

Cognitive Terminology As One Of The Directions Of Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: The views of scientists on the development of a new direction in linguistics - cognitive science and its influence on terminology are considered. The article also describes the subject and main directions in modern cognitive linguistics.

Key words: term, terminology, cognitive terminology, cognitive science, linguistics.

1. INTRODUCTION

The most important achievement of modern linguistics is that the language is no longer considered "in itself and for itself"; it appears in a new paradigm from the position of its participation in human cognitive activity. Language is a verbal treasury of a nation, a means of transmitting thought, which it "packs" into a certain linguistic structure. The knowledge used in this is not just knowledge of the language. It is also knowledge about the world, about the social context, knowledge about the principles of speech communication, about the addressee, background knowledge, etc. None of the named types of knowledge can be considered a priority, only the study of all of them in aggregate and interaction will bring us closer to understanding the essence of linguistic communication. The purpose of this manual is to acquaint future philologists with the basic theoretical and methodological principles of modern linguistics; systematize the basic concepts of this science; show what tasks cognitive linguistics can solve.

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Logic, philosophy, physiology, psychology have long been engaged in human intelligence, the laws of thinking. So, in philosophy there is a whole section - epistemology - dealing with the theory of knowledge. Therefore, it can be argued that cognitivism has a huge tradition, the roots of which go back to antiquity. But within the framework of cognitive science, old questions resounded in a new way. It turned out, for example, that the different nature of realities (things, phenomena, events) determines their different display in the mind: some are presented in the form of visual images, others in the form of naive concepts, and others in the form of symbols.

Cognitivism is a direction in science, the object of which is the human mind, thinking and those mental processes and states that are associated with them. This is the science of knowledge and cognition, of the perception of the world in the process of human activity.

Among the most important principles of cognitivism is the interpretation of a person as an acting subject, actively perceiving and producing information, guided in his mental

activity by certain schemes, programs, plans, strategies. And cognitive science itself came to be seen as the science of general principles governing mental processes in the human brain.

Modern research indicates that cognitivism combines several scientific areas: cognitive psychology, cultural anthropology, artificial intelligence modeling, philosophy, neuroscience, linguistics, etc. In this regard, it is important to note the interdisciplinary nature of cognitive science.

The development of scientific knowledge is the reason for the formation of a terminology system, and the presence of terminology is a decisive condition indicating that scientific knowledge has already taken shape in an independent field of research, which is confirmed by the research of many scientists: "a well-developed, ordered terminology is a tool for scientific, practical and educational spheres of professional activity [5, 7], therefore terminology, which constitutes a significant part of the lexical composition of the language and serves as the semantic core of the vocabulary of the language of science [10, 12] today attracts more and more attention of both Russian and foreign researchers, while terminology, as the science of terms, is given one of the priority places in the system of modern scientific disciplines [9, 18].

1. The status of terminology is changing. The study of terminology is turning into one of the components of a complex of sciences, which includes the theory of special discourse and a number of industry disciplines, such as the language of business, medicine, judicial, etc., as shown in the studies of V.M. Leichik, S.I. Madzhaeva, V.F. Novodranova, L.A. Manerko. In his work "Terminology: subject, methods, structure" V.M Leichik proposes a scheme of the place of terminology in the system of modern sciences, from which it can be seen that terminology is, as it were, at the point of intersection of four groups of sciences: 1) linguistic; 2) logical and philosophical; 3) mathematical; 4) subject (only the theory of standardization stands apart as a technical discipline of the control system) [8, 218].

2. Terminology is becoming a complex of interrelated sciences, independent disciplines such as theoretical, applied, general, particular, comparative, typological, historical, semasiological, onomasiological, functional terminology. Currently, a number of such new areas are being formed, such as cognitive, or epistemological, stylistic, methodological, variological, communicative terminology. Terminography, terminology theory of text, history of terminology can also be considered as independent sections of terminology [4, 12-13].

3. Links with a number of new disciplines have expanded, such as anthropolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and ecolinguistics.

These changes are associated with the emergence of the science of cognitology. Cognitive science, as E. S. Kubryakova notes, is aimed at studying the cognition of knowledge and reason in all aspects of its existence, - *cognitio el cogitatio*, whose tasks include the study of language, mental processes that have identified a person as a rational being, as well as results of this activity - knowledge [7, 3].

In this article, we will try to consider the views of scientists on the development of a new direction in linguistics - cognitive science, and its impact on terminology.

The emergence of cognitive linguistics dates back to 1989, when researchers of linguo-cognitive phenomena founded the International Cognitive Linguistics Association (ICLA) and the journal *Cognitive Linguistics*, the first issue of which was published in 1990.

N.F. Alefirenko notes that cognitive linguistics understands the nature and essence of language in a different way, which is expressed in the following:

1. Linguistic activity began to be understood as an ontologically unified object that unites the system of language existing in human consciousness, and speech is the very process of the functioning of language not only as a means of communication between people, but also as a means of forming and expressing their thoughts and feelings.

2. The priority of speech over language is affirmed, attention is drawn to the mechanisms of the functional implementation of the language system and to its creative (creative) possibilities in the field of "languageization" of knowledge.

3. Language is considered as a means of representing the synergetic unity of mental structures and the emotional state of a person, which led to the emergence of such a linguo-cognitive phenomenon as discourse, which made it possible to enrich the theory of the text, as well as the concept of the relationship between the meaning and meaning of linguistic units [1, 8].

N. F. Alefirenko emphasizes that "the definition of the subject of cognitive linguistics is, in fact, a product of a new understanding of the problem of mental linguistics: its translation from a dichotomic basis (language - thinking) into a trichotomous one (language - thinking - consciousness). If the dichotomous sub paradigm of mental linguistics focused on the verbalization of representations and concepts, then the trichotomous sub paradigm is addressed to speech-and-activity processes that structure knowledge not only in representations and concepts, but also in more complex formations: scenes, scenarios, episodes, frames, prototypes, propositions and others. knowledge formats. Ways and means of their verbalization with linguistic signs of direct and indirect nominations are the subject of cognitive linguistics" [1, 16].

There is no consensus on the issue of determining the main directions in modern cognitive linguistics. In their book "Cognitive linguistics" Z.D. Popova, I. A. Sternin describe in detail the main directions of modern cognitive linguistics, proposed by such scientists as E. Yu. Balashova, A. V. Kostin, V. V. Kolesov, S. V. Kuzlyakin, E. S. Kubryakova, N. N. Boldyrev. In the classification proposed by the authors, scientists distinguish culturological, linguoculturological, logical, semantic-cognitive, philosophical-semiotic directions of cognitive linguistics [11, 16].

Under the influence of the spread of the ideas of cognitivism at the beginning of the twenty-first century, cognitive terminology was formed. The active introduction of the cognitive approach into terminology was due to the connection of terminological research with the sciences of thinking, in connection with which any fragment of the linguistic picture of the world is considered in its relationship with the linguistic image of a person. According to many scientists (L. M. Alekseeva, 1998, M. N. Volodin, 1998, E. I. Golovanova, 2008, V. M. Leichik, 2012, S. I. Madzhaeva, 2012, L. A. Manerko, 2009, V.F. Noovdranova, 2004), cognitive terminology is a new system of views on a term, a terminological system, term-containing texts of a different nature. In the paradigm of cognitive terminology, the term is understood as an information and cognitive structure that accumulates special knowledge necessary in the process of scientific communication and professional scientific activity [6, 17].

E.I. Golovanova emphasizes that "terms are units of the languages of professional communication, correlating with the corresponding units of consciousness, which cannot be considered in isolation from activity. Each system of terms is a cognitive-logical model of a particular area of human knowledge and activity" [3, 70].

M.N. Volodina believes that "the terms, being carriers of collective professional and scientific memory, perform the function of mediators in the process of forming special knowledge, contributing to the development of cognitive and transformative human activity. As the most important means of scientific communication, they are organically included in the process and results of scientific knowledge" [2].

S.I. Madjaeva notes that "a term is a lexical unit created to denote objects, phenomena, processes, signs that are cognitively and discursively significant only in a special semiotic space, which has conventionality in use and is a member of a certain terminological system" [9, 13].

According to V.M. Leichik term - a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general concrete or abstract - the concept of a theory of a certain special area of knowledge or activity "[8, 31].

It follows that in connection with the cognitive approach, the view on the characteristics of the term and its essence changes. The term is considered from the point of view of knowledge and cognition.

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