

The unity of the language and cognition

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Abstract. There is a wide process of considering the language in interconnection with other scientific spheres in linguistics. The language is not only the means of relation, it is not the unit of appearing the thought, it is the means of that give possibility to cognate the truth world through language by its cognitive quality. The human being cognates the nature of the truth world and different phenomenon by implementing the mechanisms of language cognition according to such activity of the language. According to this, the description of researching the cognitive mechanisms (cognitive mechanisms) of the nature of the truth world of human being is the main actuality of cognitive linguistic direction of present linguistics by using language. From this point, the human being takes possibility to cognate the simple, scientific, poetic, aesthetic shape of the world by language.

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Introduction

The cognition of the world, the outlook to the environment and the truth world are based on lively experiment of his daily life. The cognition of substance and phenomenon in environment, observation, comprehension of different quality would be realized as a result of using the language in daily experience. The shape of substances and phenomenon known by human being would have definite name in his memory. That is to say, that the substance and phenomenon in the truth world would be marked by the language. Each substance and phenomenon in mentioned process is marked by the language until having been named and known. This process would be evaluated as an initial process of cognitive quality of the language. After that the cognitive quality of the language would be shown from the evaluation (outlook) of phenomenon (concept) to the substance and phenomenon, the cognitive elements would fully participate in thought having speech oneself or together in this process. The cognitive elements of the language would be shown in linguistic units. For instance, the separate lexical units in language (synonym, homonym, antonym, synecdoche, epithet, metaphor, metonymy, etc.), phraseological units and paremeologisms, different texts would be concretely shown in texts that have different meaning. The cognitive element cannot be shown clearly in mentioned units. The cognitive elements would be observed from the internal lexical-semantic chasms. What about cognition, it is one of the complex categories in scientific world. Many

definitions and the collection of different opinions had been formed according to the cognitive activity. The cognitology sphere that have source from the gnosiology sphere specially considers the cognitive activity collecting conceptions and comprehension according to the cognitive category in different scientific literature. The equivalence of cognition in common scientific space is given with the term cognition. The terminological name of cognition is explained by cognition, cognitive terms. It is known that own opinions about directions such as materialism, gnosticism, idealism, agnosticism, skepticism had been formed in scientific world from some times. Also, types of cognition such as daily or individual cognition, scientific cognition, cognition by art and the problem of their mutual relation are given in philosophical, cognitological literature.

Materials and methods

The cognitive theory in scientific space relates to a number of complex categories. The conceptions of cognition such as «subject» and «object» in science consist of two large forms of cognition in collecting mutual knowledge and had been considered in different directions of the period in philosophy science. The complexity of activity of cognition can be shown in different types of levels and forms of cognition. The level of cognition has two types in gnosiology science such as, emotional (sensitive) and rational (logical). The content of new knowledge would be formed about the world from mutual relation of mentioned levels. The level of

cognition has two types in epistemological science such as empirical (experimental) and theoretical (on the basis of scientific theories). So, «the cognition in science is the notion and renovation in the thought of subject, as a result it is the new knowledge about the world» [1]. That is to say, that the cognition is the social-historical process of conscious activity of human. The significance of this process is shown from objective reality in conscience of human. The collection of conceptions and comprehension in the conscience of human form the content of knowledge as a result of an activity of cognition.

The activity of cognition is characteristic to human being. The humane nature of person is defined by an activity of cognition. The infinitude is characteristic to cognitive phenomenon. It is an impossible situation being at the top of absolute cognition of human being. At the day that human being is at the top of absolute cognition, the interest would stop to different phenomenon of the world and there is a possibility that chaos might be [2].

The idea of considering the language and cognition in mutual unity has a source from the works of scientists of XVIII-XIX century, at present it has been researching the language in the sphere of anthropological paradigm. The active development of anthropocentric conception in the history of linguistic science takes source from the second half of XX century. According to this Dj. Bruner considers the cognitive revolution of linguistic science in interconnection with taking place two times. The consideration of applied model of language in cognitive revolution that have taken place first and second times (trying to do automatic translation system), also, one of the way of humane science is based on making computer model, and one of the way is based on considering the linguistics in interconnection with psychology, cultural anthropology and the spheres of humanitarian science [3].

The language is not only the means of relation and cognition in linguistics of XXI century, it is the new direction considering as the main parameter of the nature of ethnoses.

The works of foreign scientists such as, V. Gumboldt, A. Potebniya, T.A. Van Deik, Dj. Lakoff, E.S. Kybrayakova, V.V. Vorobyev are based on the source of this direction. And these problems have been considering in different aspects of works of many researchers such as, A. Kaidar, R. Syzdyk, Zh. Mankeyeva, N. Uali, E. Suleimenova, G. Zhumagulova, A. Salkinbai, A. Islam, K. Zhamanbayeva in Kazakh linguistics.

The mutual unity of the language and cognition is not the problem of linguistics, also one of the complex problems of philosophy and logic,

cognitology and psychology. The significance of the problem (actuality) – is the coincidence of an activity of cognition and the nature of language to one point by complex regularity. The sound language and the abstract cognitive system characteristic to the person relate only to human being. Mentioned two phenomenon according to two sided nature of the person is connected with social and cognitological sides [4]. Also, it provides two mentioned factors. Firstly, the language and cognition is the neurocognitive product that arises from the mind of human and an activity of conscience – feeling, secondly, the language and cognition – social phenomenon, that is to say, that the person brings to the world is the main member of that society. The language and cognition would be in mutual harmonic unity coinciding in social and individual-cognitological point. The common unity of the language and cognition is shown in that unit.

The sphere that researches the unity of the language and cognition is called cognitive linguistics in linguistics. The main aim of cognitive linguistics is to investigate the cognitive nature and activity of the language in linguistic nature, the phenomenon of national or common national, even human world view in language, national cognitive nature that had been arisen from national experience in daily life, linguocognitive categories formed according to daily life.

The interconnection between the language and cognition is the interdisciplinary problem defined by uniting the scientific spheres, such as philosophy, psychology, sociology and linguocognitology. The discipline linguocognitology had come in the 50-years of XX century, that is to say, that in the first half of this century [5]. That is to say, that we cannot say the scientific investigations and researches according to linguocognitology had not been until mentioned period. The scientific sphere considers the cognitive elements in linguistic nature in XIX century in the work of «The Kavi language in the island Java» of famous linguophilosopher V. Fon Gumboldt have been arisen on the basis of anthropological paradigm that shows the mutual condition between the speech language and the nature of people.

Russian and native scientists, including European and American scientists have been conducting the researches according to the actual problems of methods of language cognition at present as it is called cognitive linguistics. At present, the researches conducted on cognitive linguistics of scientists such as N. Teliya, Y.S. Stepanov, A.D. Arutyinova, V.V. Vorobyev, V. Kolshanskiy and V.A. Maslova in Russian linguistics are widely known for the general scientific society.

According to the actual problems of the linguistic cognition method of present time called cognitive linguistics of Russian and native scientists including European and American scientists have been researching. The scientists, such as, N. Teliya, Y.S. Stepanov, A.D. Arytnova, N.V. Vorobyev, V. Kolshanskiy and V.A.Maslova in Russian linguistics.

In the textbook called «The cognitive linguistics» of V.A.Maslova information is widely given according to the methodological basis of mentioned united science sphere and the directions of linguocognitological research in Russia.

The problem of cognition of the world by language at present time had been discussed in ethnolinguistic science before linguocognitology discipline and has been continuing up to this day. However, the own peculiarities of this two scientific sphere have been defining of that they have not been fully differentiated and have common, similar sides in most times. It is observed from the opinions of the researchers, such as, V.Teliya, V.A.Maslova, N.Uali, Zh.Mankeyeva, E.Orazaliyeva, K.Zhamanbayeva, B.Kaliyev according to this problem.

The significance of based on researches of linguistic cognitive feature of linguistics can be evaluated as trying to comprehend the conception to cognate «the nature of the world by language». According to this problem there must be told realizing methods of an activity in the process of cognition of the world by language. That is to say, that cognitive linguistics pays attention to the semiotic nature of the language and cognition and associated with unique character, philosophical anthropology, the mentality of an ethnos, worldview peculiarity of human being, traditional religion and psychological peculiarities of nation [6].

Researches related to cognitive linguistics have coincidence and disparity points to common development tendencies of traditional linguistics at present time. Also, linguocognitological researches harmonize transferring direction from «internal», «immanent», «structural» linguistic cognition to the anthropological linguistics that considers in close unity of its spiritual-experimental activity, human mind with external, linguistic phenomenon in its development process. In general, the objective of this scientific discipline has objective of describing the connections between language and thought, language and mind, language and nation, language and mentality of the nation including the unity of language and cognition [7].

The unity of the world of the environment of human shows that its many spheres and units are in close relation with its different sides, influence to each other. The harmony of many ideas of scientists to cognate the different sides of eight thousand world

is known here. According to the idea «large time circle» that entered M.Bakhtin spread in scientific space, all science in society lives defining and completing each other in mutual close relation. That is to say, that the reality of any science does not depend on it, also it depends on the possibility to establish the connection with other scientific spheres in mutual relation.

If we evaluate the language as the main cognitive means that had been found in different period of human society, the main support of his spiritual life and all world view potency, it is not the superfluous evaluation of language strength, vice versa, it can be considered as the reality of an activity of language in human's life. That is to say, that the language is the main rate of taking important role in cognition of different sides of eight thousand world and the support of cognitive nature of the human [8].

While paying attention to the cognitive phenomenon characteristic to the nature of the language, we should also pay attention to the types such as, individual cognition, national cognition, common human cognition, theological cognition, cultural-social cognition, scientific cognition. The nature of the types of mentioned cognitive activity is in straight relation with language. For example, the connection of mentioned units with language can be shown here. That is to say, that the lively position and the world cognitive outlook of an individual are shown by the language. The ethnonature of separate nation is described in language, the world cognition of common human is given by the language of human being. Also, theological, cultural-social, scientific cognitive phenomenon can be known fully by the strength of the language [9].

Human being knows an environment by qualities, such as, cleverness, conscience-feeling characteristic to his nature while in cognition of the world. Human being defines their internal secret and development regularity by cognitive elements while knowing the world and natural world. In common, there is told that human being can know and cognate in some way even he had not been mastered the nature of the world fully in idealistic tendency of philosophy. There is told that there are two main features characteristic to metaphysical materialism of cognitive theory in dialectic materialism of science. There, firstly, the introduction of knowledge about the practice to the cognitive theory, secondly, the usage of dialectics in the cognitive theory.

From the 50-years of XX century among the western philosophers the process of considering in mutual connection of the language and cognition had been developed, and from the opinion of many scientists, it is known that the language-is the main core of human's life, the main attribute [10].

Nowadays, the language has been considering as the main rate that shows the common nature and the world cognitive potency of human including relative activity. The fraidism, phenomenology, existentialism, analytical philosophy, linguophilosophy, hermeneutic, structuralism, semiology, cognitology and other directions and most schools consider the cognition as the source of linguistic rate. From the discussion of new directions that considers the activity of cognition as metal in scientific space, they consider paying attention to linguistics as the legal phenomenon while defining the potency of linguistic cognitive activities. From past centuries, until the beginning of XXI century the attention is not paid that the cognitive elements are characteristic to the linguistic nature in Kazakh linguistics. There mainly, the language had been considered as the means of conscience and thought, also, spirit, indirect element. This problem from the beginning of XIX century, the new formation of outlook to the language is observed in scientific spheres such as, philosophy, gnosiology, cognitology, culturology, sociology. From that time, the language is specially considered as the main condition of the nature of human, his living possibility in the truth world. The human conscience lives on the basis of one concrete language and has the development stage with the language.

Results

So, the world cognitive nature of human being, the possibility of his cognition of the truth world, mutual relation with environment relate to the nature of the language. The language is closely connected with cognitive activity, however, it cannot be levelled that the language and cognition are the same. The language has an important feature that have the connection of the truth world with the person by its own usage and activity. Human being accepts, corrects and masters by considering the truth world to cognitive discussion on the basis of linguistic cognition. While accepting the daily world nature human's conscience accepts collection of linguistic and non-linguistic factors characteristic to the world nature including, by realizing cognitive activities characteristic to the human nature. The increasing interest of scientific public and common public according to the problem «The language and cognition» influences on giving possibilities for the most parts of scientific researches related to this sphere. All scientific spheres that consider the unity called «The language and cognition» coincide to mutual point. That is to say, that it is seen from the concept results and linguocognitological researches is not possible to research dividing the human's language, cognitive activity, cultural peculiarities,

social life, spiritual nature characteristic to human being individually. The language is the main form of the worldview nature of human and the rate.

Discussion

Researching and describing the unity of the language and cognition at present – is the main point of objects of linguocognitology. The ethnolinguistic science reforms the linguistic phenomenon of signs of scientific spheres such as, culturology, ethnopsychology on diachronic aspect by linguistic information. The contrastive search is considered by ethical logical ratiocination (the picture of the world) in simple shape of the world. The ethnolinguistic and contrastive researches in linguistics considered as one of the factors that had found the linguocognitology. The own place and status as the discipline of the science of cognitive linguistics have not been solved up to this day. The cognitive linguistics is the crossing or interdisciplinary linguistic sphere that had come as a result of mutual crossing of the language and cognition.

The language as a parameter of world view of the person would have a relation with the external and internal truth world, and does an activity of collecting, transferring, keeping cognitive-traditional information for the honour of future generation. The cognitive world of the person by the language is known from the unity of language and cognition keeping as the cognitive – traditional heritage for the future generation. The linguistic cognitive activities on the basis of mark conception, also, from the interconnection of linguistics and cognitology showing the cognitive possibilities of language, giving description to the cognitive activity of the language, deep comprehension of cognitive notion of linguistic cognitive spiritual values are important significance. The linguistic cognitive processes are the main basis connecting the person and world in linguocognitology.

So, the aim of comprehension of cognitive quality of language is to show the possibility of language cognition by explaining the peculiarities of cognitive potency of past and present cognitive world of people. The unity of language and cognition appear in all types of relation of people and world in historical-social, cognitological, psychological, philosophical, climate environment. All possibilities of people's world cognition would be shown by considering the interconnection of language and cognition in mutual unity, not individually.

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