



COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND ITS SCOPE OF DYNAMICS

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***Annotation** This article explores the main ideas and principles of cognitive linguistics, a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and human cognition. It focuses on how people perceive, categorize, and conceptualize their experiences through linguistic structures. The research highlights key theories such as conceptual metaphor, image schemas, embodiment, and categorization, showing that language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of human thought processes. The article also examines the role of culture and mental representation in shaping meaning, emphasizing that linguistic knowledge is deeply connected to general cognitive abilities. Overall, the study aims to provide a clear understanding of how cognitive linguistics explains the interaction between mind, language, and reality.*

***Key words:**cognitive linguistics, communication, cognitive processes, concept, understanding, conceptual world, conceptual metaphor, concepts and constructs, core assumptions and theoretical foundations, conceptual blending, methods.*

***Аннотация** В данной статье рассматриваются основные идеи и принципы когнитивной лингвистики – раздела лингвистики, изучающего взаимосвязь языка и человеческого познания. Основное внимание уделяется тому, как люди*

воспринимают, категоризируют и концептуализируют свой опыт посредством языковых структур. В исследовании рассматриваются такие ключевые теории, как концептуальная метафора, схемы образов, воплощение и категоризация, показывающие, что язык – это не только средство коммуникации, но и отражение мыслительных процессов человека. В статье также рассматривается роль культуры и ментальных представлений в формировании смысла, подчёркивая тесную связь лингвистических знаний с общими когнитивными способностями. В целом, исследование направлено на обеспечение чёткого понимания того, как когнитивная лингвистика объясняет взаимодействие разума, языка и реальности.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, коммуникация, когнитивные процессы, концепт, понимание, концептуальный мир, концептуальная метафора, концепты и конструкции, основные предположения и теоретические основы, концептуальное смешение, методы.

Introduction:

Cognitive linguistics is a modern branch of linguistics that deeply studies the interaction between language and human consciousness. Cognitive linguistics is a theory that examines the relationship between language and thought. This field analyzes language not only from the perspective of grammar and syntax but also in relation to cognitive processes associated with human consciousness such as thinking, memory, and experience. It integrates several disciplines including psychology, neuroscience, and linguistics. Cognitive linguists view language not merely as a collection of alphabets or grammatical rules but

as an essential element related to human thought and cognitive processes.

The following key issues are studied in cognitive linguistics:

1. Language and thought: Issues such as how language shapes human thought and how thought shapes language are explored.
2. Language learning: The role of cognitive abilities in the process of acquiring new languages is studied, including how these abilities function during language acquisition.
3. Neurolinguistics: The functioning of the brain while an individual uses a particular language is examined, specifically which neurons are involved in language use.
4. Semantics and meaning: Understanding meanings expressed through language and their cognitive interpretation are investigated.
5. Discourse analysis: The manifestation of cognitive processes during interpersonal communication is analyzed.

Cognitive linguistics studies the relationships between language and cognition, viewing language not only as a means of communication but also as a crucial system that plays an important role in shaping human thought. Notable researchers in this field include George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker, whose work has provided new insights into how language expresses concepts in the human mind. Unlike traditional grammar theories, cognitive linguistics sees language as a dynamic and context-dependent process.

Analysis and methods of literature

Cognitive linguistics is a discipline that explores how language is connected to human cognitive processes. Numerous researchers have contributed to this field. Most studies recognize that the nature of

language, meaning, and communication is influenced and constrained by the manner in which human beings perceive, conceive, and understand their experience of reality. Cognitive Linguistics aims to integrate an empirical understanding of the world and the nature of communicative forms into a single comprehensive model. It attempts to do so by examining the ways in which language encodes knowledge and understanding of the world. In numerous studies concerning related domains, it endeavors to characterize the type of understanding represented by language-based knowledge. Addressing the relationship of language to other aspects of human cognition is thus of considerable importance in many contemporary analyses (A.V. Kravchenko, 2002).

Cognitive Linguistics pursues three broad sociocultural goals: to enhance mutual understanding of multicultural societies, to deepen understanding of various forms of understanding, and to contribute to the advancement of artificial intelligence. These three objectives are seen as fundamental in assessing the impact of Language and Communication (Divjak et al., 2016). Cognitive Linguistics is amenable to multidisciplinary investigation and collaboration, sharing its studies of understanding and cognitive exploration simultaneously across a substantial number of other disciplines and domains.

In cognitive linguistics, the terms "concept" and "notion" play a crucial role, and there are some differences between them. The term "concept" (from Latin "conceptus," meaning "understood" or "brought to mind") is essential in studying the relationship between language and thought. This term is primarily used to refer to an idea or mental representation that expresses the general characteristics of something or a notion.

Concepts are formed and accepted through cognitive processes in the human brain. They define people's worldviews and are expressed through language. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, concepts are a significant factor that influences meaning and communication processes.

Concepts can often be expressed visually and semantically. For example, the concept of something might relate to its physical properties (such as color and shape) as well as its social or cultural context. Thus, in cognitive linguistics, the term concept has a broad meaning, providing essential foundations for human learning processes and interactions.

Methods in Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive linguistics recognizes and employs two primary methods of investigation: corpus-based approaches and experimental methods that support the analysis and validation of hypotheses formulated at the theoretical level (Divjak et al., 2016). If the former source can at least partly substitute relying exclusively on the theoretically defined data characteristic of the unproductively sole introspective approach, the later and contemporary approach emerges as a complement to the modelling, with respect to “why?” and “how?” questions of theoretical cognition and its correlation with language; introspective, corpus-based, and experimental methods together form, therefore, a returning to triangulation of evidence from different sources and disciplines originating in ancient philosophy and its contributions from other fields (in psychology, for example) and diversifying further into approximative, familiarly notation systems in typological context by the added complementary psychology of cognition (Alduais et al., 2022).

Cognitive Linguistics explores the relationship between language and cognition, using language data to access cognitive processes and develop theories of mind. As a theoretical framework, Cognitive Linguistics offers a distinctive set of guiding ideas that shape the treatment of phenomena and the interpretation of evidence, spanning the nature of language and its interfaces, the role of cognition in linguistic description and explanation, and the implications for mental representation, cognition, and interaction with the non-linguistic world. Substantial variation exists among the positions taken within the framework; differences arise in the structure and contents of knowledge, the mapping between linguistic and conceptual material, the nature of constructs from descriptive patterns, the sampling and nature of data, and time-scales of representation and processes (Divjak et al., 2016).

Results and discussion

From the standpoint of cognitive linguistics, concepts are viewed as mental structures that exist within human consciousness. They determine how people understand, visualize, and convey their perception of the world through language. Furthermore, these concepts are influenced by cultural background and individual experience, which makes every person's conceptual framework distinctive.

For instance, the concept of “summer” includes all associations that arise with this season—such as warmth, relaxation, and holidays. Cognitive linguistics explores how such concepts develop, what structure they possess, and how their primary meanings are formed and expressed. Even though the words “concept” and “notion” are close in meaning, they are not completely identical.

Generally, the term “concept” refers to a particular idea, object, or phenomenon that helps individuals understand and categorize their environment. Concepts may be abstract or universal, like justice, beauty, or life, and their interpretations can vary across different contexts.

Conversely, a notion represents a more specific and subjective understanding of a concept, reflecting personal experience, knowledge, and cultural background. For example, the notion of justice might differ from one individual to another—one may associate it with lawfulness, while another may link it with moral or humanitarian values.

In cognitive linguistics, although concepts and notions are interrelated, their meanings and applications differ according to the communicative and cognitive context in which they are used.

Conclusion

Cognitive linguistics investigates the conceptualization of experience in a manner distinct from the previous generations of linguistics. Rather than viewing meaning in isolation from the workings of the mind, cognitive linguistics sets out with the premise that meaning is to be found in the interaction of language and human experience. Such an inquiry finds its origins in the earlier work of seminal figures in the consideration of the nature of language, thought, and meaning, such as Wilhelm von Humboldt and Hermann von Helmholtz. Cognitive linguistics pursues this foundational aim through three core questions relating to the cognitive organization of meaning, to the relationship between language, thought, and meaning and, finally, to the literary dimension of language and its interrelations with cognition. An inquiry into language, thought, and meaning reveals a similar dilemma, namely, how representation, use, and the relation between the two are

structured. Accordingly, work in cognitive linguistics considers the nature of meaning representation, the role of language in thought, the nature of conceptualization, and the limits of the possible, the idea of the linguistic picture of the world, as well as the balance between cognition, the linguistic system, the text, and the factors involved in utterance production and interpretation. Consideration of the literary dimension points to the concurrent emergence of the literate conception of language, and to the distinction between iconography and semiotic representation, between graphic and logographic systems, large-scale intertextuality, and textuality as it affects image, sound, words, and concept.

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