Main directions of cognitive linguistics

Elmuratova Sayora Abillaevna
Phd, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract---The anthropocentric orientation of modern linguistics is implemented in the development of such sciences as linguocultureology, a study of language paintings of the world (Yakm), cognitive linguistics (cognitive linguistics), gender linguistics, linguosociology, linguity and even linguopolithology, and the boundaries of these disciplines are determined by different researchers in different ways. Despite the indisputability of the situation on the close link of the lexical significance to the cognitive aspect of the linguistic phenomena with their extralinguistic characteristics, the lexemes as a unit of lexico-cognitive level are grouped by otherwise than cognitive linguistics are assessed in everyday life or in one or another production. There is a consolidation of linguistic clanitologists around several of the main directions of lingvocognitive research, each of which has undoubted successes in recent years. Cognitive linguistics examines the semantics of units that represent in the language of one or another concept. The advantages of the cognitive approach are considered in the following points: the best knowledge of the device itself, an attempt to show the original linguistic role of the language in the processing of information about the world, in the processes of conceptualization and categorization of the world, in all processes that contribute to the growth and progress of knowledge. There is, however, many alternative definitions of cognitive linguistics and its main operational unit - concept. For our work it is extremely important to oppose entities in semantic-syntactic positions in a simple sentence, in this aspect seems to be relevant to distinguish between the concepts of "subject" and "object". Cognitive research into a certain extent inherit the themes and ideas of linguistic directions on the analysis of language categories, the inner form of the word, neurolinguistics, according to component analysis, semiotics, studies of semantic fields, psycholinguistics. The first subsystem of Russian-word formation is considered a system of word-forming types; It can be considered that the combination of all word-forming paradigms is also a kind of Russian word formation system, reflecting, above all, the word-forming potential of the cardinal parts of speech and their lexico-grammatical discharges. However, the SC system, in our opinion, is a fundamental in the organization of word-forming systems, since it reflects the features of grammatical systems, the word-forming...
potentially of various parts of speech and target setting of word formation, reflecting the extralinguistic aspects of derivatology.

**Keywords**—linguistics, cognitivism, direction, research, derivatology

### Introduction

Modern linguistics is characterized by poly paradigmality: traditional areas are actively developing, including comparative historical linguistics, typology, research of a system-structural nature, however, those areas of linguistics that are associated with the anthropocentric approach to language learning, proclaimed as far back as V. von Humboldt [1,2]. The following statement of W. von Humboldt seems extremely significant: “It is true that the study of a language should be done for its own sake. But at the same time, like any other area of scientific research, it by no means includes cognitive linguistics in itself as an ultimate goal, but, together with all other areas, serves the highest and common goal of the joint aspirations of the human spirit, the goals of humanity's knowledge of itself and its relationship to everything visible and hidden around itself” [2; 383].

The anthropocentric orientation of modern linguistics is realized in the development of such sciences as linguoculturology, the study of linguistic pictures of the world (LCM), cognitive linguistics, gender linguistics, linguosociology, linguopsychology and even linguopolitology, and the boundaries of these disciplines are defined differently by different researchers. “Cognitive linguistics is based on the fact that speech activity provides a simple and accessible way to cognitive processes, and linguistic data are valuable evidence of the human mind” [3;13].

As you know, cognitive linguistics studies the complex relationship of language and thinking, the founders of cognitive research are the scientists of neurophysiology and psychology P. Brock, K. Vernik, I.M. Sechenov, M.V. Bekhterev, V.I. Pavlov. On the basis of their research, a science called neurolinguistics arose, the issues of which were dealt with by the leading scientists L.S. Vygotsky and A.R. Luria. Studies have shown that different stages of perception of linguistic units, speaking, reading, writing, etc., have a close relationship with individual parts of the brain. Psycholinguistics became the next period of the relationship between language and thinking, it studied aspects of the generation and perception of speech and the processes of sign systems that affect certain neural lobes of the brain, thereby adapting the brain to the vision of a certain action or process, object.

Methodical part: According to the most general definition, cognitive linguistics studies language as a cognitive mechanism, the role of cognitive linguistics is to encode and transform information [4:53-55]. There are, however, many alternative definitions of cognitive linguistics and its main operational unit, the concept. For example: “Cognitive linguistics explores the mental processes that occur during perception, comprehension and, consequently, cognition of reality by consciousness, as well as the types and forms of their mental representations” [5:
According to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternina, “cognitive linguistics is an actively developing linguistic direction, which largely determines the face of modern world linguistic science. At the same time, this direction is relatively new, young, and there are many discussion points in it both in theoretical issues and in research practice, in research methods” [5: 3]. As these researchers note, the Russian Society of Cognitive Linguists has now been created, the journal “Questions of Cognitive Linguistics” has begun to appear, and there is a consolidation of cognitive linguists around several main areas of linguocognitive research, each of which has had undoubted success in recent years. “Monographs published in recent years, collective works and individual articles by N.D. Arutyunova, N.F. Alefirenko, A.P. Babushkina, N.N. Boldyreva, G.I. Berestova, G.A. Volokhin, V.I. Karasika, E.S. Kubryakova, Z.D. Popova, Yu.S. Stepanova, I.A. Sternina, V.N. Teliya and other researchers contain important provisions on how our knowledge about the world is stored, how it is structured in the language in the process of communication. This is the study of cognitive linguistics” [6: 4].

Despite the indisputability of the position on the close connection of the lexical meaning of the cognitive aspect of linguistic phenomena with their extralinguistic characteristics, lexemes as units of the lexico-cognitive level are still grouped differently than cognitive linguistics assimilates the objects they designate in everyday life or in one or another production. Tool semantics is usually considered to be of the same order with the categories of subject and object (in school grammar, the specific tool semantics associated with the instrumental case in Russian “dissolves” in the category of complement), so it is generally studied much worse than cognitive aspects.

For a deeper analysis, we will first try to define the concept of a semantic field. The study of the category "tool" is most fruitful in the framework of the theory of the semantic field, which is the most important factor in the systematic nature of the language. In the semantic field, on the basis of conceptual semantics, the means of different language tiers are combined. For our work, it is extremely important to contrast entities by semantic-syntactic positions in a simple sentence; in this aspect, it seems relevant to distinguish between the concepts of "subject" and "object". The encicognitive linguistics-opedia "Russian Language" provides the following interpretations of this term: "Subject (from Latin subjectus - underlying, underlying):

1) In the doctrine of the members of the sentence - the same as the subject ...
   The terms “subject-predicate sentence structure”, “subjective verbs”, i.e., are associated with this meaning. verbs in which the name can only be in the position of the subject (the father is sleeping, the snow is melting).
2) In the theory of cases and in the theory of pledges, it is used to refer to the actor (also agent) and is opposed to the object ... the subject in this sense is not identical to the subject ... the terms “subject-object relations” and “subjective meaning” are associated with the 2nd meaning.
3) In the theory of the actual division of the sentence ... the subject. psychological (obsolete) - the same as the topic. The psychological subject is also not identical to the subject.
4) In syntactic semantics - the producer of an action or the carrier of a state, which is the subject of thought, about which something is affirmed or denied" [7, p. 340].
Research result

The category of the subject in the literature related to the relationship between sentences and judgments, as well as in semiological grammar, is given a significant place. "OBJECT (from Latin objectum - subject) 1) in the doctrine of the members of a sentence - the same as the addition ... 2) In the theory of cases and in the theory of pledges, it is used to denote an object that is exposed (also patient)". The terms "subject-object relations" and "object meaning" are associated with this meaning. The object in this sense is not identical to the addition" [7, p. 172].

The above concept gives us the realities of the picture through the prism of cognitive research, which will allow us in our further research to distinguish between two interconnected linguistic sciences. On the basis of the semantic field, the recipient has a cognitive image of perception, this has been proven by many studies of scientists. Let’s go back to the beginning of our study and define what cognitivism is. As you know, cognitivism is the interpretation of a person as acting, actively perceiving and producing information, which corresponds to the concept of a person-linguist W. von Humboldt. Therefore, in any interpretation of cognitive linguistics, its understanding as a science that studies “super-deep semantics” will obviously be relevant.

The cognitive direction in linguistics did not develop from scratch, it was widely recognized precisely because it addresses “the topics that have always worried Russian linguistics: language and thinking, the main functions of language, the role of a person in language and the role of language for a person” [8:11]. Cognitive research to a certain extent inherits the themes and ideas of linguistic trends in the analysis of language categories, the internal form of the word, neurolinguistics, component analysis, semiotics, the study of semantic fields, and psycholinguistics. In particular, “A.A. Potebnya perfectly understood the role of language in the processes of cognition of the new, in the processes of formation and development of human knowledge about the world on the basis of the psychological processes of apperception and association, on the basis of human ideas of different strengths about phenomena that have names in the language" [5: 9].

V.I. writes about the enormous role of the word in understanding the world, in mastering the world. Maslova: “Most of the information about the world comes to a person through a linguistic channel, therefore a person lives more in the world of concepts created by him for intellectual, spiritual, social needs than in the world of objects and things: a huge share of information comes to him through the word, and the success of a person in society depends on how well he masters the word, and not so much even in terms of the culture of speech, but the ability to penetrate the secrets of the language. Philosophers even say that by thoroughly understanding the word that names any object, phenomenon, one can more easily master the material world" [6: 7]. In the conceptualization of reality, word formation plays an important role, which, along with syntax, has a clear generative orientation.
Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin emphasize: “The material of linguocognitive analysis is language, and the goals of such a study in different specific areas (schools) of cognitive linguistics may differ - from an in-depth study of language using a cognitive categorical-terminological apparatus to concrete modeling of the content and structure of individual concepts as units of national consciousness (concept spheres)” [5: 12]. These researchers distinguish the following main areas of cognitive linguistics:

- **Culturological** - the study of concepts as elements of culture based on data from different sciences (Yu.S. Stepanov). Such studies are usually de facto interdisciplinary, not exclusively related to cognitive linguistics, although they can be carried out by linguists; language in this case acts only as one of the sources of knowledge about concepts (for example, to describe a concept, data on the etymology of the word that names this concept is used);

- **Linguoculturological** - the study of concepts named by linguistic units as elements of national linguoculture in their connection with national values and national characteristics of this culture: the direction “from language to culture” (V.I. Karasik, S.G. Vorkachev, G.G. Slyshkin, G.V. Tokarev);

- **Logical** - analysis of concepts by logical methods without direct dependence on their linguistic form (N.D. Arutyunova, R.I. Pavilionis);

- **Semantic-cognitive** - the study of the lexical and grammatical semantics of the language as a means of access to the content of concepts, as a means of their modeling from the semantics of the language to the concept sphere (E.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldyrev, E.V. Rakhilina, E.V. Lukashevich, A.P. Babushkin, Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, G.V. Bykova);

- **Philosophical-semiotic** - the cognitive foundations of signness are studied (A.V. Kravchenko) [5: 16].

“Each of these areas can be considered already sufficiently formed in modern linguistics, they all have their own methodological principles (they are united, first of all, by the theoretical idea of the concept as a unit of consciousness)” [5:17]. All these directions, of course, are somehow connected with the study of languages; it is significant, for example, that the culturological direction involves the use of data on the etymology of the word when describing the concept, here there is a clear connection with the traditional study of the internal form of the word as an etymon.

For us, the direction named above as semantic-cognitive is closest, since it provides for the support of semantics to the linguistic form to the maximum extent. Linguistic methods used to describe the lexical and grammatical semantics of language units become methods of linguocognitive research. Cognitive linguistics explores the semantics of units that represent (objectify) a particular concept in a language. Advantages of E.S. Kubryakova sees in the following points: firstly, this is a better knowledge of the structure of the language itself, and secondly, this is an attempt to show the exceptional role of language in the processes of processing information about the world, in the processes of conceptualization and categorization of the world, in all processes that contribute to the growth and progress of knowledge [8: 9].
According to E.S. Kubryakova, the first part of the monograph "Language and Knowledge" can be considered as an introduction to cognitive linguistics, described within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm, in which the nomination theory organically fits. The author considers the parts of speech as natural prototypical categories; these are cognitive linguistic asses of words that serve to divide the world and “sort out the fragments of its being” [8: 11].

Thanks to the works of derivatologists of the second half of the twentieth century (V.V. Lopatin, I.S. Ulukhanov, A.N. Tikhonov, E.A. Zemskaya, A.G. Sheremetyeva and many others), the formal-functional mechanism of Russian word formation in general can be considered researched; the semantic-functional aspect of word formation is at the center of derivatology of the 21st century, and in this area derivatology "merges" with the most popular and promising area of modern linguistics - cognitive linguistics.

For the current stage of the development of derivatology, it is important to address two aspects of word formation: the traditional retrospective, with the analysis of a “ready-made” derivative word as a result of the derivational process, and the promising one, associated with the identification of the word-formation potential of a word in connection with its part of the river affiliation, lexical semantics and formal characteristics. If the first aspect is developed in Russian derivatology thoroughly and in detail (however, not exhaustively) and its results are presented in the Russian Grammar [9:123-452], then the second aspect is developed much worse. “It should be noted that from the perspective side, the word-formation system of the Russian language has been studied much less than from the retrospective side, that the word-forming abilities of various grammatical classes are still waiting for their comprehensive analysis” [9:16].

Within the framework of the analytical model for describing word formation - “from the form of the affix to its meaning”, by the end of the 20th century, the most important semantic-functional unit of the system of synchronous word formation of the Russian language, the word-formation category, turned out to be clearly insufficiently studied, although a certain interest in this unit was manifested in Russian studies from the 19th century, Therefore, it seems relevant to study in the cognitive aspect not only parts of speech in general, but also word-formation categories (SC) of the main parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, verbs, since these parts of speech are quantitatively represented primarily by derivative words.

**Conclusions**

From the foregoing, it follows that in relation to the word-formation categories of the part, river organization and cognitive linguistics, assification are fundamental features. According to A.N. Tikhonov, “each part of speech is characterized by its own system of nests. The totality of SG of all parts of speech constitutes the second subsystem of Russian word formation” [11: 4].

As you know, the first subsystem of Russian word-formation is the system of word-formation types; we can assume that the totality of all word-formation paradigms also represents a kind of Russian word-formation system, reflecting,
first of all, the word-formation potential of the cardinal parts of speech and their lexico-grammatical categories. However, the SC system, in our opinion, is fundamental in the organization of word-formation systems, since it reflects the features of grammatical systems, the word-formation potential of various parts of speech and the target settings of word formation, reflecting the extralinguistic aspects of derivatology.

References


21. Gerdruang, Atiporn; Panwatanasakul, Chaipat; Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; ,THE DESIRABLE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION IN URBANIZATION AREA UNDER THE OFFICE OF NON-FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION IN BANGKOK THAILAND,?????? (???),48,10,.,2021,


24. Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; ,SYNERGETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SPIRITUAL BEING OF MAN,НАСТОЯЩИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЕ-2020,,13,2020,

25. Qarlibaevna, Berdimuratova Alima; Yusupbay, Alimbetov; Sabirovna, Kamalova Khatira; ,ABOUT THE ACTIVITY TASKS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN,Ижтимоий фанлар,2,3,,2020,

26. uli, Pirnazarov Nurnazar Rashid; ,Development Of A Person’s Spirituality in Dialogue with Another,Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities,1,1,133-135,2021,Zien publishers

27. Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; Islambek, Sultanbergenov; ,HUMANISM OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF HUMANISM,Uzbek Scholar Journal,2,,11-14,2022,

28. Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; Islambek, Sultanbergenov; ,HUMANITY AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE SPIRITUAL BEING OF HUMAN,Uzbek Scholar Journal,2,,15-19,2022,

29. Пирназаров, НР; Баймурзаев, Азамат; ,ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЕ–ЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА ДУХОВНОСТИ,Ученый XXI века,,36,2017,

30. Nurnazar, P; ,"Ecology of the Soul: Culture, Morality, Spirituality",Indiana Journal of Agriculture and Life Sciences,2,2,5-8,2022,

31. Алимбетов, Юсупбай; Камалова, Хатири Сабыровна; ,QARAQALPAQSTAN RESPUBLIKASI TA’LIM SISTEMASININ’SISKERLIK MA’SELESI HAQQINDA,Журнал Социальных Исследований,3,2,,2020,

32. Алимбетов, Юсупбай; Камалова, Хатири Сабыровна; ,ИСТОРИЯ. СОЦИОЛОГИЯ. ФИЛОСОФИЯ. ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ.,Вестник КГУ им. Бердаха. №,1,,50,2021,

33. Бердимуратова, АК; Бердимуратова, СП; ,ИСТОРИЯ. СОЦИОЛОГИЯ. ФИЛОСОФИЯ. ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ.,Вестник КГУ им. Бердаха. №,1,,50,2021,

34. Бердимуратова, А; ,Экологический кризис Приаралья и проблемы его решения.,Экономика и статистика,,11-12,70,1997,

35. Ploypailin Sriwiset, Pirnazarov Nurnazar; ,The Protection of Patents on Animal-related Inventions: Thailand’s Problems and Solutions,Res Militaris,12,1,73-85,2022,