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THE IMPORTANCE OF COGNIVITIES AND LINGUISTICS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Umrzakova Muattar Oybekovna

Uzbek State University of World Languages

Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literature

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Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb mavzularidan biri bu tushunchadir. Bu atama kognitiv lingvistika va lingvokulturologiyaning muhim kategoriyalaridan biridir. Kontseptsiya atamasi kognitiv tilshunoslik va til madaniyati uchun umumiy atama bo‘lsa-da, har ikkala fan uchun ham ikki xil tushunchani bildiradi. Ushbu maqola kontseptual tadqiqotning ushbu ikki sohasini ko'rib chiqadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Kognitiv lingvistika, kognitiv grammatika, lingvokulturologiya, tushuncha, tushuncha, mantiqiy kategoriya.

Annotation: One of the current topics in modern linguistics is the concept. This term is one of the important categories of cognitive linguistics and lingua culturology. This article examines these two areas of conceptual research. While the term concept is a general term for both cognitive linguistics and lingua culture, it means two different concepts for both disciplines.

Keywords: Cognitive linguistics, cognitive grammar, lingua culturology, concept, concept, logical category.

Аннотация: Одной из актуальных тем современного языкознания является концепт. Этот термин является одной из важных категорий когнитивной лингвистики и лингвокультурологии. В данной статье рассматриваются эти два направления концептуальных исследований. Хотя термин «концепт» является общим термином как для когнитивной лингвистики, так и для лингвокультуры, он означает два разных понятия для обеих дисциплин.

Ключевые слова: Когнитивная лингвистика, когнитивная грамматика, лингвокультурология, концепт, концепт, логическая категория.

Introduction. At the same time, the anthropocentric approach to language embodies the latest achievements in the field of linguistics and strengthens its status as an independent paradigm. Many researchers acknowledge that cognitive linguistics and lingua culturology are leading areas of the anthropocentric paradigm.

Cognitive linguistics, which took its first steps in the last quarter of the last century, has already become one of the leading branches of linguistics at the beginning of the XXI century. According to the Uzbek linguist Sh.S. Safarov, "The task of cognitive linguistics is to acquire and store knowledge through language, to use and transmit language in practice, to connect the language system and its structure in general with the mind in the human brain.[1] Professor A.Mamatov, reflecting on the cognitive analysis of the language system, writes: The cognitive approach to language is that the form of language is ultimately a reflection of the structures of

[1] Safarov Sh. S. Cognitive linguistics.-Jizzakh: Sangzor, 2006. 91-p

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human consciousness, thought, cognition. Cognitive is the systematization of all types of knowledge based on human cognitive activity according to its structure.[2]

Towards the end of the twentieth century, a new branch of linguistics, linguoculturology, developed rapidly, focusing on the study of the problem of language and culture. Lingua is a generalization between culturology and linguistics.

Linguoculturology is relatively close to the disciplines of cultural studies and linguistics in terms of the object of study, but its content can be said to be different in its approach to the object of study. Its limited status is that it studies the specific rules of national-cultural organization of speech in connection with the expression and expression of national culture in the language, language mentality, nationality, language psyche, and the specifics of the nation's language. This is engaged in the study of the phenomena of determining the characteristics of the national language.

According to him, there are those who consider the logical category, the concept of practical philosophy, as the basic unit of the national mentality. "Concept" is derived from the Latin word "conceptus", which means "concept". In the dictionary of cognitive terms, the term concept is defined as follows: a concept is a concept that serves to reflect the mental and psychic resources in our thinking in human knowledge and skills. The term “concept” is used in modern linguistics to describe the imaginary image of any lexical unit. In everyday scientific work, however, the term concept is used synonymously with "concept."

A new direction in linguistics is linguoculture, which studies the connection between language and culture. The concept is its central concept. Professor N.Mahmudov writes about the study of the concept in linguoculturology: "Linguoculturological research pays great attention to the problems of conceptual expression. It is difficult to enumerate the works. Even in recent years, a large part of the defended dissertations has been devoted to the linguocultural study of the concept in one language or another. "

Although this term is also an important category for cognitive linguistics and lingvoculturology, its interpretation in these disciplines is different. While this term was used in linguistics as a synonym for the word concept until the 1980s, it can be seen that today its interpretation has expanded relative to the term concept.

The concept of concept has been extensively studied by almost all eminent linguists, all of whom interpret this concept differently individually. The views of YA Stepanov and SA Askoldov are very close to each other, they interpret the concept as a "logical category". That is, according to Askoldov, "a concept is a form of one of the elements of culture formed in human thinking, in the same way that culture enters the mental world of man."

Another Russian linguist, V.A. Maslova, looks at the conceptual meaning as a multifaceted structure, showing that it includes not only the thought, but also the excitement, evaluation, national image, and connotation that language speakers think about and feel.[3] Emphasizes that

[2] Mamatov AE What is the essence of the cognitive approach to language? Current issues of linguistics: Prof. Materials of the scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of A.Nurmanov.- Andijan, 2012 / -P.212-219.

[3] Maslova V.A. Lingvokulturologiya. — M .: »akademiya», 2001.208-p

there is a special book in the concept structure. He also said that the value of the concept is at the center, that it serves the study of culture, and that the principle of value underlies culture. In addition, each concept emphasizes a complex mental harmony, in addition to the semantic structure, the relation to the object that represents the person, and includes universal or general, national-cultural, social, linguistic, individual components.[4]

The linguocultural concept serves as a model of worldview for all language speakers. The linguocultural concept is a cultural tool that influences the formation of a national character. Concepts of culture in linguoculture are studied separately. The basic concepts of culture play an important role in the collective language consciousness. The basic concepts of culture are abstract names, in particular, conscience, destiny, destiny, will, sin, law, freedom, intellectuals, homeland, and so on. understood. Concepts of culture were developed by A.Y. Gurevich divided into two groups: "spatial", philosophical categories, i.e. universal categories of culture (time, space, cause, change, action) and social categories, i.e. categories of culture (freedom, law, truth, labor, wealth, property). V.A. Maslova adds another group - the category of national culture. In the process of analyzing the concepts, a multitude of culturally specific concepts were identified in each language. For example, the potato concept is one of the culturally specific concepts. Potatoes are a standard of nutrition for Russians, a traditional national dish for Belarusians, a second bread, an important food.

In conclusion, conceptualization is a process that takes place in the interdependence of mind, language, and psyche, which is individual for each individual and universal for society. The topic that requires more in-depth study in linguistics. As a result of studying the opinions of various scholars in cognitive linguistics. It has become clear that no consensus has been reached, and it seems that linguistics is a topic that requires a more in-depth study.

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