units in the flow of speech signal that all words of the utterance are selected at approximately the same time. All this indicates that the speech production model should be interactive in nature, i.e. display the interaction between all these factors. The model of speech production proposed by J. Stemberger himself is based on the idea of interacting activation developed for the conditions of speech perception. The components of this model are in interaction. Memory-activated units at any level send reinforcements to every associated unit at any other level. This results in the activation of many unnecessary words that are normally suppressed by the search words. However, there are cases where the unwanted word gets excessive activation and suppresses the searched word. Such a model explains the interaction of words, syntactic structures, and phonological information about the selected word. It also predicts the types of word selection errors and their relative frequency, and explains the types of discontinuities in the sequence of units in the speech stream. J. Stemberger proposed the following classification of errors:

1. According to the processes/actions that determine them (substitutions, mixings, additions, omissions).
2. By dependence/independence of the context (out-of-context, related to the sequence in the flow of speech).
3. From the point of view of direction (anticipation, i.e. anticipation, perseveration, i.e. cyclic repetition, permutation, anticipation or perseveration of anticipation gap, shift).
4. By language levels (lexical, syntactic, morphological, phonological).
5. By the relationship between source and site of error (errors within the same unit and between units).

The information provided on the study of speech errors is not exhaustive, however, it seems sufficient to conclude that scientific research of this kind is not only mutually effective (i.e., it is important both for studying the mechanisms of errors and for a





deeper analysis of the course of speech-thinking activity), but also testify to the need for a comprehensive psycholinguistic approach to the functioning of the language of the individual who uses it, since in any case a lot of interrelated problems inevitably emerge, the artificial division of which leads to a one-sided, flawed vision of them through the prism of only individual manifestations of the complex and multilateral speech and language mechanisms of a person.

Thus, we studied some studies of speech errors by both domestic psycholinguists and foreign ones, examined the classifications of errors they cite.

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