

Methods in cognitive linguistics

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ABSTRACT

Cognitive linguistics is a direction in linguistics that explores the problems of the correlation of language and consciousness, the role of language in the conceptualization and categorization of the world, in cognitive processes and generalization of human experience, the connection of individual cognitive abilities of a person with the language and the forms of their interaction.

Keywords: Cognition, cognitive, linguistics, method, individual cognitive abilities, conceptualization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the categorization is understood the process of streamlining the knowledge gained, that is, the distribution of new knowledge into various headings that exist in the mind of a person and are often specified by categories of the language that that person is a carrier.

Cognitivism is a view according to which a person should be studied as a system of information processing, and a person's behavior should be described and explained in terms of a person's internal states. These states are physically manifested, observable, and interpreted as receiving, processing, storing, and then mobilizing information for the rational solution of reasonably formulated problems. Since the solution of these problems is directly related to the use of language, it is quite natural that language has been the focus of attention of cognitive scientists. And language theorists who consider themselves to be cognitive scientists seek to apply a general approach to describe and explain "language cognition".

2. ANALYSIS

In science, it is not uncommon that in the new concept echoes of once-sounding positions or problems are heard. It affected déjà vu and cognitivism. Taking the term "cognition" as a key one, this direction doomed itself to accusations of rehashing in new terms of what has long been known. After all, cognition, cognition, reason, intelligentia have been the subject of discussion since time immemorial. Our century has passed under the sign of cognition. Outwardly, cognitive scientists differ from their predecessors in the very wide use of information retrieval metaphors and images. Cognition for cognitive scientists - procedures related to the acquisition, use, storage, transfer and generation of knowledge.

Cognitive linguistics is an interdisciplinary branch of linguistics, combining knowledge and research from both psychology and linguistics. It describes how language interacts with cognition, how language forms our thoughts, and the evolution of language parallel with the change in the common mindset across time.[1]

According to Merriam-Webster, the word "cognitive" is defined as "of, relating to, being, or involving conscious intellectual activity (such as thinking, reasoning, or remembering)". Merriam-Webster also defines linguistics as "the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language".[2] Combining those two definitions together to form cognitive linguistics would provide the notion of the concepts and ideas discussed in the realm of cognitive linguistics. Within cognitive linguistics, the analysis of the conceptual and experiential basis of linguistic categories is of primary importance. The formal structures of language are studied not as if they were autonomous, but as reflections of general conceptual organization, categorization principles, processing mechanisms, and experiential and environmental influences.

Since cognitive linguistics sees language as embedded in the overall cognitive capacities of human beings, topics of special interest for cognitive linguistics include: the structural characteristics of natural language categorization (such as prototypicality, systematic polysemy, cognitive models, mental imagery, and conceptual metaphor); the functional principles of linguistic organization (such as iconicity and naturalness); the conceptual interface between syntax and semantics (as explored

by cognitive grammar and construction grammar); the experiential and pragmatic background of language-in-use; and the relationship between language and thought, including questions about linguistic relativity and conceptual universals.

What holds together the diverse forms of cognitive linguistics is the belief that linguistic knowledge involves not just knowledge of the language, but knowledge of the world as mediated by the language.[3] In addition, cognitive linguistics argues that language is both embodied and situated in a specific environment.

3. METHODS AND DISCUSSION

Methods in Cognitive Linguistics is an introduction to empirical methodology for language researchers. Intended as a handbook to exploring the empirical dimension of the theoretical questions raised by Cognitive Linguistics, the volume presents guidelines for employing methods from a variety of intersecting disciplines, laying out different ways of gathering empirical evidence. The book is divided into five sections. Methods and Motivations provides the reader with the preliminary background in scientific methodology and statistics. The sections on Corpus and Discourse Analysis, and Sign Language and Gesture describe different ways of investigating usage data. Behavioral Research describes methods for exploring mental representation, simulation semantics, child language development, and the relationships between space and language, and eye movements and cognition. Lastly, Neural Approaches introduces the reader to ERP research and to the computational modeling of language.

We can speak, at least, about the following areas in cognitive linguistics, which have been determined to date (we call typical representatives of these areas):

- Culturological - the study of concepts as elements of culture, relying on data from various sciences. Such studies are usually de facto interdisciplinary, not exclusively related to linguistics, although they can also be performed by linguists (which allows us to consider this approach in the framework of cognitive linguistics); language in this case acts only as one of the sources of knowledge about concepts (for example, to describe a concept, data on the etymology of a word calling this concept are used);
- linguoculturological - the study of concepts called by language units as elements of national linguistic culture in their connection with national values and national characteristics of this culture: the direction “from language to culture”; logical - analysis of concepts using logical methods, regardless of their language form; semantic-cognitive - the study of the lexical and grammatical semantics of a language as a means of access to the content of concepts, as a means of modeling them from language semantics to the conceptsphere; philosophical and semiotic - explores the cognitive foundations of sign.

Each of these areas can already be considered sufficiently formed in modern linguistics, they all have their own methodological principles (they are all united primarily by the theoretical concept of the concept as a unit of consciousness) and they all have their supporters among linguists-cognitologists, they are represented by fairly well-known scientific schools .

- ✚ Cognitive linguistics is divided into three main sections:
- ✚ Cognitive semantics, primarily dealing with lexical semantics;
- ✚ Cognitive grammar, focusing mainly on syntax, morphology and other areas of linguistics related to grammar;
- ✚ Cognitive phonology.

Cognitive aspects of cognitive linguistics that are of interest include:

The development of cognitive linguistics is becoming recognized as a means of analyzing literary texts. Cognitive poetics has become an important part of modern style. Peter Stockwell's Cognitive Poetics remains the best book on this subject.

4. CONCLUSION

A repository of specific knowledge is “fastened” to a universal and finite (at any given moment, but potentially not limited) set of cognitive strategies that have a more controlling (recognizing, or interpreting) rather than producing function [N. Chomsky 1972, p.14]. As you grow up, “maturing” a person’s cognition, the repository of specific knowledge and a set of strategies are replenished (adjusted). Among the new strategies there are also optimizing ones, which, unlike the initial universal cognitive strategies, are not accessible to every personality type, although some may also not depend on a specific language.

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