

On the Role of Cognitive Grammar in Modern Linguistics

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Abstract — The following article is devoted to the research of issues in a new direction in Linguistics, Cognitive grammar and its prosperity. The author gives own suggestion on cognitive functions of language means and ways of their realization, providing the table to express the ideas in detail.

Keywords — *cognitive grammar; antropocentric paradigm: cognitive functions of language units; concepts.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the last decades of the twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century, cognitive approach in the science of language began to be flagged. All scholars, from the beginners to the linguists, who have already written several works, are determined to turn their backs on cognitive linguistics. Everything that does not have the word "cognitive" was declared to be out of date, out of fashion and something unscientific. This situation is similar in some ways to that of Marrism in the linguistics of the 30-40s in Russian.

The purpose of this article is to add clarity to some of the most urgent questions that are relevant today: what is the cognitive linguistics, what theoretical basis is based on, which scientific research principles, and what methods of analysis used it?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Certainly, two monographs by S. Safarov Cognitive Linguistics and Pragma linguistics have given much to Uzbek linguists. However, some things still remain obscure to the linguists. In this article, we would like to talk about the issues that have not been discussed or resolved yet.

We want to begin with a distant, theoretical basis of the cognitive linguistics. It is well known that language has two main functions: 1) communication between people – a

communicative function; 2) a cognitive approach – language as a means of knowing the word.

Linguists have so far focused on the first function, and the second function has long been neglected. Of course, even in that ancient period, philosophers such as Plato wrote about the second function of the language – the cognitive function, but these ideas did not go unnoticed.

W. Von Humboldt, another great scholar and founder of the theory of linguistics, brought a new look at linguistics, a new conceptual framework, and a new methodology, in time. To be more precise, linguistics has now come to the notion of the role of the person in the language, the peculiarities of seeing the world, the reflection of the national mind in the knowledge of the world, and the influence of language on the thinking.

But this time, the eighteenth-century science, was not yet ready to understand Humboldt's ideas. No other psychology, ethnography, culturology, sociology and related sciences – psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethno linguistics were created. As a result, Von Humboldt's theory failed to produce the expected resonance. It was also a period of comparative-historical linguistics (XIX century) and later structural linguistics (XX century) under the banner of F. de Saussure.

Today, advances in philosophy, logic, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and other fields have allowed us to rethink the role of language in the knowledge of the world, and the so-called "Cognitive Linguistics" has been formed.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

We would like to comment on some of the basic concepts and principles of cognitive grammar, especially the cognitive functions of language units.

Language is used to talk about objects in existence, that is, in time and space. To accomplish this task, human beings use specific nouns in the language. This shows that there is a close connection between the existence and the language.

One of the benefits that language provides to human beings is the means of describing and organizing periodic recurring events such as seasons, months, and days, using a system of symbols that are conditional on the relationship between objects and events that are constantly changing structure. The simplicity or complexity of these structures depends on the nature of the phenomenon described. Periodicity is carried out in the language using verbs, pronouns, preposition phrases and words that mean time, and when combined with more complex structures, it is followed by joint phrases.

The most important of the language possibilities available to people, and the most important of the cognitive functions of language, is the function of translating concepts into schemas that allow the systematization of knowledge of the material and society of language users using symbols. Symbolic communication ("symbolic interaction") is carried out through lexical elements (i.e. words) and different models of speech.

With the help of language, man can also talk about abstract things that do not exist in space and time, for which language has abstract nouns.

With the help of the tongue, a person can distinguish between living and inanimate objects, for which the language has special groups of horses: for example, a man, a cow, etc. rock, sand, etc. on the other hand.

Horses can directly and indirectly tell what is in the living. For example: If the word "professor" or a person "Abduazim aka" is expressed directly, then the word "professor" is called, evaluated, described by an individual indirectly, i.e. by the presence of a "group of professors" in existence.

In order to fulfill their cognitive function, nouns in the language are syntactically and paradigmatically systematized to represent different semantic roles. For example:

Ahmad read the book (incident, action).

The universe is a very moving, ever-changing essence, and we are constantly confronted with various events. Every day, new things, relationships, relationships, properties come up. In order for the people to be able to serve effectively, a new object must be able to name events. In order to create a new name, a person can use his or her consciousness symbols and the potential of their systematization. There are special tools for naming something similar in language, which includes functionally active elements in linguistics called "word-of-mouth", which use new concepts to create new "carcasses" of language, or more precisely, a new phonetic ring. It is possible to create elements, or to create new words using existing elements.

Morphologically new concepts are created by adding affixes to old or existing concepts. For example, write → writer, writing, etc.

Another cognitive function of language is that space and spatial dimensions are defined and measured when the quality and properties of the being are transformed or predicted.

For example: wide → width, steal → stealth, heal → health, etc.

The events in existence can be reconstructed using suffixes.

For example: child → childhood

With the help of the language, a person can create joint objects (objects, essences) to add and combine different categories. (Example: mail-man).

The suffixes in words, that is, suffixes, allow for comparisons of the quality of things or events. Example: larger, smaller, etc.

Some suffixes make the case actions. (abuse> abusive).

TABLE I: Cognitive functions of language means and ways of their realization

№	Cognitive functions	Vocabulary	Methods of communication
1	Naming and grouping things and events in the human mind.	Lexical meanings of words	Nomination
2	Quantitative characteristics of objects and events.	Number category, Numeric category, Number category in	Modification properties

		nouns and verbs	
3	Determining the order of things and events in existence.	Prepositions, Link-verbs, Words meaning places, Vocabulary supplements	Locating events in space
4	Determination of the causal relationship between objects and phenomena.	Welding, Follow-up, Cohesive verbs	Causation
5	Reflecting the nature of the periodicity or continuity of objects and events.	Semantic groups of verbs	Categorization
6	Creating, destruction of things and events.	Verbs, Lexical tools, Negative constructions	Devices of exclusion and negativity
7	Qualitative characteristics of objects and events.	Adjectives	Attribution
8	Systematizing things, their properties, and their relationships with language elements.	Words, Phrases, sentences	Prediction, Attribution, Adverbialization
9	Describing events in existence: a) aggressive; b) an aggressive event; c) two aggressive events; d) three aggressive events, etc.; e) causative.	Phrases, Syntactic structures, Semantic structure of verbs	Valence and Combinatorics
10	Expression of spatial parameters of an event using language elements: 1) vertical straight action, 2) horizontal straight action, 3) vertical rotation, 4) horizontal rotation, 5) vertical zigzag movement, 6) horizontal zigzag	Prepositions, Words meaning space, Adverbial clauses of place	Substitutions

	movement, 7) ground movement, 8) motion in water, 9) air movement, 10) underground movement.		
11	Expressing the intensity of events in a language: a) fast, b) weak, c) repetition, d) restricted, e) unrestricted attributes.	Adverbs, Adverbial Clauses	Qualification, Modification, Characterization
12	Expression of methods of prediction in events of existence: a) primary, b) secondary, c) semi-predicted, d) complete prediction, e) polypredication.	Syntactic structures	Predication, Semi-predication, Mono-predication
13	Structuring of events in language using tools: a) event, b) co-event, c) simple events, d) complex events.	Syntactic structures, Phrases, Sentences structure	Restructuring, Transformation, Permutation, Substitution
14	Creating mental conditions for nomination and prediction processes.	Semantic structures of words and sentences	Cognition and mental operations
15	To identify and assimilate things and events in existence: a) reduce, b) develop, c) expansion, d) narrowing.	Means of derivation	Characterization, Modification
16	Giving qualitative characteristics to an existing object or event by assessing something else or event using a qualitative characteristic.	Semantic structure of words	Pragmatics, Stylistization, Secondary predication, Secondary nomination
17	The function of	Proper nouns	Connotation

	individualization of event and essence in nouns.		
18	Function of showing the person and objects in the universe without naming them.	Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns	Deixis
19	The Function of Converting Events to Functional Equivalents.	Substituting words <i>do, he, it.</i> Pronouns Proverbs Pronominal Proadjectivals	Substitution
20	The function of linking conclusions and/or judgments of mankind on the facts and events.	Linking verbs, The preposition, The post-position	Copulativity Copulation
21	Intensification of things, events, and sub-events in existence.	Article, Some of the adjectives	Actualization

IV. CONCLUSION

It is clear that although cognitive grammar is a new direction, it has many thousands of years of experience, a history of research and the results achieved.

In Greece, at the time of Plato's famous work (Cratylos) "Kratil", the language and its cognitive functions began to be discussed. Over the past two millennia AD, under the name of the struggle between nominalists and realists, this idea has become increasingly refined, and by the end of the twentieth century has emerged as a distinctive direction – Cognitive Linguistics. And the cognitive grammar we speak of in the article is one of the axis of this cognitive linguistics.

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