

### THE FORMATION AND RESEARCH OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

**K.Boribayev**

2<sup>nd</sup> year doctorate,

Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh,  
Nukus, Karakalpakstan

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**Abstract:** *The article deals with the emergence of cognitive linguistics and the study of its main theories of development. The main focus of the article is on the connection between cognitive linguistics and human consciousness, demonstrating how theories emerging from this field reflect human thought processes in language.*

**Key words:** *Cognitive linguistics, generative grammar, communication, cognitive processes, concept.*

**Резюме:** *Статья посвящена возникновению когнитивной лингвистики и изучению ее основных теорий развития. Основное внимание в статье уделяется связи когнитивной лингвистики с человеческим сознанием, а также демонстрируется, как теории, возникающие в этой области, отражают мыслительные процессы человека в языке.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Когнитивная лингвистика, генеративная грамматика, коммуникация, когнитивные процессы, концепт.*

**Rezyume:** *Maqolada kognitiv tilshunoslikning paydo bo'lishi va uning asosiy rivojlanish nazariyalarini o'rganish haqida so'z boradi. Maqolada asosiy e'tibor kognitiv tilshunoslik va inson ongi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikka qaratilgan bo'lib, bu sohada paydo bo'lgan nazariyalar insonning fikrlash jarayonlarini tilda qanday aks ettirishini namoyish etadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Kognitiv tilshunoslik, generativ grammatika, aloqa, kognitiv jarayonlar, tushuncha.*

Cognitive linguistics is a direction in linguistics that studies the problems of the relationship between language and consciousness, the role of language in conceptualizing and categorizing the world, in cognitive processes and generalizing human experience, the connection between individual human cognitive abilities and language and the forms of their interaction.

The roots of cognitive linguistics are in Noam Chomsky's 1959 critical review of B. F. Skinner's Verbal Behavior. Chomsky's rejection of behavioral psychology and his subsequent anti-behaviourist activity helped bring about a shift of focus from empiricism to mentalism in psychology under the new concepts of cognitive psychology and cognitive science.[1]

Chomsky considered linguistics as a subfield of cognitive science in the 1970s but called his model transformational or generative grammar. Having been engaged with Chomsky in the linguistic wars,[2] George Lakoff united in the early 1980s with Ronald Langacker and other advocates of neo-Darwinian linguistics in a so-called

"Lakoff–Langacker agreement". It is suggested that they picked the name "cognitive linguistics" for their new framework to undermine the reputation of generative grammar as a cognitive science.[4]

Consequently, there are three competing approaches that today consider themselves as true representatives of cognitive linguistics. One is the Lakoffian–Langackerian brand with capitalised initials (Cognitive Linguistics). The second is generative grammar, while the third approach is proposed by scholars whose work falls outside the scope of the other two. They argue that cognitive linguistics should not be taken as the name of a specific selective framework, but as a whole field of scientific research that is assessed by its evidential rather than theoretical value.[5]

Generative grammar functions as a source of hypotheses about language computation in the mind and brain. It is argued to be the study of 'the cognitive neuroscience of language'.[3] Generative grammar studies behavioural instincts and the biological nature of cognitive-linguistic algorithms, providing a computational–representational theory of mind.

This in practice means that sentence analysis by linguists is taken as a way to uncover cognitive structures. It is argued that a random genetic mutation in humans has caused syntactic structures to appear in the mind. Therefore, the fact that people have language does not rely on its communicative purposes.

For a famous example, it was argued by linguist Noam Chomsky that sentences of the type "Is the man who is hungry ordering dinner" are so rare that it is unlikely that children will have heard them. Since they can nonetheless produce them, it was further argued that the structure is not learned but acquired from an innate cognitive language component. Generative grammarians then took as their task to find out all about innate structures through introspection in order to form a picture of the hypothesised language faculty.

In cognitive linguistics, the terms "concept" and "notion" play a crucial role, and there are some differences between them. The term "concept" (from Latin "conceptus," meaning "understood" or "brought to mind") is essential in studying the relationship between language and thought. This term is primarily used to refer to an idea or mental representation that expresses the general characteristics of something or a notion.

Concepts are formed and accepted through cognitive processes in the human brain. They define people's worldviews and are expressed through language. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, concepts are a significant factor that influences meaning and communication processes.

# TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

## VI ilimiy maqalalar toplami

Concepts can often be expressed visually and semantically. For example, the concept of something might relate to its physical properties (such as color and shape) as well as its social or cultural context. Thus, in cognitive linguistics, the term concept has a broad meaning, providing essential foundations for human learning processes and interactions.

From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, concepts are regarded as logical structures that exist in human consciousness. They define how individuals perceive, imagine, and express the world through language. Concepts are also shaped by culture and personal experience, making each individual's conceptual world unique.

For example, the concept of "summer" encompasses all the associations related to the summer season (warm weather, relaxation, vacation, etc.). Cognitive linguistics studies issues such as how concepts emerge, their structure, and how initial meanings are expressed. Although the terms "concept" and "notion" are semantically similar, there are certain differences between them. The term "concept" typically expresses a specific idea, thought, or object. Concepts are used by people to understand and classify the world around them. They can be abstract or general; for example, "justice," "beauty," or "life." Concepts can often be interpreted differently in various contexts.

In conclusion, cognitive linguistics not only helps to solve language-related problems but also provides a deeper understanding of human thought processes and consciousness. Language is not just a medium of communication; it is also a powerful force that shapes our worldview, emotions, and analytical abilities. Cognitive linguistics helps us to understand not only language but also human thinking methods more deeply, which plays a crucial role in our social and cultural lives.

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