

THE APPEARANCE OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND ITS DEVELOPING STAGES

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ABSTRACT

Conceptology is a rapidly developing branch of modern linguistics, which studies the nature of concepts and their importance in the human mind and nature. Conceptology is interconnected with philosophy, psychology and other sciences. The article examines the historical development of conceptology and the main terms of conceptology. And finally, the practical view of conceptology in language acquisition, language learning, education and communication is described.

Keywords: Cognitive linguistics, Conceptology, concept, language, frame, gestalt, scenario, script, prototype.

INTRODUCTION

Information about the emergence of Cognitive Linguistics in the holy book "Qur'an".

Language is one of the greatest blessings given to mankind. Because language is a means of exchange of ideas and communication, and humanity expresses any knowledge, information, situation through language. Science, which is the facilitator of the spirit and spirituality, also expressed through language, they are mutually related. The importance of acquiring knowledge and learning a language is emphasized in both secular and religious literature. For example, in the verse of the holy "Qur'an", there is a hint that the knowledge given to man is unlimited: "Allah Almighty taught man the names of all things."

Uzbek linguist scholar Rahmatullah Qori Obidov's book "The History of the Prophets is the History of Islam" (Prophets in the Holy "Qur'an", first volume) clearly explains that the roots of worldly knowledge goes back to religious knowledge. This verse shows that man is the superior of all beings, and with his mind, knowledge, work and life experience, his rank is higher even than angels. In this book, the author also quotes lines such as "The sending of man to the Earth is a sign of man's mastery over the forces of nature."

According to the book "Tafsiri Hilal" which was written by Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, the following sentences mentioned in the Holy Book of Surah Al-Baqara, verse 33, can be witnessed that man is the greatest creature created by God, and the naming of objects in existence goes back to very ancient times: "O Adam, to these (angels) tell me the names of the things."

It is clear to all of us that in some sources there are reasonable opinions that Cognitive Linguistics began to develop in Europe in the 15th century, in some scientific articles in the 18th century, and in the 20th century it began to develop rapidly. It is no exaggeration that the emergence of linguistics and cognitive linguistics, additionally, the basis of these subjects, is connected with the creation of Adam. It can be seen from these verses which are mentioned above that the root of cognitive linguistics and conceptology goes back to ancient times.

Conceptology is not a term which is commonly used in the world of Islam and the Holy "Qur'an". However, the main concepts of Conceptology, such as knowledge, wisdom, understanding, reflection are explained in the Holy "Qur'an". For example, (Qur'an 39:9) "Is one who is devoutly obedient during periods of the night, prostrating and standing [in prayer], fearing the Hereafter and hoping for the mercy of his Lord, [like one who does not]? Say, "Are those who know equal to those who do not know?" Only they will remember [who are] people of understanding. (The person who disbelieved in Allah, did not pray to Him, did not bow down to Him, did not wake up at night seeking His pleasure, did not fear the Hereafter, did not hope for the mercy of God, surely he prayed to Allah during these nights, and he is devoted to Allah alone. He cannot be equal to someone who is awake to find the pleasure of Allah, who is afraid of the Hereafter and hopes for the mercy of God). This verse emphasizes the importance of acquiring knowledge. The Qur'an also mentions concepts such as reflection, observation: (Qur'an 3:190) "Surely in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the alternation of night and day, there is a sign for those who have understanding." Additionally, the Holy Book contains stories and narrations that reveal important concepts. For example, in the story of Yusuf alayhissalam, concepts such as trust, patience, and forgiveness, and in the story "Bilqis", concepts such as the importance of knowledge, wisdom, and trust are referred to the students.

Cognitive Linguistics in Europe

Cognitive linguistics is a major theoretical school founded by functionalists that has been developing over the past three decades. "Cognition" means "knowing", "bilish" in Uzbek. Cognition is the conscious activity of acquiring knowledge and filtering, experiencing and feeling. Knowing also includes intellectual activities such as attention, formation of knowledge, reasoning and evaluation, thinking, problem solving, decision making, understanding and expressing thoughts through language. All these are called cognitive processes in science. These cognitive processes are interpreted differently in different fields of science: linguistics, neurology, anesthesia, psychology, psychiatry, education, philosophy, biology, logic, and computer science. According to Bahman Zahuri's scientific article "Cognitive science and cognitive linguistics", attention to the development of cognitive knowledge dates back to the 15th century. For example, Aristotle in his works illustrated what is the memory, perception and imagery, when the science of psychology began to be studied in Europe, Wilhelm Wundt, Herman Ebbinghaus, Mary Wheaton Calkins and William James contributed to the study of human cognition.

One of the Uzbek linguists, professor of Samarkand State University of Foreign Languages, Shahriyor Safarov, in his book "Cognitive Linguistics" describes the development of the science of cognitive linguistics, the definition of the cognitive process, the connection of cognitive linguistics with other sciences, the process of linguistic realization of the concept, scenario, script, frame, gestalt; issues such as prototype and categorization, national-cultural characteristics of linguistic-cognitive activity, cognitive analysis of linguistic phenomena are given with clear definitions and examples. Due to Safarov, cognitive activity is a process that encompasses not only mental thinking, but also cultural, linguistic, and social reality. Knowledge is a collection of information in a certain pattern in the human mind. American behaviorist scientists compare the world of human knowledge to a "black box" that is difficult to

read. Because this process is a field in which the neurophysiological basis of cognition, that is, the activity of cognition related to the cerebral hemispheres, is still being studied.

The term concept is widely used in modern linguistics. Conceptology is the analysis of concepts, mental, hypothetical images of objects, events, ideas. Conceptology studies the formation and organization of concepts and their relationship in the human thinking and communication system.

According to the sources, the origin of Conceptology goes back to ancient Greece, the nature of concepts and their relationship with reality. Philosophers Immanuel Kant and Gottlob Frege studied the history of concepts and their relationship with language.

Practical application of conceptology

We know that language is a set of linguistic signs, and these signs participate in the creation of concepts. In the process of communication, concepts are used to express thoughts meaningfully. Since a concept is an understanding, the wider the human knowledge and world view, the more perfect is the understanding of the world and the knowledge contained in it. For example, if we take the concept of an "Examination", it is a process of controlling of the student's knowledge; For a married girl stepping on the threshold of a new life and new bridal period, moments of adaptation to the family; For a mature person with the mentality and culture of Islam, the exam is the "examination" in the transitory world, because this world is considered just a test. It can be seen from the examples that one and the same concept is understood differently by different people. When conceptology is put into practice, language acquisition, learning and relationships are studied in various fields of research, and conceptology is the formation of concepts in the mind, how they are used, their meaning in different contexts, how concepts are perceived by learners in language learning. It can be seen in the teaching and learning of concepts in the educational process, in the process of interpersonal communication, in the delivery of concepts and their influence on behavior.

CONCLUSION

The emergence of cognitive linguistics, its first roots go back to ancient times. Both East and West have their own stages of development. This discipline develops in connection with linguistics and many non-linguistic disciplines, because in each field we can find unique concepts. The above-mentioned points show the relationship between cognitive linguistics and religious knowledge too.

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