The Origin of Cognitive Linguistics and the Specificity of Linguistic Knowledge

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Annotation. This article discusses the current importance of cognitive linguistics and its application to modern linguistics, which is a topical area of linguistics that has been discussed by scholars.

Key words: cognitive, hypothesis, linguistics, mind, intellect, thinking, description, creativity, concept, predicative, denotation.

Cognitive linguistics is one of the new cognitive sciences in which the object of study is the nature and essence of knowledge and cognition, the results of perception of reality and cognitive activity collected in the form of meaningful information entered into a particular system. The name of the new discipline and its basic concept - "cognition" goes back to the English "cognition". Unlike other cognitive sciences, the subject of cognitive linguistics is not knowledge itself (knowledge), but language as a general mechanism for obtaining, using, storing, transmitting and producing knowledge as the origin of cognitive linguistics von Humboldt and Potebnya (19th century) concepts and semantic theories developed in the twentieth century by Russian linguists (Panfilov, Serebrennikov, Stepanov, Karaulov, etc.). The new stage of linguistics is characterized by the procedural use of information-searching metaphors and images related to the acquisition, use, storage, transmission, and production of knowledge from the previous stage of the study of the relationship between language and thought.

Cognitive linguistics is a complex science that combines the approaches and ideas of several disciplines: the theory of artificial intelligence (the theory of imitation of the human mind using electronic computers), linguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics and neurology. Cognitive linguistics, unlike other disciplines of the cognitive cycle, is only interested in human-specific knowledge: the mental mechanisms for understanding and creating speech related to the expression of linguistic knowledge as a special mechanism for processing information. In this context, the main task of cognitive linguistics is to "systematically describe and explain the mechanisms of human language assimilation and the structural principles of these mechanisms." To solve this problem, it is necessary to understand the content of the concept of knowledge and set boundaries. At the current stage of development of cognitivism, this concept has significantly expanded its scope: knowledge, mind, intellect, thinking, imagery, creativity, developing speech thinking strategies, symbolizing, drawing logical conclusions, imagining, and so on. Cognition, the basic concept of cognitive linguistics, offers wider horizons than the traditional theory of the relationship between language and thought. Cognition deals not only with real knowledge, but also with ideas that, as you know, can be wrong. In cognitive linguistics, both knowledge and ideas are

considered in terms of the way in which they are expressed through linguistic structures. Thus, the peculiarity of linguistic cognition is that linguistic symbols through which thinking figures (linguistic images) do not only store or transmit information; analyze and comment. Interpretation of speech is a type of cognition, the direct object of which is the product of speech-thinking activity. Consequently, the individual is the subject of active cognition: reviewing, knowing, and changing.

The connection between cognitive psychology and linguistics is natural: mental processes cannot be achieved from the outside, they can only be extracted from the depths of the human mind through the structures that represent them. These are language education. That is why language is in the focus of cognitologists: language is the main means of forming and expressing ideas. Consequently, if language is the source of surface structures that represent cognitive structures, it is expedient to know the latter through the linguistic structures that exist for us. In this context, it is important to try to understand how at least two forms of information coding are placed - cognitively and linguistically. In the works of modern scholars, the idea that these are not the same, but different forms of expression of knowledge, is increasingly convincingly implemented, but they are inextricably linked: words are interconnected only under one condition. the corresponding concepts are included in the coded propositions in memory - integral mental subjective-predicative structures that reflect some cases and the configuration of their elements. The interdependence of stereotypical situations (frameworks) and propositions, Karaulov argues, lies in the "universality of the structure of propositions as an element of all mental processes." And human memory is a vast network of intersecting offer trees.

There is a concept at each node of the proposed network. Linguistic symbols that express certain concepts in human lexicon are also linked to this node. Therefore, through the system of signs of natural language, access to the inner mental vocabulary of man is opened - the most important mechanism of cognitive processing of information. The operative cognitive structure is called a concept, and the linguistic structure that verbally expresses a concept represents a linguistic sign (word, phraseological unit, sentence) in a broad sense. Over time, a particular image becomes abstract from the real object and becomes a mental image, but it is always individual because it returns to a personal experience. Conceptual images are associated with public consciousness, ethnocultural ideas and ultimately become general ethnic, group, or individual. The emergence of the concept is due to the interdependence of the subject images. There are only sensory images behind these words. In this case, the concept is a structural unit of thought, judgment is a structural form of thinking. Depending on the nature of the content, the following types of concepts are constructed: presentation, scheme, concept, framework, script and gestalt. The frame is a mental image of this stereotypical situation. Here the nature of denotation is of particular importance: it is the mental connection of cognitive formation with a particular type of denotative situation - a stereotype. The frame consists of a structured set of mandatory and optional functions called "nodes" and "terminals". The binding properties of the frame are determined by its cognitive-propositional structure. Optional functions perform a concreting function in the frame structure. They are "cells" that must be "filled with characteristic examples or information" in the process of knowing an object. Frames serve as knowledge structures that shape the stereotypes of linguistic consciousness.

Stereotypes of linguistic consciousness in the associative-verbal network are stored in the form of frames, the structure of which is determined by the approximate vectors of associations. Scenarios or scenarios are stereotypical episodes that occur in time and space. The script is the same framework, but its elements reflect the denotative situation in the opening, movement, development in time and space. Gestalt is a figuratively integrated structure that focuses on the diversity of the emotional and rational elements of the reflected denotative state. In some respects, the elements are subject to a single gestalt.

Gestalt psychology has identified the effects of the whole on the perception of parts and the factors that unite parts into one whole. Thus, follow the most important laws of formation of discursive characters:

1. One and the same element is perceived differently as it enters into different integral structures.

2. Finally, the third form of the supremacy of integrity over parts: the preservation of a holistic structure when its parts fall apart.

Frame structure is a multi-component representation that reflects stereotypical situations in a set of relevant standard knowledge, volumetric representations, and all stable associations. Concept diagram-semantics is a contour-generalized expression of the idiom of the subject of phraseological nomination, as a rule, phrases of a metonymic nature: the head of the arch is "stupid, stupid-man"; The cognitive basis of the phraseological meaning of such idioms is contour, schematic representation, figurative hyperonym, on the one hand, deprived of pictorial clarity (some stupid idiot), on the other hand, lacking conceptual clarity. The phraseogenic potential of the conceptual scheme is much higher, which is explained by its intermediate position between the image (mental image) and the concept.

The main condition of linguocognitive research:

1) the condition for active interaction of mental structures and language structure (including the internal vocabulary of the person) in the activity of verbal thinking;

2) the structure of the meaning of the linguistic sign - is the structure of the expression of knowledge;

3) Each linguistic sign can explain all layers of knowledge.

At the same time, the possibilities of cognitive linguistics should not be absolute: modeling concepts is beyond its power. This is the task of cognitive psychology, but it cannot develop successfully without cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics defines the semantic epicenter of a concept, reveals conceptual features, distinguishes different semantic layers of a concept, reveals its semantic field, which is in some sense related to linguistic areas (semantic, syntactic). As a result, linguocognitive research focuses on modeling the conceptual field of a particular language and identifying specific features of the people's mentality.

Mentality is a unique way of perceiving and understanding the world, which is determined by the cognitive stereotypes of the mind (national, group, ethnic, etc.). The field of understanding is the field of knowledge; the conceptual field of language is the field of verbal knowledge, which mainly determines the mentality of an individual, a group, a people, i.e. behavior, structure of thoughts. Thus, cognitive linguistics focuses on two main problems: a) language is the main means of communication - how it uses general cognitive mechanisms in the communication process and b) how the cognitive mechanisms themselves are recognized through language. Cognitive

linguistics is a very promising science. After all, language, according to V.Chefe, is still the best mirror of knowledge, a universal heuristic means of explaining everything that exists; it can be observed, analyzed, and access to the self-understanding of knowledge and cognition - the way information is received, used, stored, transmitted and processed.

Here is an example of a cognitive approach to language phenomena. In the early 1970s, at the beginning of cognitive linguistics, the American linguist U.Chef published a series of works in which he offered to explain a number of examples of word order and intonation in English, as well as closely related grammatical categories. Novelty given by the characteristics of clarity or uncertainty and the processes of activating information in the human mind. Cognitive linguistics has several sources and leads in several ways. They are listed below in some order when needed, which does not mean that these resources are sorted by importance.

1. First of all, cognitive linguistics lasts at least a century (they recall the 19th century classics and talk about "psychologism in linguistics" - A.A.Potebnyu is the science of the human psyche ... No one ever said that the functioning of language depends on certain psychological mechanisms The interaction of linguists and psychologists faces serious obstacles: it is difficult to find two humanities in their methodology that differ from linguistics. An experimental approach based on modern theoretical linguistics, then developed by L.V.Shcherba Approved by and shortened to assess the correctness of the acceptance of certain linguistic expressions on the basis of linguistic intuition, there is almost no generality. The research principles of cognitive grammar are in fact a reversal of the traditional program of psycholinguistics. The second is to explain the psychological truth of linguistic hypotheses, their psychological substantiation; in other words, the application of this psychological methodology to the theory of linguistics, i.e., psycholinguistics, manifests itself as experimental psychology, at least in a methodological sense.

Cognitive linguistics is organized in reverse: it is the linguistic truth of psychological hypotheses, their linguistic basis. Hypotheses can be derived from psychology (in which case a theoretical responsibility is placed) or can be constructed directly by a linguist (Chef emphasized the independence of his constructions from memory psychological theories), but they are only built to explain. linguistic facts and the criterion for evaluating psychological hypotheses is their relevance to linguistic facts, i.e., linguistic intuition. An additional difficulty in the interaction of linguistics and psychology is the widespread view that the object predetermines the essence of research and that any research that in one way or another belongs to the spiritual categories belongs to the field of psychology. In this case, there is no room for partnership. As a result, it is rare for researchers to have people with a psychological or at least psycholinguistic background whose names are consistently associated with cognitive linguistics (with the exception of E.Roche and partly D.Slobin). However, a number of psychological outcomes have undoubtedly had an impact on cognitive linguistics (e.g., the ideas of Gestalt psychology), but these effects have been perceived and adapted by linguists (first All, J.Lakoff).

2. The second source of cognitive linguistics is language semantics... In fact, cognitive linguistics can be described as "very deep semantics" and can be considered as an absolutely natural development of semantic ideas: linguistic semantics (primarily grammatical). Trying to see the general conceptual categories that are more natural behind the categories. is seen as the result of human conquest of the world. In its clearest form, the path from linguistic semantics to cognitive grammar is presented by the works of American linguists L.Talmi and R.Langaker. For

example, Talmi introduced a number of conceptual supercategories that can be abbreviated to different grammatical events and in many other cases he proposed a universal conceptual scheme called "force dynamics": these sentences present different realizations of the general situation, their components. an agonist, or a desire to maintain or change the initial state and antagonist against it; depending on the balance of their forces, a change may or may not occur. Certain situations can be related to physical, psychological, social interactions and are characterized by different linguistic means.

The natural orientation of cognitive linguistics to semantic problems and its methodological closeness to linguistic semantics explains the tendency of a number of authors, especially in Russia, to talk about cognitive semantics rather than cognitive linguistics or grammar. It should also be noted that some authors in Russian linguistics (T.V.Bulygina, M.Y.Glovinskaya, A.P.Volodin, V.S.Khrakovsky) have long talked about the possibility of postulating conceptual supercategories.

Its most prominent representatives in cognitive linguistics come from semantics. However, it is not enough for us to limit ourselves to such a statement, for it is, first of all, that some results obtained in cognitive linguistics relate not only to the semantics of language (its content plan) but also to the plane of expression, i.e. the true picture of language laws. Thus, the concept of prototype, developed in cognitive linguistics, is also used in phonology, morphology, dialectology and others. The natural orientation of cognitive linguistics to semantic problems and its methodological closeness to linguistic semantics explains the tendency of a number of authors, especially in Russia, to talk about cognitive semantics rather than cognitive linguistics or grammar.

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