

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Kaxorova Azima Asqarali kizi
Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract:One of the important branches of linguistics is cognitive linguistics. This article discusses the uniqueness of cognitive linguistics, its problems, and the opinions of scientists.

Keywords:Cognitive linguistics, psychological approach, perceptual predicates, psycholexicology, linguistic approach.

INTRODUCTION:Cognitive linguistics is a modern, actively developing field of scientific research. Cognitive linguistics is recognized as one of the central branches of cognitology, the science of human cognition.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:Knowing, perceiving, reflecting the world and reality in mind and language, communicating through language, transmitting and receiving information is not a simple phenomenon. Cognitive linguistics is not limited to the theory of knowledge in philosophy, but connects language with thinking and conducts in-depth scientific research on the integral connection of psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation with social, cultural and linguistic phenomena. The American psychologist H. Gardner noted that at the intersection of cognitive sciences, six fields of science converge and one scientific goal is the concentration of knowledge in natural and artificial systems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:Many scholars associate the emergence of the cognitive approach in linguistics with the publication of the famous book "Language and Cognition" by George Miller and Philip Johnson-Laird. Its authors set themselves the task of creating the foundations of "psycholexicology", a science that studies the language system and lexicon from a psychological point of view. As the future showed, psycholexicology did not develop as a discipline, but cognitive linguistics emerged based on the ideas and approaches proposed by Miller and Johnson-Laird. The book was aimed at identifying not only the future subject - problem of this field, but also the issues related to knowledge and language behavior (issues of language acquisition, understanding, application, etc.), and its methodology aimed at wide involvement of other practical sciences. The position of J. Miller and F. Johnson-Laird is characterized by a strict rejection of the ideas of association, which determines their attitude to this problem - in their opinion, this is the result of posing the question incorrectly [2].

The main goal of cognitive linguistics is to determine the participation and share of the language system in the cognitive process. Determining the role of language units in the linguistic realization of acquired knowledge and the role of linguistic activity in the formation and "processing" of information is one of the manifestations of cognitive analysis. A cognitivist - a linguist is interested in the role of linguistic phenomena in the activity of thinking, the tasks they perform. But this interest is not simple. He (a cognitivist) looks for the causes of the relationship between linguistic and thinking activities and tries to understand and analyze the content and content of the communication texts - linguistic structures that are the result of these causes. So, cognitive linguistics is basically a field of science that researches and "explains" human linguistic activity in terms of cause and effect.

Categorization is a complex mental and linguistic process. This process involves certain types of action steps:

1. Stimulus selection. Only those that attract attention are selected from the stimuli that enter the sensory system (such as sight, hearing, smell);
2. Separation and classification. This action is performed by comparing and matching the selected stimulus with the knowledge in memory;
3. Naming. The resulting cognitive category (concept) is named.

Linguist Sh. Safarov notes that in cognitive analysis, the study of methods and tools in the scope of mechanisms that ensure the linguistic expression of logical (mental) structures that arise in the process of knowing the world moves to the main place [6]. The main goal of cognitive linguistics is to determine the participation and share of the language system in the cognitive process. Determining to what extent the participation of language units in the realization of acquired knowledge and the role of activity in the formation of information is, without a doubt, a form of cognitive analysis. Cognitive linguistics refers to metaphor as a cognitive mechanism that structurally organizes human thought and experience. Therefore, cognitive linguistics is considered as a science that explains the composition of linguistic ability. From the above points, we can understand that the cognitive approach to the language system allows to study some more specific aspects of the language. In addition, it serves as an object of actual importance in the language system for cognitive analysis.

The expression of a knowledge system cannot be separated from language, and the expression and understanding of language depends on the support of the knowledge system [6].

1.1. A psychologically based study of language.

Psychology-based language research examines language in terms of basic cognitive systems, with a long history of research on emotion, perception, memory, attention, and reasoning. Research in this field is based on laboratory experiments or instrumental research. Traditional experimental techniques are relatively backward, and with the development of modern technology, new advances have been made with research based on psychological experiments, such as brain scans and brain imaging, which can provide evidence of intuitive understanding for language perception, but their potential to solve linguistic problems is still very limited.

1.2. Linguistics-based language research.

Studying language forms is one of the main tasks of linguistics. Categories and the problem of categorization are at the center of attention of the study of forms. Cognitive linguistics focuses on the fundamental question of how categories represent the human mind, that is, how we categorize things. Traditional theories of categories are based on shared attributes, and recent research has shown that the problem of categorization is much more complex than that. Among them, prototype theory posits that human categorization follows some basic principles that go far beyond common traits. Not only this, Langaker also mentioned two concepts of categorization: one is categorization by prototypes and the other is categorization by schemas.

CONCLUSION:In conclusion, the article examines more than ten articles and monographs of Russian, European and Uzbek researchers on the formation and improvement of cognitive linguistics, and it can be said that in the field of cognitive linguistics more researches should be conducted.

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