

## HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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### **Abstract:**

In this article, the necessity and factors of the emergence of cognitive linguistics, the studies conducted in this field and their subject and concepts, as well as the special role of concepts and concepts in these places are highlighted.

**Keywords:** Cognitology, Cognition, Linguistics, Concept, History of Cognitive Linguistics, Perception of Being, Communication, Concept, Linguistic Research

The formation of cognitive linguistics goes back to ancient times. Because the reason for its appearance was a new need. In addition, the 1989 symposium and IKLA (International Cognitive Linguistics Association) was organized by Reyes Dirven in Leysburg. As they say: "Understanding and exaggerating language is related to its spiritual side." The participation of language in communication is the process of perceiving existence, forming and transmitting information about it, constructing and improving information, transmitting and receiving it - this is a wide range of general knowledge. Cognitive linguistics is the study of language. This branch of linguistics "examines the role of the language system in terms of information processing, speech production, and perception.

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Cognitive linguistics is the study of language. In this area of linguistics, "the role of the language system is studied in terms of information processing, speech production, and perception. In this case, subjects are considered as speakers and listeners - information system" [4, 129-134]. It is known that existence in any language is manifested in its own image. National look, national feeling, national hearing factors are related to this. Of course, there must be an unconscious view of the being, not as a photograph, but as an example, a visual art created by an artist is understood. It reflects in pictures, the existence of a national language based on observation, the perception of the relevant person or persons, the knowledge gained through learning or observation or experience, the state and nature of which is a cognitive process.

In cognitology, knowledge resulting from cognitive activity (human systematized information stored in memory), their collection and application if research methods are studied, acquiring and retaining knowledge, applying it in practice, and The language system, which is the source of transmission and finally the means of its formation, is cognitive is the object of analysis. Accordingly, the nature of knowledge and knowing The essence is the basis of this science, and the subject of study is knowledge of language generation, use, storage, transmission and processing of it in general it is possible to show the mechanism-style properties. In all directions The object of linguistic research is the language

system, that is, linguistic activity and is its product. Studies in the fields of linguistics, psychology, philosophy, artificial intelligence, anthropology, and neuroscience show that there is a comprehensive study of the language system and linguistic activity, which serves to illuminate in detail the characteristics of phenomena specific to them, and various aspects of linguistics.

combining the fields and creating a general analysis system for all of them it was concluded that the science that can give is undoubtedly cognitive science. Linguistics, cognitive cooperation of such disciplines as cultural studies, sociology, psychology activity unites. (cognition-to know, cognize-to understand, to know

cognitive-related to knowledge, cognition-mind, thinking) There are aspects of cognitive linguistics that differ from a number of other areas according to their specific characteristics: 1) this branch of linguistics primarily considers language as a cognitive ability of a person when interpreting an object (including SH. Safarov, S. D. Kasnelson, E. Sepir, Hojer, M. Minsky, Budagov, V. Z. Domyankov;

2) this field receives the processes of conceptualization and categorization, language which shows a multifaceted approach to the analysis of the semantics of units has research methods.

The research object of cognitive linguistics is perceptions of knowledge structure and their various cognitive processes (understanding, analysis, language construction of information) to interpret language possibilities, at the same time their includes learning about its emergence. Language options (language knowledge) in the internal cognitive structure, information processing system current issues such as the process of communicative dynamics learns Cognitive linguistics, which took its first steps in the last quarter of the last century, managed to become one of the leading fields of linguistics at the beginning of the 21st century. The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics is connected with the scientific works of American scientists J. Lakoff, R. Langaker, R. Jackendoff and others. In our country, Sh. S. Safarov, D. U. Ashurova, A. E. Mamatov, G'. We can mention M. Hoshimov. Cognitive linguistics (English cognize - to know, to understand, to understand) is not limited to the theory of knowledge in philosophy, but connects language with thinking and conducts in-depth scientific research on the organic connection of psychological, biological and neurophysiological aspects of its formation with social, cultural and linguistic phenomena.

Boldirev N. N. states that cognitive linguistics is inextricably linked with the concept of cognitive activity. Cognitive activity is a thinking process that makes a person perceive something or reality. Cognitive activity is directly related to language, because experience and knowledge are exchanged and information is transmitted through language. Developing a cognitive approach helps to understand language phenomena as its main source. Information is the result of the structures of our mind and intellect. Language itself is evidence that there are different things in our brain, that is, conceptual and cognitive information.

A prominent representative of cognitive linguistics in Russian linguistics is Ye. S. Kubryakova expresses the following opinion: "Cognitology is one of the multifaceted fields of science. The cognitive linguistics formed in its framework, in turn, aims at the execution of a complex task, the analysis and explanation of the relations between linguistic and knowledge structures, as well as constant alternatives, is planned. In cognitive analysis, the study of methods and tools in the framework of mechanisms that reveal the linguistic expression of logical (mental) structures that arise in the process of knowing the world takes a central place. It is known that a person performs a number of logical-spiritual actions in knowing and perceiving things and objects, events. "...first of all, a thing is studied by live observation,

by means of direct observation, its characteristic, edge, aspect is determined, as a result, this characteristic, evidence, phenomenon is collected and sorted;

...there is a need to switch to the method of mental dialectical analysis"2. This is mental analysis (activities in logical-spiritual movements). stages are listed in a number of sources. 1 in the activity aimed at analysis, initially a certain object and other objects is separated from the line. In this, of course, its distinguishing features should be taken into account is taken. A comparison with another object is performed on the basis of distinguishing marks is increased, and an emotional symbol of this object is formed in the memory. of this symbol similarities with other symbols in linguistic memory are sought. The latest and at the stage, an important stage of knowledge of reality is carried out – generalization is increased.

Conceptus is the Latin concept. This concept can be understood in two ways. The concept is expressed as a linguistic and cultural unit, specific aspects of a specific culture. The term "concept" was activated for the first time in the 90s of the last century. It was first used by SA Askoldov Alekseev in 1928 and was different from the concept. According to the scientist, "the conceptual mental device replaces an infinite number of things, the thought process that is the unit of expression is the image of the world - a mental phenomenon that includes language and cultural knowledge, imagination and evaluation [1, 269]. According to ES Kubryakova, "the concept established in 2012 leads on the basis of collective nature, understanding of the divisive unity of consciousness, intelligence. Some Russian linguists interpret this definition as follows: "the form of the basic cognitive essence that connects" expresses an idea with a practical expression" [6, 36-44] concept, while others define language as a means of forming and expressing a concept [13, 4-28 ], while others substitute a clear mental device for a vague representation of objects "[1, 269]

A concept does not exist without a word and its meaning, and on the contrary, a word is an expression of a concept, an idea. Since word meaning is a category of language, and concept is a category of thought, they differ from each other. "The concept is much wider than the lexical meaning" (Karasik 1996,6) is the opinion expressed by S.A. Askoldov regarding the ratio of concept to word (Askoldov 1997, 270, 275).

Summary. In conclusion, it can be said that cognitive linguistics, which has become the subject of many studies today, emerged as one of the important directions of the anthropocentric paradigm. This direction in Uzbek linguistics Sh. S. Safarov, D. U. Ashurova, O'. Q. Yusupov, G. It developed as a result of the scientific research of famous linguists such as M. Hoshimov. After studying the opinions of different scientists about the concept, the main concept in cognitive linguistics, it became clear that no consensus was reached regarding the definition of the concept.

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