

STUDY OF WORD ACCESS STRATEGIES

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ СТРАТЕГИЙ ДОСТУПА К СЛОВУ

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Abstract: In this article, the term "naming" is defined as the process of finding the name of an object. The process of recognizing the stimulus is considered as an active process, which is interpreted through the motives and needs of the person. The name of the object is the result of this process. The term "strategy" is defined as a method of searching the name of the object depicted in the picture. It is concluded that various supporting elements and strategies provide access to the word.

Аннотация: В данной статье термин «именование» определяется как процесс поиска имени объекта. Процесс узнавания картинки–стимула рассматривается как активный процесс, который преломляется через мотивы и потребности субъекта. Имя объекта – это результат этого процесса. Термин «стратегия» определяется как способ поиска имени объекта. Делается вывод о том, что различные опорные элементы и стратегии обеспечивают доступ к слову.

Keywords: naming; recognition; identification; supporting element; attribute; strategy.

Ключевые слова: именование; узнавание; идентификация; опора; признак; стратегия.

Currently, psycholinguistics conducts a wide range of studies, in which special attention is paid to the processes associated with the representation of knowledge in humans, the organization of knowledge and the features of their storage and retrieval from memory. It is known that when a particular area of reality is reflected, not all that a person knows about the world in general, but only what is relevant to this situation, is actualized. All this presupposes knowledge of the connections and relations between the objects of the surrounding world, the individual experience of owning the operations used in interaction with various objects, and the generalization of this experience in memory.

Studying the process of object naming allows you to see the variety of supporting elements and strategies that provide access to the language and encyclopedic knowledge stored in the human memory [6]. In a number of psychological studies, the process of naming an object is associated with the process of recognition, which is the initial stage of a chain of integrative processes involving the self-assembling of certain elementary structures and the organization of ordered structures of a higher order [4]. In this context, it is very important to note the selectivity of the recognition process. So, R. I. Kruglikov [5], considering the recognition mechanism as a fundamental form of deterministic active reflection, emphasizes that it is not "all in a row" that is recognized, but only what can become the active

cause of a certain form of activity. In this connection it is necessary to emphasize that recognition is a complex phenomenon, and not simply a repetition of what was previously laid in the memory of a person. This mechanism is best described by the principle of "repetition without repetition" [4]. A similar idea about the active creative nature of the mechanism of recognition is expressed by A.G. Asmolov [2]. According to the scientist, the identification of "poorly designed categories" or the solution of "poorly formulated life problems" with which we meet at every step is possible precisely because the memory of a person is not a store of individual traces duplicating the events of the external world, but the creative process of constructing these events, based on the principle of "repetition without repetition" [2, p. 75]. In the view of the above, the process of recognizing the line drawings of common objects is interpreted by us not as a simple comparison of external influences with what was previously stored in the memory of the person, but as an active process that is always interpreted through the motives and needs of the person and is realized on a certain emotional background.

The term "naming" in our work is defined as the process of finding the name of an object in an experimental situation. The name of the object is the result of this process. The word, performing the function of designation, is a specific unity of the sensory and semantic content. With the help of the word, the process of idealizing the real world, the process of removing the objective, the sensual and the transformation of it into the object of consciousness, takes place.

In the psycholinguistic tradition, the problem of actualizing the mechanisms of access to the meaning of the word is studied through an appeal to the user of the language. The theory of mental lexicon developed by A. A. Zalevskaya [3] helps us to explicate the mechanisms of word access. The multilevel lexicon is characterized by parallel storage and simultaneous consideration by the individual of the entire variety of information associated with the word [3]. Holographic hypothesis of information storage makes it possible to interpret the processes of searching for the name of the object when identifying the stimulus picture within the interaction of the layers of the lexicon. It is revealed that in the real process of identification, the object of perception mentally joins in different systems of connections and manifests in them various qualities corresponding to the situation in which they are realized.

Interpretation of our experimental data is carried out taking into account the diverse knowledge that is associated with the word [6]. It is due to the combination of practical, theoretical and cultural knowledge, and also due to individual experience, that the subject of the naming is able to identify the presented object pictures, even if the objects are unknown to the person. In the real process of identification, the object of perception is

mentally included in all possible systems of connections.

Each lexical unit (in our case, the name of the object) is viewed as included in a complex system of multi-tier, multiply crossing fields, with the help of which the information about objects and phenomena, their properties and relations, as well as the features of the verbal units that designate them, is ordered and stored in our memory [4].

The act of identification establishes the identity of the object to itself by comparing the properties, attributes, facts, etc., data in direct observation, with information or impressions arising from past experience. Identification is the result of comparing different kinds of knowledge – direct and indirect [1].

The term "identification" in the foreign literature on cognitive psychology and psycholinguistics is understood as the process of recognizing the visual stimulus. It is assumed that access to the meaning of the word is carried out only when the stimulus is identified completely [7]. The term "identification" is understood by us as the designation of the entire ensemble of mental processes, the product of which is a subjective experience of knowledge (understanding) of what is being talked about, taking into account emotional–evaluative nuances, in the interaction of the conscious and unconscious, verbalized and not amenable to verbalization [3,4]. Identification of the stimulus picture assumes the correlation of the visual information with the schemes of knowledge, beliefs and human representations about the world, which are arranged in a certain way to make quick access to the meaning of the word. The process of accessing a word includes several stages. The operating system is "launched" by some external stimulus. The stimulus serves as input into the procedure (a set of procedures) for displaying this input on a representation that provides access to the mental lexicon. Access to the word is an interactive process that combines information from different levels of processing and takes into account the activity and bias of the cognizing subject [7]. Access to the word can be accomplished by means of various kinds of functional guidelines and strategies, as well as mental image associated with the fragment of the internal context that served as a support for identifying the stimulus picture.

The supporting elements of the identification process are the object features and phenomena of the surrounding reality. The process itself (or some combination of processes) includes recognition, generalization, classification, analysis, while the results of these processes are the recognized images, generalizations and so on. In our study, the supporting element is the bearer of some feature or property of the object, which ensures the identification and naming of the picture.

Object features play a special role in the process of object naming. Recognition directly depends on the features of the object that are selected,

due to them the person determines it to one or another category. On the basis of this, scientists distinguish generalized and differentiated recognition. The first is characterized by the isolation of common features of the object, its contours, allowing to classify the object to some category. The second type consists in assigning an object to a certain category as a result of the selection of characteristics typical only of this object, its specific properties. As examples of the first type of recognition, the following words can be cited: a bird, an animal, an insect, an instrument. The second type includes: sparrow, swallow, squirrel, rabbit, beetle, mosquito, etc. The speed of recognizing familiar objects is much faster, because a person needs to determine one or two features in order to identify the stimulus. Recognition of new objects requires much more time, proceeds more complexly, it is the result of a complex analytical and synthetic process, during which various kinds of characteristics are combined into a certain image. Formation of the general impression about the object and its subsequent analysis suggests that the processing of information in the recognition of the visual stimulus proceeds from the general to the special.

The purpose of our study is to determine the strategies for naming object images. A review of publications on the problems of studying the concept of "strategy" shows that there is no universal definition of this phenomenon. Scientists distinguish different types of strategies. Attention is focused on the most important role of strategic models for mastering and using the language, for establishing the meaning of the word [7]. It is proved that any information processing is a strategic process that allows to interpret an event by constructing in memory its representation with incorporation of previous experience, events, actions and related situations.

Most researchers define strategies as a certain sequence of mental operations, which are aimed at achieving a specific goal. These are patterns in decision making that ensure the success of cognitive activity. We define strategy as a method of searching the name of the object depicted in the picture.

Subsequent analysis of the experimental material allowed us to explain some of the supporting elements and strategies used by the person in the process of naming object pictures.

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