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STUDY OF TERMS OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Djabarova Aziza Sodikzhonovna
Master's student of the University of information technologies and management

Abstract

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the study of terms in cognitive linguistics. The article covers the history of the emergence of cognitive linguistics, its features in comparison with traditional generative linguistics, its founders, and the main sources of ideas. The article is also related to research in the field of Uzbek linguistics. In the final part, the importance and practical significance of the cognitive approach in enriching terminological science are emphasized.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, terminology, conceptualization, frame semantics, conceptual metaphor, prototype theory, emergence of terms, cognitive structures, Uzbek terminology

KOGNITIV TILSHUNOSLIK TERMINLARINING O‘RGANILISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola kognitiv tilshunoslikda terminlarni o‘rganishning nazariy asoslarini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada kognitiv tilshunoslikning paydo bo‘lish tarixi, uning an’anaviy generativ tilshunoslikka nisbatan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, asoschilari va asosiy g‘oyaviy manbalari yoritilgan. Maqola o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlar bilan ham bog‘lanadi. Xulosa qismida kognitiv yondashuvning terminologiya fanini boyitishdagi ahamiyati va amaliy ahamiyati ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kognitiv tilshunoslik, terminologiya, kontseptualizatsiya, freym semantikasi, kontseptual metafora, prototip nazariyasi, terminlarning paydo bo‘lishi, kognitiv strukturalar, o‘zbek terminologiyasi

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ТЕРМИНОВ КОГНИТИВНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

Аннотация

В этой статье анализируются теоретические основы изучения терминов в когнитивной лингвистике. В статье освещается история возникновения когнитивной лингвистики, ее особенности по сравнению с традиционной генеративной лингвистикой, ее основоположники и основные идейные источники. Статья также связана с исследованиями в области Узбекской лингвистики. В заключительной части подчеркивается значение и практическая значимость познавательного подхода в обогащении терминологической науки.

Ключевые слова: когнитивная лингвистика, терминология, концептуализация, семантика фреймов, концептуальная метафора, теория прототипов, появление терминов, когнитивные структуры, узбекская терминология.

The theoretical foundations of studying terminology in cognitive linguistics represent one of the important directions of modern linguistics and are based on a deep analysis of the interrelationship between language and human cognition. This field proposes studying terms not only as systemic signs but also through human cognitive processes, conceptualizations, and categorization mechanisms. To understand the theoretical foundations of studying terminology in cognitive linguistics, it is first necessary to examine the history of its emergence as a discipline, the general approaches to studying terminology, and its main ideological sources. This direction views language as a means of human

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thought and understanding the world; therefore, terms are interpreted not merely as ordinary lexical units but as expressions of cognitive structures [1].

Cognitive linguistics emerged as a discipline in the late 1970s and 1980s of the 20th century. This process arose as a reaction against traditional generative linguistics (the direction led by Noam Chomsky). Generative linguistics viewed language as an autonomous system based on syntax, considering meaning and cognition as secondary. In contrast, cognitive linguistics regards language as an integral part of human cognition and a tool for conceptualizing and categorizing the world. The founders of this direction are considered to be American scholars George Lakoff, Ronald Langacker, Charles Fillmore, and Leonard Talmy. They emphasized that language is based on cognitive principles such as prototypes, image schemas, metaphors, and frames. For example, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's 1980 work *Metaphors We Live By* revealed the metaphorical connections between language and thought. The official formation of cognitive linguistics is associated with the First International Cognitive Linguistics Conference held in Duisburg, Germany, in 1989. In the same year, the International Cognitive Linguistics Association (ICLA) was established, and in 1990 the journal *Cognitive Linguistics* began publication. During this period, cognitive linguistics developed as a component of cognitive science, closely integrated with psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence. In Uzbek linguistics, this direction found reflection in the works of scholars such as Sh. Safarov, A. Mamatov, and others, who studied language as a reflection of human cognitive activity. The emergence of cognitive linguistics was connected not only with the history of linguistics but also with the broad development of cognitive research [2].

The general approaches to studying terminology are divided into traditional and modern (cognitive) stages. Traditional terminology views terms as standardized, monosemous units within a scientific-technical system, focusing on their precise definition, normalization, and international standardization. This approach considers terms as static and context-independent. However, by the end of the 20th century, terminology transitioned to a cognitive stage, in which terms are studied as conceptual structures formed in the human mind and as the result of cognitive processes. The cognitive approach views terms as dynamic, prototypical, and frame-based: each term is located within a specific conceptual domain or frame and is connected with human experience, culture, and cognitive mechanisms. For instance, Charles Fillmore's frame semantics explains terms not only through lexical meaning but through the knowledge structures they activate. George Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory reveals how abstract concepts are expressed in terms based on concrete experience. In cognitive linguistics, the study of terms relies on prototype theory (Eleanor Rosch), processes of conceptualization, and categorization: terms are organized in the form of radial networks, approaching ideal prototypes. This approach enables the dynamic study of terms not only in scientific but also in everyday and cultural contexts. In Uzbek linguistics, the cognitive approach has also strengthened the analysis of terms through concepts, frames, and prototypes [3].

The main ideological sources for studying terminology in cognitive linguistics derive from a broad range of cognitive sciences. Firstly, cognitive psychology and philosophy: George Miller and Philip Johnson-Laird's *Language and Perception* (1976) viewed language as part of cognitive processes and laid the foundation for cognitive linguistics. Secondly, the research of Jerome Bruner and other psychologists on cognitive processes (categorization, prototypes) created the groundwork for explaining the formation of terms from the perspective of their shaping in the mind. Thirdly, philosophical sources — the idea of embodied cognition, according to which language and terms are connected with human physical experience (Mark Johnson's image schemas). Among the main ideological sources, Ronald Langacker's *Foundations of Cognitive Grammar* (1987), George Lakoff's *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things* (1987), and Gilles Fauconnier's theory of mental spaces occupy

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a special place. These sources form the basis for studying terms through conceptual integration and frames. In Uzbek and Russian linguistics, the works of Ye.S. Kubryakova, N.N. Boldyrev, and Sh. Safarov adapted cognitivism to the local context, linking terms with the national-cultural conceptosphere. In general, the main ideological sources are based on the principle of "cognitive commitment": linguistic analysis must correspond to the actual mechanisms of human cognition [4].

In conclusion, the theoretical foundations of studying terminology in cognitive linguistics, by closely linking language with cognition, make it possible to view terms as dynamic conceptual units. This approach enriches traditional terminology, integrates it with modern cognitive sciences, and makes a significant contribution to the future development of linguistics. These foundations can be applied not only in scientific research but also in practice — in the creation of terminological dictionaries, in education, and in translation processes.

The study of the emergence and formation processes of terms is one of the main directions of terminology science. This field constitutes the part of linguistics most closely connected with scientific-technical and social progress. Unlike ordinary words, terms are created or formed to express precise concepts in specialized fields of knowledge. Analyzing the reasons for their emergence, their linguistic nature, and the historical-methodological stages of their study makes it possible to view terminology not merely as a collection of lexical units but as a dynamic system reflecting the scientific, economic, and cultural needs of society. Research shows that terms do not appear spontaneously but as a result of purposeful and systematic processes; their linguistic characteristics derive from the general laws of language while being limited by special requirements [5].

The reasons for the emergence of terms are mainly divided into extralinguistic (extra-linguistic) and linguistic factors. Among extralinguistic reasons, scientific and technological progress occupies the first place: the development of new discoveries, technologies, and scientific directions (for example, in medicine, physics, and economics) creates the need to express concepts that did not previously exist. Socio-economic changes in society, industrial revolutions, international cooperation, and standardization requirements also stimulate the emergence of terms. For example, the emergence of cybernetics and computer technologies in the 20th century gave rise to terms such as "algorithm," "byte," and "interface." Linguistic reasons involve the use of the internal resources of the language: semantic expansion of existing words, creation of compound words, borrowing from other languages, or the formation of new morphological forms. The formation of terms is often based on the "concept – term" principle, that is, a concept is first formed and then given a name. This process is aimed at satisfying the requirements of the terminological system, such as precision, monosemy, and systematicity. As a result, terms are distinguished from the common language and form the basis of the special language of a field. In the Uzbek language, the emergence of terms is connected with the national revival during the Jadid period, the influence of the Russian language during the Soviet period, and the processes of national standardization in the years of independence [6].

The linguistic nature of terms manifests itself in a set of characteristics that distinguish them from ordinary lexical units. Terms are primarily distinguished by precision and monosemy: each term expresses only one specific concept in a given field, while polysemy is minimal or entirely absent. Their systemic nature indicates their position within the terminological system — terms form interconnected conceptual networks (for example, around the term "atom," a system including "proton," "neutron," "nucleus," etc.). From a linguistic perspective, terms may possess neutrality (lack of emotional coloring), nominative function, and an international character. Their formation occurs through morphological (compound words, affixes), syntactic (abbreviations), and semantic (metaphorical transfer) methods. For example, the use of Latin and Greek roots in medical terminology (doublet terms) or the creation of national equivalents in Uzbek illustrates the process of

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linguistic adaptation. The linguistic nature of terms is also defined by their context-independence and precise definability, which makes them the primary means of scientific discourse. However, modern research also emphasizes the dynamic nature of terms: over time, they may change, become obsolete, or acquire new meanings [7].

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