
AUTOMATIC EAR BIOMETRICS BASED ON SKIN COLOR AND EAR CONTOUR USING DEEP LEARNING

Akhmedov Shavkat Asadilloevich

Tashkent Department Of Applied Sciences Assistant, Uzbekistan

Amirjonova Kamola Zafar Qizi

Student Of Tashkent University Of Applied Sciences, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: in this article, several theories explaining how language acquisition occurs in psycholinguistics and the emergence of psycholinguistics. These theories range from postulation of innate mechanisms to theories that emphasize the role of the environment to brief reviews and information on the research carried out. However Psycholinguistics is not developed on the example of a people. Psycholinguistics is closely related to research work in the field of communicative linguistics and Text Linguistics, an anthropocentric approach to text learning, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, linguistic local lore, analysis of issues related to the fields of ethnolinguistics.

KEYWORDS: Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, speech, information, communicative linguistics, Text Linguistics, anthropocentric approach, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, linguistic local lore, ethnolinguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Psycholinguistics is a science that studies and describes psychological processes that allow people to master and use language. Psycholinguists conduct research on speech development and language development, as well as how individuals of all ages understand and produce language. To describe language, the field relies on the findings of linguistics, a science that describes the structure of language. While language acquisition, understanding, and production formed the basis of psycholinguistic research, the field has expanded significantly since its inception. The neurology of language activity is currently of interest to psycholinguists, specific differences, aphasia, language learners. Congenital or acquired damage to the immature brain and language from developmental disorders(dysphasia). Some psycholinguists have focused their interests on experiments in the study of human languages (e.g. gorillas and chimpanzees)to determine that the language we know is a distinct human phenomenon.

Psycholinguistics has traditionally focused on language processing in monolingual speakers. Research on bilingual speakers has grown dramatically over the past twenty years, recognizing that bilingualism is not an unusual or problematic situation, but a situation that characterizes more speakers in the world than monolingualism. More importantly, cognitive scientists and

neurologists have understood that understanding the way bilinguals discuss the existence of bilinguals in the mind and brain can identify processes that are hidden in monolinguals. Our starting point is to observe that both languages are active when bilinguals intend to use one language. The parallel activation of the two languages creates competition in the two languages, making the two languages mental jugglers. Surprisingly, solving cross-language competition requires less processing costs compared to bilinguals, as they develop a higher level of cognitive control that allows them to switch between two languages and, at the same time, effectively select a language intended with multiple languages. errors. The evolving experience of bilinguals in bilingualism affects language processing, as both mother tongues and second languages change when bilingual skills are acquired, as well as for general cognitive processes, resulting in relatively enhanced executive function in bilingualism. monolingual. Recent research on bilingual language and cognitive processing requires significant revision of language processing models based solely on monolingual speakers. Thus, bilingualism is not a specific interesting phenomenon, but an important tool for cognitive and linguistic scientists.

Language is an object of verification in both linguistics and psychology due to its occurrence in speech activity. Basically, as a synthesis of these two disciplines, at the point of intersection, the direction of psycholinguistics (linguopsychology) arose. It explores issues such as the internal speech verification process, speech perception, language acquisition. The term was originally coined in 1946 by American psychologist N. Applied by Pronko, it became widespread from the 50s of the 20th century. Problems with psychological orientation have entered linguistics in connection with the ideas of the owners of naturalistic and logical education. In this regard, V.von Humboldt's concept of a colloquial creative approach in semantic construction is notable. The current of psychologism in linguistics brings naturalism under strong criticism, they considered that the progress of language is associated with the development of personality thinking, in the psyche. Its roots go back to the current of psychologism, which arose on the basis of comparative-historical linguistics in the XIX century. Professor Gaiman Steyntal of the University of Berlin (1823-1899) is a major exponent of the doctrine of psychologism. He V.Humboldt and psychologist Johann are considered students of Herbert. In his view that the most important idea in steyntal doctrine is speech, language as a weapon of thought, a means of expressing thought, however, psychologism denies that language is a social phenomenon. Steyntal scholarship is focused on Potebnya and Paul, Boduen de Kurtene as well as Saussure, Sepira and Scherba. Psychological concepts express the dependence of language communication on the individual and the people, as well as the fact that language is a historical-cultural factor. It should also be noted that while the peculiarities of linguistic biologism were embodied in Schleicher's teaching, logical grammaticalism was enlivened in Becker's teaching. Steyntal, on the other hand, in his creative work studies this jaryon, relying on the behavior of the individual and the progress of folk psychology. However Psycholinguistics is not developed on the example of a people. Psycholinguistics is closely related to research work in the field of communicative linguistics and Text Linguistics, an anthropocentric approach to text learning, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguoculturology, sociolinguistics, linguistic local lore, analysis of issues related to the fields of ethnolinguistics. Linguistics studies not only the psychological character of

an individual, but also his speech. For almost a hundred years, the involvement of speech culture in various aspects of psychology in the activities of conversational norms in a colloquial creative approach has been studied separately. A person has the ability to create new sentences using a certain amount of experience, rules. Some general and private issues of a theoretical and practical nature in the field of psycholinguistics are relevant today. First, it is necessary to model the semantic structure of the text, solve the problem of sufficiently reflecting the concept of the text, which is formed by the interaction of the recipient and the text. Secondly, it is necessary to study the semantic structure of the text in such a way that the results of this study have pragmatic significance for optimizing the communication process, machine processing of semantic information, methods of teaching foreign languages and optimization of translation activities. Psycholinguistic studies within the Russian School of psychology L.S.Vigotsky (1956), A.A.Leontyev (1977, 1981) and A.R.Luria is based on theoretical principles developed by (1959, 1962, 1975, 1979). The psychological school had its origins in the first half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, studying functional (functional) signs of language, as well as language construction and a colloquial approach to the problem of language and speech. It is known that the task-structural orientation is important for Psycholinguistics. Proponents of psycholinguistics tried to introduce concepts and practice of associative psychology, focusing their attention on the inner side of the language, live speech, the direct speech process, the meaning side of words and sentences. The object of study of psycholinguistics includes: 1. Speech is the mechanism of occurrence of activity. 2. The process of formation of children's speech. 3. The relationship between the speaker and the listener in certain speech situations. 4. Study and management of the information transport function of speech. Currently, this direction of linguistics is further expanded, and the issues of the human factor in speech, individuality, internal speech and external speech are widely studied. Psycholinguistic research focuses primarily on the experimental study of textual semantics, the study of the formation and structure of the content of a text in the context of semantic perception by its recipient. A.A.Following Leontyev, we understand the text as an objectified form of the act of communication (state of communication).

There are several theories that explain how language acquisition occurs in psycholinguistics. This is a brief review of theories ranging from postulation of innate mechanisms to theories emphasizing the role of the environment:

- Nativistic theories: Noam argues that children presented by Khomsky are born with an innate ability to develop language.
- Socio-cultural theories: emphasize the role of social interaction and cultural context in language acquisition.
- Cognitivist theories: focus on general cognitive abilities that allow you to learn language.
- Constructivist theories: argue that children learn language by actively learning the environment.

Mastering psycholinguistic language: acquiring the ability to understand and produce language based on the interaction between cognitive processes and linguistic input. An excellent discovery in psycholinguistics is the ability of babies to recognize universal linguistic patterns. Studies have

shown that infants with different cultures and languages prefer certain sound patterns. These universal benefits suggest that people are born with pre-programming to learn languages, which helps them manage the diversity of human languages.

Psycholinguistics is characterized, first of all, by the method of learning the language. Let's see what its distinctive features are:

There are other branches dedicated to the study of languages, but they do it on the other hand. Sociolinguistics, for example, derives this from the relationship between social-cultural and linguistic phenomena. The same linguistics, on the contrary, is devoted to the origin, development and structure of the language.

We sometimes tend to confuse linguistics and psycholinguistics. Javier Frias Conde explains this very well in his article "Introducción a la psicolingüística". The author suggests, among other things, that these two disciplines are different:

In addition, Psycholinguistics, like most disciplines covering several areas, is very focused on methodology. Therefore, experiments in this area are characterized by an experimental trace and accurate execution.

Psycholinguistics is a collaborative science because psychologists and linguists have joined forces to better understand the basic essence of language. He is interested in cognitive processes related to language processing and production. Therefore, it is a mixture between several disciplines, such as linguistics, neuroscience, psychology, cognitive science, to understand how language works. It's both complex and exciting. I usually conclude this to my readers that this is an unusual connection between the brain and the heart, an unusual compound that connects intelligence and emotions, especially when learning a new language.

The name of the Swiss linguist Charles Ballin (1865-1974) is well known to linguists around the world. His teaching places particular emphasis on the question of studying the state of excitable speech. The scientist believes that the occurrence of an affective (exciting) situation in a language has two main goals: 1) to express the speaker's feelings, mood, and to evaluate the information being reported; 2) to use certain types of linguistic means in order to influence participants in communication. In general, Sh. Noteworthy are the opinions of the language belonging to Bali as a means of influence. Nowadays, these opinions are decisive in discussing a number of problems activated in such directions as Psycholinguistics, communicative linguistics, pragmatolinguistics. Sh. In determining the relationship of intellectual and affective properties in Ballin's Lison, in psychology science, it is based on the idea that these properties are reflected separately in the human mind. Thought activity as well as such bilateralism in the mind also moves directly into the language system, and Ballin distinguishes between "intellectual" and "affect". Balinese's opinions on the excitable-affective properties of language are important for determining the place of expressiveness in speech activity. The scientist approaches the study of exciting speech activity from a sociological point of view. Such an approach was a novelty for that time, and on this basis a completely new direction in linguistics arose – linguostilistics. The productive results of linguostilistics on the functional research of the language system and speech activity are known to everyone. In semantic-psychological views, the process of speech is precisely the construction of speech, the state of speech, as well as the issues of the role of speech in the context are fully

studied and studied. In linguistics, existing ideas about the essence of the text, about the main characters inherent in it, are also recognized by researchers who studied the text in the psycholinguistic aspect. In particular, the fact that such characteristics as integrity, informativity, connectedness are the main signs of the text has also been noted in the work of a number of psycholinguists. At the same time, these researchers also put forward some views on the psycholinguistic specificity of the text. In particular, Yu, who studied the text in the psycholinguistic aspect. A. Sorokin approaches its signs of connectedness and integrity in the following way: "textual integrity from a psychological point of view is a latent projective (conceptual) state that arises in the process of relation between the recipient and the text, as well as the result of the interoperability of parts that do not have its construction elements in equal to the elements of Another linguist is A. I. And in Novikov's opinion, the integrity of the text is inherent only in its content structure. A. I. Although this conclusion of Novikov is correct from a psychological and cognitive point of view, it is debatable in that it ignores the external structure-syntactic – structural aspect of the text.

Psycholinguistic evidence suggests that we work under strict performance constraints when working with linguistic materials. If so, our tendency to use formulaic language can be the result of expediency, that is, it allows the processing of labels. Conceptualizing a "processing tag" is highly dependent on how psycholinguistic knowledge is modeled. However, most psycholinguists agree that the point of pressure is related to collection, not storage. In other words, the brain seems to be able to accommodate the lexical units that we want to keep, but if we try to do so many things at the same time, we will deviate from the very easy way to form a word.

It is not clear why people have difficulty creating an online language, but this is due to our limited memory capabilities. In one of the approaches to psycholinguistic modeling, formulaic language is understood as a solution to this limitation. It combines the grammatical configuration of several words into a single lexical unit that can be understood or obtained without any grammatical processing. In fact, this proposal, in its extreme form, poses a serious danger with almost no word lines being protected from grammatical fine tuning. However, in its weak form, the model proposes to keep grammatical interventions to a minimum, in favor of parsimony processing. That is, even if it is necessary to include the subject, verb ending and opposition in the word to do something good to someone, savings are made to take each word and ending separately and combine them from scratch.

In conclusion, psycholinguistic models do not easily incorporate the concepts of "units" and "assembly". Neurologically inspired models aim to identify the processes by which neural activity pathways are established, maintained, and used. In such models, it makes no sense to talk about the "saved" word row. In contrast, a formulaic Word-series is conceptualized in terms of a fast processing path. A pianist practicing a difficult sequence of notes, as this makes it easier to play in the future thanks to repetition, if you are used to producing articular movements that lead to a certain regular expression, then this path is not only fast and reliable, but also strengthened until it is much more difficult to stop, change or, if wrong, re-set without starting Different approaches to psycholinguistic modeling make different predictions and are therefore a useful

direction for research. By testing the predictions of each model, it is possible to assess their relative reliability.

REFERENCES

1. Леонтьев А.А. Основы психолингвистики. Уч. М., 1997. 287 с.
2. Акбарова З. Мурожат моҳияти ва унинг таъкил этувчилари. Фил.фан.номз.дисс., Т. 2006.
3. Арутюнова Н.Д. Практическое рассуждение и язык. Сб. : «Сущность, развитие и функции языка» М.: Наука, 1987, с. 6.
4. Янко Т. Лексическая семантика обращений: семантические особенности русских антропонимов и других имён, обозначающих людей // Язык и речевая деятельность. Т. 11. Спб. 2011. С 239-255.
5. Ахмедов, Ш. А., & Шамсиев, Ў. Б. (2022). СПЕЦИФИКА ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПОРТСМЕН-ВОЛЕЙБОЛИСТОВ. Uzbek Scholar Journal, 3, 79-83.
6. АНМЕДОВ, С. А. ВОЛЕЙБОЛ СПОРТ ТУРИ БИЛАН ШУЎУЛЛАНУВЧИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛ СПОРТЧИЛАРНИНГ МУСОБАҚАОЛДИ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ПСИХОЛОГИК ЖИХАТЛАРИ. МОЛОДОЙ УЧЕНЫЙ Учредители: ООО" Издательство Молодой ученый", (18), 588-590.