THE ORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article delves into the aspects of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics. It provides insights, into the definitions and complexities of these fields. Furthermore it explores how linguists have made strides in understanding significant linguistic symbols through the lens of linguoculturology.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, culture, language, worldview, information, communication, thinking.

LINGVOLTUROLOGIYA VA KOGNITIV LINGVISTIKANING ORETIK ASOSLARI.

ABSTRACT

Ushbu maqola lingvokulturologiya va kognitiv lingvistikaning jihatlarini o'rganadi. U ushbu sohalarning ta'riflari va murakkabliklari haqida tushuncha beradi. Bundan tashqari, u tilshunoslarning lingvokulturologiya ob'ektivi orqali muhim lingvistik belgilarni tushunishda qanday yutuqlarga erishganini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: kognitiv tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya, madaniyat, til, dunyoqarash, axborot, muloqot, tafakkur.

ОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИИ И КОГНИТИВНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

АБСТРАКТНЫЙ

В данной статье рассматриваются аспекты лингвокультурологии и когнитивной лингвистики. Он дает представление об определениях и сложностях этих областей. Кроме того, в нем исследуется, как лингвисты добились успехов в понимании значимых языковых символов через призму лингвокультурологии.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, лингвокультурология, культура, язык, мировоззрение, информация, общение, мышление.

INTRODUCTION

In the introduction section discussing the term "culture " it is highlighted that in Rome, "Culture" originally referred to processing but later evolved to symbolize soul cultivation as described by the Roman orator Cicero in his philosophical works. This shift, towards culture has gained recognition over time. Various scholars have. Analyzed the concept of culture extensively. A well- known anthropologist Edward Tylor was the first to give the definition of culture, in his book "Primitive Culture": "Culture… is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, custom and any other capacities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society". A number of scientists analyzed term culture: Schultz describes culture as the knowledge and beliefs shared by a group of individuals to express their perceptions of life and self. We all possess understanding in our minds much like we have an inherent grasp of our language. M. Larson sees culture as a mix of beliefs, attitudes, values and norms that a community shares. According to M. Singer culture encompasses learned perceptions, to a group, including nonverbal communication, attitudes, values, belief systems, disbelief systems and behaviors that are acknowledged and anticipated by an identity group. V. Barnow asserts that culture embodies the way of life of a community comprising stereotyped patterns of acquired behavior passed down through generations via language and imitation. P. Newmark defines culture as the way of life and expressions particular to a community utilizing a language, for communication purposes. Furthermore W. Goodenough interprets culture based on the obligations held by its members. He mentions that a society culture comprises everything one must know or believe to behave in a way, to its members regardless of the role they assume. Various scholars have delved into finding a term to define culture. Its essential to recognize that culture encompasses all aspects of life. Culture is evident in forms such as art, music, literature, architecture, language and more. However it is widely understood that language serves as an avenue for expressing culture as it is deeply intertwined with norms and values. Consequently language plays a role, in shaping both an individuals identity and the broader cultural context.

Language plays a role, in fostering culture ensuring continuity and facilitating the smooth operation and management of social groups. In addition to being a means of communication and a primary tool for expressing thoughts language also embodies a wealth of knowledge. With its system of signs language serves as a

vehicle for preserving, utilizing and passing on culture across generations. According to W. Humboldts perspective language functions as both an aspect of culture and a tool for its expression. Language is believed to serve two functions; facilitating communication and aiding processes. It is argued that language not enables communication but mirrors an individuals personality and reflects the collective culture of their past experiences. However, it is acknowledged that the most significant means of expressing culture is language because it is tightly interlinked with culture, it grows within culture and represents it. It is often held that language fulfills two crucial functions:

1. the function of communication and that of cognition. There are main motives of a language: language is the primary vehicle of communication

2. language reflects both the personality of the individual and the culture of his history. In turn, it helps shape both personality and culture

3. language makes possible the growth and transmission of culture, the continuity of societies, and the effective functioning and control of social groups

Moreover, language serves not only as a tool for communication and the main gadget of expressing people's thoughts but also it is the accumulation of cultural data. Being a complex system of signs, language is a means of delivering, storing, using and transmitting culture from generation to generation. As W. Humboldt states: "A language being a universal form of initial conceptualization of the world, can be perceived as a component of culture, or a tool of culture.

The field of Linguoculturology represents a body of knowledge that has emerged from the interconnectedness and mutual influence of language and culture and is currently in a phase of growth. This development can be attributed to factors such as the globalization of global issues the necessity to anticipate situations that could lead to cross cultural misunderstandings the cultural values embedded in communicative practices as well as considering both commonalities and unique aspects in how different populations engage in dialogue when addressing diverse challenges. The establishment of Linguoculturology as a branch, within linguistics is envisioned to have its methodologies and analytical techniques.

However as an comprehensive field Linguoculturology utilizes methods. Some are adapted from disciplines, like Cognitive Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Ethnolinguistics, Sociolinguistics while others are developed within the realm of Linguoculturology. It's important to note that even the methods borrowed from fields

are tailored to suit the objectives of research. In this section we aim to propose the methods for Linguoculturology.

Another side of the coin lies on one of the most vital studying is "Cognitive Linguistics". Since the start of the 21st century, modern linguistics has been announced by a boom in the formation of research in the sphere of cognitive linguistics. On another note a crucial aspect of study is "Cognitive Linguistics." The 21st century has witnessed growth in research related to cognition, within modern linguistics. Cognitive science is a field that intersects psychology, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, computer science, neuroscience and philosophy. It encompasses the exploration of processes, cognitive functions and systems involved in representing, processing and altering information; alongside issues concerning perception, memory, attention, reasoning language and emotion.

The term "cognitive science" was first introduced by Christopher Longuet Higgins in the context of Artificial Intelligence research in 1973. The Cognitive Science Society was officially established during a meeting, at the University of California in 1979 marking a milestone in the recognition of cognitive science as a field. Within sciences Cognitive Linguistics focuses on studying the connections between language choices and mental processes human experiences and knowledge outcomes. It views language as a tool for organizing, representing, processing, storing and communicating layers of knowledge. Cognitive Linguistics delves into topics such as theories of meaning, concepts and their variations issues related to conceptualization and categorization types of knowledge structures, frame semantics, prototype theory the cognitive explanation of grammatical categories and conceptual metaphor theory. The fundamental principles of Cognitive Linguistics emphasize the roles of language. Cognitive functions. As central, to its functioning. E.S. Kubryakova highlights the importance of understanding phenomena through the lens of cognition and communication. In Cognitive Linguistics the principle of anthropocentrism emphasizes the role of humans, in language use involving their knowledge, experiences and cognitive processes. This approach examines language in relation to personalities, their intellect and knowledge. Furthermore Cognitive Linguistics embraces a perspective by integrating insights from psychology, sociology, philosophy and culture. The interconnectedness between Language and Man, Man and Society as Language and Culture forms the basis of a synergistic approach to studying language. Within Cognitive Linguistics various branches such,

as semantics, grammar, word formation and stylistics have emerged to explore aspects of language cognition in detail.

In summary it is important to highlight that Cognitive Linguistics,, with its approaches, perspectives and developments offers a framework of scientific theories and methodological principles. It significantly enhances our understanding of language theory. The area of study in Cognitive Linguistics covers a wide range of problem issues concerning the relationships between language and thought, the linguistic relevance to the processes of cognition. Most significant are the following problems:

- conceptual theory of meaning;

- the notion of concept and its types;

- the problems of conceptualization and categorization;

- knowledge structures and their types;

- frame semantics;

- prototype theory;

- the cognitive account of grammatical categories;

- conceptual metaphor theory. The basic principles of Cognitive Linguistics are as follows:

- the acknowledgement of the two functions – communicative and cognitive – as the main functions of language. As E.S. Kubryakova points out, that any linguistic phenomena can be adequately described and explained only at the cross-road of cognition and communication

- a fundamental principle of Cognitive Linguistics is the principle of anthropocentrism. It means that a priority role in the process of language functioning is assigned to the human, his knowledge, experience and all kinds of cognitive activity. In other words, language is studied in its multiple relations to the linguistic personality, his mind, intellect, knowledge;

- one of the essential principles of the cognitive paradigm is its interdisciplinary character, and this means that cognitive linguists drew on the results of psychology, sociology, philosophy, culture. The principle of interdisciplinarity is bound to the principle of synergy. The synergetic approach to language develops the integral conception of language built on the deep

isomorphism of Language and Man, Man and Society, Language and Society, Language – Man – Culture;

Cognitive Linguistics has been developing in different ways and directions, the main of which are cognitive semantics, cognitive grammar, cognitive word formation and cognitive stylistics. These trends will be discussed in somewhat more detail further in the subsequent sections. In conclusion, it should be stressed that Cognitive Linguistics despite a variety of approaches, views and trends presents a united system of scientific theories, theoretical and methodological principles, and makes a great contribution to the theory of language.
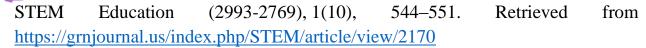
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