



COGNITIVE PRINCIPLES OF UNDERSTANDING

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ABSTRACT

Cognitive linguistics is a linguistic field that focuses on language as a general cognitive mechanism, as a cognitive tool - a system of signs that play a role in the representation (coding) and transformation of information. This duality of language distinguishes it from other cognitive activities, because "in the mechanisms of language, not only mental structures themselves are essential, but also the material embodiment of these structures in the form of signs". The field of cognitive linguistics includes the mental foundations of understanding and producing speech and text, in which linguistic knowledge participates in the processing of information. As E.S. Kubryakova notes, the results of research in the field of cognitive linguistics provide the key to revealing the mechanisms of human cognition in general, especially the mechanisms of categorization and conceptualization. Since in cognitive linguistics the phenomena of language, especially meaning and reference, are viewed through the prism of human cognition, the lexical structure of language is interpreted as the result of the interaction of human cognition with semantic parameters inherent in this language

Introduction

Cognitive linguistics is a linguistic field that focuses on language as a general cognitive mechanism, as a cognitive tool - a system of signs that play a role in the representation (coding) and transformation of information. This duality of language distinguishes it from other cognitive activities, because "in the mechanisms of language, not only mental structures themselves are essential, but also the material embodiment of these structures in the form of signs". The field of cognitive linguistics includes the mental foundations of understanding and producing speech and text, in which linguistic knowledge participates in the processing of information. As E.S. Kubryakova notes, the results of research in the field of cognitive linguistics provide the key to revealing the

mechanisms of human cognition in general, especially the mechanisms of categorization and conceptualization. Since in cognitive linguistics the phenomena of language, especially meaning and reference, are viewed through the prism of human cognition, the lexical structure of language is interpreted as the result of the interaction of human cognition with semantic parameters inherent in this language.

Cognitive linguistics is a relatively new field of theoretical and applied linguistics associated with the study of cognition in its linguistic aspects and manifestations, on the one hand, and with the study of cognitive aspects of lexical, grammatical and other phenomena themselves, on the other. In this sense, cognitive linguistics deals with both the representation of linguistic knowledge proper in human consciousness and comes into contact with cognitive psychology in the analysis of phenomena such as verbal or verbal memory, internal lexicon, as well as in the analysis of the generation, perception and understanding of speech, and how and in what form the knowledge structures formed by a person are verbalized, and Consequently, cognitive linguistics invades the most complex area of research related to the description of the world and the creation of means of such description. The central task of cognitive linguistics is "to describe and explain language ability and/or language knowledge as an internal cognitive structure and speaker-listener dynamics, considered as an information processing system consisting of a finite number of independent modules and correlating language information at various levels". In cognitive linguistics, language is considered primarily as "an object whose scientific study should not only lead to an understanding of its essence, but also contribute to solving much more complex problems - understanding how human consciousness works, what properties determine a person's mind and how and in what processes a person comprehends the world".

The central concept of cognitive linguistics is the concept of cognition. This term refers to all processes during which "sensory data acting as information signals, data "at the input", are transformed, arriving for their processing by the central nervous system, the brain, are transformed into mental representations of various types (images, propositions, frames, scripts, scripts, etc.) and are retained if necessary, in the memory of a person so that they can be extracted and put back into operation". Cognition corresponds to both conscious and specially occurring processes of scientific cognition of the world, and simple (and sometimes unconscious, subconscious) comprehension of the surrounding reality.

The field of cognitive linguistics includes the mental foundations of understanding and producing a text, so there is a need to consider the cognitive aspect of studying a text.

One of the central tasks of cognitive linguistics is the processing of information received by a person during discourse, reading, acquaintance with language texts, etc. and, thus, carried out both during understanding and during the generation of speech. At the same time, E.S. Kubryakova emphasizes that when processing language knowledge, it is necessary to study not only those mental representations that arise during processing and/or are extracted from long-term memory, but also those procedures or operations that are used in this case. Defining linguistics as a cognitive science, the researchers of this problem point out that language is considered at the same time as a certain cognitive process, which consists precisely in processing the information contained in any speech work. In this case, researchers seek to identify such information processing that has found expression in language and with the help of linguistic means, which includes both the analysis of ready-

made linguistic units (which together make up a person's mental lexicon) and the analysis of sentences, text, discourse, i.e. descriptions given in natural language. The study of language processing always takes into account the interaction of language structures with other cognitive or conceptual structures. The language structures to be processed (including text) are considered to represent the external world in a person's memory and represent his mental models.

Conclusion

One of the central tasks of cognitive linguistics is the processing of information received by a person during discourse, reading, acquaintance with language texts, etc. and, thus, carried out both during understanding and during the generation of speech. At the same time, when processing language knowledge, it is necessary to study not only those mental representations that arise during processing and/or are extracted from long-term memory, but also those procedures or operations that are used in this case. The correct interpretation of the text is possible only with the joint efforts of the sender and the recipient of the text. The functioning of the text in the "sender – recipient" sequence takes place only if there is a semantic perception of the text, which can be equated to understanding. Thus, the text can be considered as a system and as a process combining the speech-making activity of the sender and the cognitive co-creation of the recipient.

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