



COGNITOLOGY - ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTICS AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

In this article analyzes cognitology as an interdisciplinary basis for the study of different areas of linguistics. the question of the application of certain types of structural knowledge in cognitive analysis, the study of methods and means surrounding the mechanisms that reveal the linguistic expression of logical structures that occur in the process of knowing the world, and finally the language system that it is the object of cognitive analysis is revealed through the theoretical foundations of scientists as well as quotations. The information and innovations presented in this article are intended to serve as a basis for future research.

KEYWORDS

Cognitology, cognitive linguistics, sociology, cognition, linguistic analysis, cognitive analysis, language, concept.

INTRODUCTION

It has been repeatedly emphasized by scholars that a comprehensive study of the language system and

linguistic activity requires a generalized system of analysis that combines different branches of



linguistics and serves as a common starting point for all of them in order to shed light on the characteristics of specific phenomena [3]. The search for such a system of analytical methods that allows for a reasonable and at the same time, objective interpretation of linguistic phenomena continues to this day. The problem is that finding a “basic” idea that provides a relevant but generalized system of analysis is important for the development of science.

Recent research suggests that linguists seem to have found such a “basis” in cognitive science. Undoubtedly, linguistic analysis is a type of cognitive analysis, which is manifested in a certain way. Baudouin de Courtenay noted that linguistics was in the psychological and sociological spirit as early as the end of the 19th century. We choose sociology.” [3] When it comes to the interdependence of sciences, it is unrealistic to think of one as an “assistant” to the other. Otherwise, it would not be possible to separate the areas of cooperation based on science.

Cognitive linguistics is one of the most important branches of such linguistics. This science is also one of the sciences that deals with human cognition. Cognitive linguistics is the study of language as a cultural phenomenon that examines the structure of human knowledge and experience. The term cognitive linguistics is related to the English word “cognitive”. (Compare: “cognize - to know, to comprehend, to comprehend”, “cognition - to know”).

METHODS

It is known from many studies that it is not a simple phenomenon to know the world, to understand reality. But in some cases, knowledge is directly linked to the act of understanding. However, animals are also known to have the ability to understand, analyze,

and generalize, albeit partially (albeit in a simple form). Therefore, when we talk about cognitive activity, we are not limited to imagining the phenomenon of cogitation (Latin), ie “mind, thinking”, but cogitatorium - the personality of thinking activity and all kinds of nominal (social, cultural, linguistic) related to this activity. events will also need to be taken into account. But it should also be born in mind that thinking itself is the result of a person’s purposeful activity, which is the expression of an active attitude towards reality in the process of communication between people.

This means that there is no doubt that the language system, which is the source of knowledge acquisition and storage, its application and transmission, and, finally, the means of shaping it, is the object of cognitive analysis.

We know that without thinking there can be no language, without thinking there can be no thinking. The views of famous linguists such as Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) and Edward Sapir-Whorf (1884-1967) on the relationship between language and thought have not lost their relevance today. As a proof of our words, we quote a few quotes from Humboldt: “The peculiarities of time and peoples are so closely connected with language that the language unjustly attributes to it the features which it retains in a way it does not want to.” The author writes that the achievements of human labor are involuntarily reflected in language, and that certain ideas are expressed through language.

“Language expresses our thoughts and feelings as objects, but it follows the movement of our feelings and thoughts. He understands that human language is only a tool and that it is a world beyond language that we do not know, and that we are trying to master it with the help of language” [6]. The scientist



emphasizes that language is a tool in the formation of thinking.

While thinking is a way of receiving, collecting, processing and organizing information about reality, language is a tool for perceiving and knowing reality [11].

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The formation of speech units and their understanding is related to the mind, that is, it is the result of mental activity. Mental activity, on the other hand, cannot be a purposeful process without linguistic knowledge. In this sense, cognitive linguistics is seen as a science that explains the composition of linguistic ability.

In addition, the application of certain types of structural knowledge in the human mind is central to the cognitive approach to linguistics (semantics). In cognitive science, the structure of knowledge is represented by different concepts: frame, script, script, gestalt. Scientists admit that the structures that represent the knowledge acquired in memory include “script”, “scenario”, “cognitive model”, “mental model”, “situational model”.

“Research has shown that in the intermediate stage between semantics and epistemology, model units such as image, gestalt, frame, proposition, formula are formed.” [11]. This diversity of terms is explained by the fact that they mean different types of knowledge in their entirety, and, as mentioned above, each scientist has his own term (novelty) in the expression of this or that structure of knowledge.) tries to apply.

When it comes to cognitive analysis, it focuses on the study of methods and tools around mechanisms that reveal the linguistic expression of mental structures

that occur in the process of knowing the world. It is known that a person performs a number of logical and spiritual actions in knowing and perceiving events. “... first of all, an object is studied in a live observation, by direct observation, and its properties, aspects, aspects are determined, as a result of which this property, evidence, event is collected and sorted; ... There is a need to move to the method of mental dialectical analysis” [15]. Several stages of this mental analysis (activity in logical-spiritual movements) are listed in a number of sources. According to them, in the activity of mental analysis, first of all, a certain object is distinguished from other objects. In this case, of course, its distinguishing features are taken into account. On the basis of distinguishing features, the act of comparison with another object is performed and an emotional symbol of this object is formed in memory. an important stage of knowing reality is generalization. All these activities serve to form an understanding of the object. The concept, which is the result of logical activity, generalizes the image with the patronymic meaning and provides the emergence of the concept being studied as a key figure in cognitive linguistics.

The following are the tasks of cognitive linguistics:

- 1) to determine the role of language in the emergence of human knowledge;
- 2) to understand the processes of categorization of the universe and its objects (formation of concepts into species), conceptualization (creation of concepts) and naming (nomination);
- 3) determine the relationship between the conceptual system and the language system;
- 4) to reveal issues related to linguistic and cognitive (conceptual) images of the world [7]



The representation of things and events in the external and internal worlds in language and speech is, figuratively speaking, a linguistic representation of the universe. In Russian it is called “yazykovaya kartina mira”. The representation of things and events in the external and internal world in a specific language is called “the national language image of the world” (natsionalnaya yazykovaya kartina mira). In cognitive linguistics, the reflection of the world in concepts in the human mind is called “conceptual image of the world” (conceptual picture of the world).

S.A. Askoldov is one of the most famous linguists in the study of concepts [1]. We can see that the term concept has been interpreted more deeply and more clearly by different scholars in their theories. In particular, Z.D. Popov and I.A. Sternin say that the concept defines the various aspects of mental activity, its signs and layers, as a complex mental entity that transforms in the process of thinking; Dubenets E.M, who believed that relevant characters or layers of concepts may not have linguistic features in the native language [5].

D.S.Lihacheva's views are somewhat similar to those of Aryutunova. describes as a product Lixachev D.S. The concept of the Russian language [16].

In O.S.Kubryakova's theory, this concept is interpreted in a completely different way. She explains that the term "concept" is like an umbrella, and that it covers a range of topics in several research methods: cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics related to processing [2]

CONCLUSION

To reach the conclusion, I can say that A concept is a part of a concept that arises in a language through

words and phrases. S.G Vorkachev's views on “concept” are also somewhat radically different. It also implies a verbalized view of cultural concepts and imaginations. The concept is an element of national language and national thinking. It is the peculiarity of the concept of semantic formation at the highest stage of abstraction” [4].

In linguistics, concepts are studied along with concepts, which are close in content, that is, a concept is a unit of consciousness like a concept. But it is the reflection in the mind of the most basic features of an object or event that distinguish it from another object or event.

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