

COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND ITS REFLECTION IN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article describes the function, content and essence of cognitive linguistics, the introduction of this term to linguistics, the field of study, the relationship and application of linguistics departments and other fields of science.

Key words: linguistics, innovation, artificial intelligence, thinking, consciousness.

КОГНИТИВНАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА И ЕЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ В ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье описаны функции, содержание и сущность когнитивной лингвистики, введение этого термина в языкознание, область изучения, взаимосвязь и применение кафедр языкознания и других областей науки.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, инновации, искусственный интеллект, мышление, сознание.

Between the XIX and XX centuries, unprecedented changes took place in the fields of technology, economy, science and education. Also, science did not stop at one point. It has also been thoroughly studied by those who are interested in science and scientists. In particular, linguistics is not exempt from this. News and research were conducted in unexplored areas of linguistics. As a result, a literal "renaissance" of completely new directions in linguistics coincided with the second half of the 20th century.

In general, a certain factor or a set of factors affects the development or crisis of each field of science. The growth or collapse of science is related to a law in physics, that is, "things that exist do not disappear by themselves, and things that do not exist do not exist by themselves. not allowed".

The application of new methods, new trends, new theories in theoretical linguistics was greatly influenced by the continuous development of information technologies. That is, human tools related to "artificial intelligence" (intellect-English knowledge): smart phones, in the process of working with computers with new intellectual potential, required a new look and approach to the language system.

Until that time, all areas of linguistics: language system, speech activity and its product text, text construction, other components of the text (sentence, phrase, word) were analyzed only from a philological point of view. However, the answers to many questions, such as how language occurs, what is related to its emergence, and whether language activity is related to thinking activity, were not satisfied by existing analyses. As a result, "artificial intelligence" asks science researchers and scientists to look at science with "new eyes", "to give up the laws that are becoming old fashioned when the time comes, to perceive, know, understand, which is a product of human consciousness and its required to find answers to existing questions by conducting new studies related to mental processes such as analysis, reasoning and expression. This increased the need for cooperation of linguistics with such sciences as psychology, logic, sociology (the science of communication and relationships of people in society). As a result of this, a new field in linguistics - cognitive linguistics emerged at the junction of linguistics with human consciousness, its working conditions, and the theory of cognition. The original content of cognitive linguistics (cognitive (adjective) related to knowledge) shows that it is a field related to human cognitive activity. The emergence of cognitive linguistics is associated with a symposium held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956. At the end of the symposium, in

the lecture "Logic Theory Machine" ("Logic Theory Machine" - R.N, "Logic controller" - Sh. Safarov), artificial intelligence expert Allen Newell, Nobel laureate, economist Herbert Simonlar presented cognitive research as a unique suggests that the fields of learning within science, educational psychology, theoretical linguistics, and cognitive process computer programming should be studied as a single whole, they should be brought together under a single umbrella. Many people approve of this idea, and psychologist George Miller, who devoted himself to the development of this field, writes: there was also confidence in mutual coordination. For 20 years I have been striving towards the formation of this science..." (J. Miller, 1964)

Cognitive linguistics is the study of cognitive activities, information reception, processing, and creation of mind-related actions, taking food from linguistic reserves, directly or indirectly in contact with language, connecting the human mind and its language. It has been studied as a branch of linguistics since September 11, 1956 (cognitive linguistics was founded on this day).

But the emergence of cognitive linguistics as the "other side of the coin" did not solve all problems. As new hypotheses are put forward, the task of proving them increases. In order that such ideas do not remain mere hypotheses, studies have been conducted in various scientific centers in recent years, and scientific and practical literature has been published as a result of these studies.

I would like to give an example of the above-mentioned hypotheses: Linguistic relativity and its alternative, linguistic determinism, that is, there is a view that thinking activity is related to language as a result of requiring each other. So, are language and thinking really related to each other, does language create thinking activity or vice versa, which one is primary in this area (language or thinking), which one affects the other (consciousness or personality activity)?! Such questions have not yet found a clear solution. This is an example of an ocean that is difficult for scientists to cross. It was noted above that cognitive linguistics is a science that studies the connection between language and

consciousness. Therefore, I think that it is a bit wrong to weigh language and thinking on two sides of the scale in relation to each other. The reason is that without thinking, without consciousness (note: not without a brain, because the brain is present in all animals, but language is alien to them), a person cannot create linguistic activity by himself. However, it is wrong to say that thinking itself is responsible for the development of language. Interpersonal activity and the events taking place in the environment of the person also have an effect on the emergence of language. As an example, let's take an experiment: Two individuals (not formed as individuals) add a human child to two different groups of people. The members of the first group have the ability to speak, and the members of the second group are conscious but without language. Over time, as the children develop, the baby in the first group begins to speak, but the mind of the baby in the second group develops and cannot produce language. The reason is that the environment and the activities of individuals prevent the development of language. Through this proven experience, it can be seen that language does not depend only on a person, his consciousness or genes. So, language and thinking, mind and personality are inextricably linked, in my opinion, it is not correct to put them opposite to each other. After all, as Professor Shakhriyor Safarov pointed out: "...the connection between language and thought should be seen at the level of equal cooperation" (Sh. Safarov, 2006). In short, the main task of cognitive linguistics is to study the mental processes that take place in the human mind in connection with linguistic activity. Of course, these studies are perfected with unprecedented hypotheses and studies, theorems (rules that require proof), axioms (laws that do not require proof). As the great German thinker Johann Getfried Herder said: "The language is the seal of our consciousness, thanks to it consciousness is created and passed from generation to generation." That is why linguistics is constantly enriched with new scientific researches and the development of new fields as it creates the imprint of people's minds.

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