

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8374646>

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Abstract

Cognitive linguistics is a subfield of linguistics that studies the relationship between language, thought, and cognition. It explores how our mental processes influence our understanding and use of language, challenging the notion that language is just a collection of words and grammatical rules. This scientific research is aimed at studying the complex work of the human mind in the process of processing language, and studying the ways in which cognitive processes form our language expressions. This article provides information about the scientific study of cognitive linguistics, its importance and relevance of the topic.

Key words

cognitive linguistics, grammar, linguistics, mental process, conceptualization, categorization,

Introduction: Cognitive linguistics is a scientific study aimed at studying the relationship between language and cognition. It focuses on how cognitive processes such as perception, concept and memory affect language and its structure. Cognitive linguists emphasize that language is not a separate module of consciousness, but an integral part of human cognition. They emphasize the importance of embodied and experiential aspects of language and suggest that meaning is determined not only by grammar, but also by context and social factors. Cognitive linguistics is a scientifically serious field that is of great importance and relevance in understanding the complexities of language, thinking, and communication. First, the study of cognitive linguistics provides an understanding of how language is processed and represented in the mind. By studying the cognitive processes underlying language production and comprehension, we can better understand how meaning is constructed and transmitted. Second, cognitive linguistics sheds light on the relationship between language and thought, revealing how linguistic structures and categories shape our perception and conceptualization of the world. One of the areas of cognitive linguistics that has received great attention is the study of metaphor. Metaphor is a cognitive process that enables the human mind to understand and conceptualize abstract concepts by

associating them with more concrete and familiar objects or experiences. This process is not only common in everyday use, but also deeply affects our understanding of human thinking and perception. By examining metaphorical expressions in different languages and cultures, cognitive linguists try to uncover the underlying cognitive mechanisms that shape our perception of the world and our ability to communicate effectively. Such an interdisciplinary approach to the study of metaphor provides valuable insights into the nature of language, cognition, and human cognition. The main part: The importance and relevance of studying cognitive linguistics - One of the important events in the historical development of cognitive linguistics is the emergence of the conceptual metaphor theory. Introduced in the late 20th century by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, this theory suggests that metaphors are not just stylistic devices, but fundamental cognitive processes that shape our understanding of the world. According to this theory, our conceptual framework is based on our bodily experiences, and we use metaphors to compare abstract concepts to more concrete ones.

This concept greatly influenced the field of cognitive linguistics, leading to a deeper understanding of language, thinking, and the relationship between them. One of the early influences and foundations of cognitive linguistics goes back to the work of the linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. Saussure's distinction between language (the overall system of language) and speech (individual speech acts) provided a framework for understanding the mental images and processes underlying language production and comprehension. Another important figure in this field was Jean Piaget, whose theories of cognitive development emphasized the role of language in shaping thought processes. These early contributions served as the basis for further studies and research into the cognitive aspects of language and paved the way for the emergence of cognitive linguistics as a separate discipline within the field of linguistics. One of the major contributors to cognitive linguistics is George Lakoff. Lakoff is best known for his theory of conceptual metaphor and his theory of embodied cognition, which proposes that our understanding of abstract concepts is based on our physical experience. He argued that metaphor shapes our thinking and language, and he applied this idea to fields as diverse as politics, ethics, and mathematics.

Another important figure in cognitive linguistics is Ronald Langacker, who developed the theory of cognitive grammar. Langacker emphasized the central role of meaning in grammar and proposed a framework that captures the dynamic and context-dependent nature of language. These contributions by Lakoff and Langacker have greatly influenced the field of cognitive linguistics and continue to

shape our understanding of language and cognition. The evolution of cognitive linguistics as a research field has been marked by significant changes and developments over the years.

Originally, cognitive linguistics emerged as a response to the limitations of traditional formal linguistic models, focusing on the role of cognition and language in shaping human experience. Over time, researchers in this field began to study various topics, such as the relationship between language and thought, the influence of cultural and social factors on language use, and cognitive processes related to language acquisition and processing. These advances have allowed cognitive linguistics to emerge as a multidisciplinary field, combining insights from psychology, neuroscience, anthropology, and other related disciplines to deepen our understanding of language and cognition. The emergence of cognitive linguistics as a scientific discipline has greatly contributed to our understanding of language and cognition. Researchers in this field analyze how language reflects and shapes our mental processes, challenging traditional linguistic theories that focus only on grammatical structures. One of the important events in the historical development of cognitive linguistics is the emergence of the conceptual metaphor theory. Introduced in the late 20th century by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, this theory suggests that metaphors are not just stylistic devices, but fundamental cognitive processes that shape our understanding of the world.

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He argued that metaphor shapes our thinking and language, and he applied this idea to fields as diverse as politics, ethics, and mathematics. Another important figure in cognitive linguistics is Ronald Langacker, who developed the theory of cognitive grammar. Langacker emphasized the central role of meaning in grammar and proposed a framework that captures the dynamic and context-dependent nature of language. These contributions by Lakoff and Langacker have greatly influenced the field of cognitive linguistics and continue to shape our understanding of language and cognition. Cognitive linguistics examines the relationship between language, thought, and culture, and sheds light on how

concepts and meanings are constructed through metaphor, image schemas, and conceptual coherence. In addition, this interdisciplinary approach has led to new insights into the study of language acquisition, language processing, and language evolution. In general, cognitive linguistics provides a comprehensive framework for studying the complex relationship between language and cognition.

Discussion: Cognitive linguistics also studies the complex relationship between cognitive processes and language. Language is not just a means of communication, but it plays a decisive role in shaping and reflecting our cognitive processes. Cognitive linguists argue that language is closely related to human thinking and that our linguistic patterns and structures are influenced by our cognitive abilities. Cognitive linguistics researchers attempt to uncover the fundamental cognitive processes underlying language production and comprehension by studying language phenomena such as metaphor, conceptualization, and categorization. This research provides valuable insights into how language reflects and shapes our mental representations and understanding of the world around us. An important aspect of cognitive linguistics is the study of cognitive processes related to language comprehension and production. Language comprehension involves many cognitive operations, such as decoding linguistic information, accessing relevant knowledge from long-term memory, and integrating this information to form a coherent mental image. Comprehension involves both bottom-up and top-down processing, where a listener or reader uses both linguistic cues and contextual information to determine the intended meaning of speech or text. Similarly, language production involves complex cognitive processes that enable people to produce and express meaningful and grammatically correct words. These cognitive processes include conceptualization, lexical access, syntactic formation, and articulatory performance, among others. Understanding the cognitive mechanisms underlying language comprehension and production is important for understanding human language behavior and facilitating language teaching and learning.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the role of conceptualization and categorization in language is fundamental to understanding how the human mind organizes and processes linguistic information. By conceptualizing and categorizing the world around us, we are able to create meaning and communicate effectively through language. Cognitive linguistics studies the cognitive processes involved in these fundamental linguistic abilities, providing insight into the complex relationship between thought and language. Using a variety of experimental techniques, including corpus analysis and neuroimaging, researchers have attempted to

uncover the underlying mechanisms and patterns that govern conceptualization and categorization in language. Overall, the study of these cognitive processes has greatly enriched our understanding of how language works and how it relates to our cognition, thought, and culture.

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