

**PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS,
INTERGROUP RELATIONS, MEDIA PSYCHOLOGY**

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-259-3-41>

**SOCIOLINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE AND PSYCHOLINGUISTIC
MECHANISMS OF FORMING IDEAS ABOUT THE QUALITY
OF LIFE IN A STUDENT YOUTH FOCAL POINT**

Melnychuk D. P.

*Doctor of Science, Professor,
Professor of the Department of Psychology and Social Welfare
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University
Zhytomyr, Ukraine*

Chernysh O. A.

*PhD, Associate Professor,
Dean of Pedagogical Technologies and Lifelong Learning Faculty
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University
Zhytomyr, Ukraine*

Mohelnytska L. F.

*Ph.D., Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics,
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University
Zhytomyr, Ukraine*

Interference is interaction and mutual influence, that can have both positive and negative effects. In contrast to transference, which is characterized by a positive effect and does not cause language disorders, interlanguage interference is a product of mainly negative interaction of contacting language systems. As a rule, interference covers all linguistic levels of speech (phonetic, lexical, grammatical) and cannot fail to affect the development of speech activity in general, that also affects the behavior of the individual. The effects of linguistic interference are manifested not only in the speech segment, but also in the social plane in general. The content ambiguity of certain linguistic constructs on the basis of language misunderstanding causes the emergence of false associations that stand in the

way of progress in various spheres of social life: political, cultural, social, economic. Thus, referring to O. Valigura's works [1, p. 107], the authors [2] distinguish interference by the sphere of functioning (language, speech), by the number of languages involved (simple, complex), by means of communication (lingual – phonetic, lexical, grammatical and graphic, extralingual – gestural, postural and mimic) and finally – by factors (psycholinguistic – conscious and subconscious, sociolinguistic – religious, political and communicative) [2, p. 65]. The given classification demonstrates and proves the direct relationship between linguistic interference and socio-political processes, including those related to the policy of improving the population life quality. Therefore, achieving the unambiguous interpretation and perception of the borrowed morphological construct "quality of life" with the tools of socio- and psycholinguistics should be considered one of the prerequisites for the rationalization of practical steps and successful transformations in the area of achieving high standards of living in Ukraine.

The concept of quality of life is extremely complex and multifaceted, primarily due to the fact that it combines both objective and subjective factors. The latter actualize the importance of theoretical generalizations and psychological research on the mechanisms of improving the quality of life of the population. Among other things, the regularities of the formation of student youth's ideas about the quality of life, as well as those factors that influence the relevant evaluative judgments and determine behavior in society, including parental attitudes as a component of the influence of the student's reference environment, deserve careful attention.

Based on the results of the conducted research, we consider it legitimate to assert that, on the one hand, the quality of life is manifested in the range of opportunities that society provides to a person, and on the other hand, in the indicators of mental and physical health, which determine the ability of a person to use these opportunities. Accordingly, improving the quality of life means the expansion of various household, social-communicative, educational, cultural, leisure and other opportunities of members of society while simultaneously ensuring access to them and the conditions necessary for the preservation, restoration and development of physical and mental health of different socio-demographic population groups.

It is important that subjective judgments about the quality of life, being the result of contrasting and comparing, have the form of a mental phenomenon, which is based on such phenomena as needs, requests and expectations, social attitudes. Therefore, the solution of the defined range of tasks must be preceded by finding a compromise in the coordinate system of objective and

subjective evaluation judgments, which dialectically complement each other and in their unity determine the final ideas about the quality of life, thereby causing a powerful psychological influence, forming or deforming motivational and behavioral core of socio-economic progress and social development.

It should be noted that an important aspect of a person's mental development in youth and early adulthood is intensive intellectual maturation. This is characterized by the complication of mental operations, which causes a tendency to theorize and reflect, which make it possible to understand life in general, to create a picture or concept of one's own life, to form an idea about its expected quality. Therefore, the confirmation of the hypothesis regarding the mediation of student ideas by parental attitudes also provides grounds for conclusions about the nature of theorizing as the work of the psyche and its consequences.

As a result of studying scientific sources on the problem of the quality of life, its structure and components, as well as based on the results of the analysis of theoretical approaches regarding the phenomenon of psychological attitudes and the influence of the latter on the sphere of the formation of personal ideas, a number of conclusions and generalizations can be made.

It is undeniable that improving the quality of life is an urgent priority for the development of modern society and the development of a social state. Among other things, the success of implementing relevant ideas will depend on the participation of youth, who are carriers of cultural, labor and reproductive potential, in state-building processes. At the same time, a unique role in the implementation of strategic plans for the development of Ukraine should be assigned to student youth, whose prospects and results of involvement in the field of state construction will largely be determined by the objectivity and rationality of ideas about life and its quality [3].

It has been analytically confirmed that, even taking into account the multi-component psychological influence on the formation of ideas, it is undeniable that at the ontogenetic stages of late youth and early adulthood, parental attitudes regarding the quality of life, despite their significant critical reflection and re-interpretation by student youth, have a determining influence.

The future of the country will depend on the content of ideas that Ukrainian students will operate and rely on when making crucial decisions, and therefore the problem of their formation under the influence of a wide range of factors deserves careful attention and is of high practical importance. The most significant influencing factors regarding the establishment of ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and ways to improve it are

concentrated in the plane of family education, and parents are the referent environment whose psychological attitudes play the most significant role in the formation of ideas in the studied segment.

Literature:

1. Валігура О. Фонетична інтерференція в англійському мовленні українських білінгвів : [монографія]. – Тернопіль: Підручники і посібники, 2008. 288 с.

2. Миськів В. Синтаксична інтерференція як лінгвістична проблема. Наукові записки ТНПУ. Серія: Мовознавство. – Вип. II (26), 2016. С. 65–68.

3. Melnychuk D., Chernysh O., Mohelnytska L., Sapon D., Voinalovych I. Quality of Life and Mental Health of Student Youth: Psychosemantic Field in Terms of Empirical Data. Public Administration and Law Review. Issue 3 (11), 2022. P. 123–144.