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Philosophy of linguistic culture and new perspectives in modern azerbaijani linguistics

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Abstract: The field of philosophy of language is full of controversy. It is worth noting that the philosophy of language should not be confused with the philosophy of linguistics, as it is nothing more than its epistemology. The purpose of this paper is to provide a more general view of the language and culture of Azerbaijan with the use of the epistemological approach. As a tool for philosophical reflection methods including critical analysis of language and new trends in linguistics were used. In addition, such scientific methods as: deductive method, analysis, synthesis, modelling were involved. The literature search was conducted in several databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus search, and Web of Science. The specific used keywords were philosophy of language, linguistic culture, concept, cognitive linguistics, vocabulary, and definitions. The timeframe of the articles went beyond 2018-2021 and include only the latest data. The results of the work showed that the structure of the Azerbaijani language, the worldview imposed by the culture, the properties of the language, especially its extraordinary flexibility, cannot remain outside of philosophical argumentation. The vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language is traditionally studied within the framework of a text, as well as in the process of learning language and speech rules. At the stage of higher education, students are provided with detailed information about lexical-grammatical, structural-semantic, and, less often, etymological features of the vocabulary. At the same time, students of higher education cover this process in a somewhat broader direction. A new powerful branch of lexicology that has entered the scientific world of Azerbaijani linguistics is cognitive lexicology. The article describes new linguistic possibilities of studying the vocabulary of the modern Azerbaijani language in the semantic-cognitive and linguistic-cultural aspects, a number of unique national and cultural features characteristic of words and phrases of the conceptual space, describes the philosophical regularities of verbalisation, how many associative images are

modelled in Azerbaijanis worldview. The conclusions determine that the concept of culture is expressed in words, fragments that reflect the linguistic landscape of the world. In research, the words and phrases are studied as a cognitive procedure.

Keywords: linguistic culture, cognitive linguistics, perception, designation, symbol, philosophy of language.

Introduction

Human beings are permanently immersed in language: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. From Plato to Rousseau, through Leibniz, who first set out the project of a universal language, philosophy has regularly sought to define the language as well as to understand its various functions. Scientists, having defined language as living and capable of genesis, thus founded a new discipline – linguistics with its branches. For example, lexicology is one of the fastest-growing branches of linguistics. It is the language of science and a broad theoretical system of knowledge about vocabulary. The vocabulary should be realised as the totality and system of all words and phraseological combinations. It is the essential building block for a language. Compared to other language systems, it undergoes more changes (Baggini & Fosl, 2020). The building block is the word as the main, independent, and separate sign unit that carries meaning as it has three aspects - sound, meaning, and material (Caton, 2020).

Research Problem

At the crossroads of the philosophy of language, linguistics, and cognitive science, philosophers continue to be interested in the connections between language, thought, and communication, as well as what distinguishes human and animal thought. The language is a system of signs awarded with meaning; if they did not have meaning, they would not be signs (Karimzad, 2021). The question of the meaning of a word is still an unlimited field of thought for philosophers and linguists. In lexicology, different aspects of a word are studied. Since the lexicon is not just a collection of words in a language, but a certain system of relationships and related facts, lexicology appears to us as a science, not of individual words, but of the lexical system of a language as a whole (Masolo, 2019).

The issue of balance in language is first observed in the lexicon. The changes and innovations that occur in the field of the lexicon are not just quantitative but are also characterised by gradual qualitative changes at the micro- and macrosystemic level (Morley, Floridi, Kinsey & Elhalal, 2020). In the lexicon, this act of process stems from the need to adapt to the linguistic mechanism, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the influence of certain trends that characterise its development (Nicolai & Rossi, 2018). The general law of development is determined by the relationship between linguistic units and extra-linguistic patterns. The lexicon of a language is directly related to the socio-political and cultural changes taking place in society, the environment of social classes, the activity of world understanding, national consciousness.

Research Focus

In terms of new lexicology, lexical items in the cognitive stage are linguistic and cultural signs. In this context, Amirshakhova (2020) considers that the vocabulary of the modern Azerbaijani language has cognitive and linguistic, as well as cultural foundations. Today, pupils and students are required to learn the cognitive foundations of words and linguistic units, their national and cultural qualities. Unlike the previous lexicology, the new lexicology of modern Azerbaijani language consists of lexical system cognitive studies. In this work, one focuses on the familiarising with the new possibilities of linguistic science in terms of studying the lexical system of the modern Azerbaijani language, which covers a

variety of life depth, lexical meaning, and their types, structural and semantic levels, different types of word differentiation, and the question of their origin. The other main goal of the work is to determine the content and essence, composition, semantic parameters and groups of lexical and terminological units, and the regularities of their development.

Research Aim and Research Questions

The word has the ability to serve at all levels of thinking. Where there is a person, there is a word (Dessiatnitchenko, 2022). The word articulates thoughts expressed in the process of speech. A word is a linguistic fragment with lexical and grammatical meaning that is the most important means of communication between people. It is prepared in advance and can be fully and independently repeated in the conditions of speech. The lexicon is the most valuable source of the modern Azerbaijani language. This precious treasure trove preserves the historical, ethnic, and cultural values of the people. The origin, formation, development of the people, their role in society, their character and worldview, ways of mastering it, the reasons that give rise to various linguistic processes are reflected in the lexicon in one form or another in a wide range (Divjak, Milin & Medimorec, 2020). This valuable resource, the word, is the main source of understanding. Any word is directly related to the existence, the world view, to an object, an event, a feature and process, a movement. The building blocks for language are the changes that have occurred and will occur in social, political, and cultural life - all kinds of achievements throughout history, fundamental changes, and a unique development of various spheres, the emergence of new economic and cultural sectors, and the emergence of scientific outlook add a new colour to the vocabulary.

In recent years, a new field of linguistics, the cognitive linguistics, has become increasingly popular in Azerbaijan. The main areas of cognitive linguistics are cultural studies, linguistic and cultural, logic, semantic and cognitive approaches, as well as philosophical and semiotic branches. One of these elements is cognitive lexicology and semantics. The cognitive lexicology and semantics determine the “deep” meanings of linguistic units (words, phrases, etc.) that are most suitable for communication. Of course, a person can communicate with the surrounding world with the help of language units whose meanings are defined. This refers to the manifestation of a connection with the world picture, as well as its retention in memory and its understanding. In this type of lexicology and semantics, language forms are taken as units of mental representation, and not only words but also other linguistic units are involved in the study. These units carry information, which is considered the basis of communication, and through them, it is possible to create a connection between a person and the surrounding world. The cognitive lexicology and semantics shed light on a number of important issues: the meaning in the lexicon's mentality. How to retrieve vocabulary from cultural memory and activate it? How do people connect with the surrounding world? How do context, situation, and knowledge of the world affect the realisation of the meaning? [4, p. 44]

Literature Review/Theoretical Overview

The realisation of the meaning occurs through powerful cognitive processes. In this aspect, the cognitive grammar aims to study these processes. The term cognitive grammar is used in both a narrow and a broad sense. In the first sense, the term “cognitive” is used in order to describe grammatical concepts and grammatical models of language and refers to all of cognitive linguistics (Beaver & Stanley, 2019). Various linguistic phenomena are also studied from a cognitive perspective. These phenomena are studied in relation to the process of world understanding, such cognitive phenomenon as human knowledge, perception, attention, memory, thinking, etc. The objects of study are such philosophical phenomena as the birth of information in language, understanding, the process of the world

categorisation, conceptualisation, its reflection in language, and most importantly, the basis of knowledge and understanding (Dingemanse, Perlman & Perniss, 2020).

The cognitive linguistics is one of the main interdisciplinary areas of modern linguistics. This linguistics mainly studies the mental processes associated with language acquisition and use. These processes are based on cognitive strategies, because, according to Bourget & Chalmers (2021), the language is the main manifestation of the cognitive, mental, neurological activity of a person and is based on the principle of complex connections and processes (Bietti, 2020).

As part of this study in the perspective of cognitive and linguistic and cultural foundations of the lexicon of the modern Azerbaijani language, it should be noted that cognitive linguistics introduces the question of the relationship between language and thinking. Thus, thought has a non-verbal character, while the language is not a form of thought existence, but a manifestation of the human thinking process, which is an operational process through concepts (Politi, 2020). This problematic issue was first addressed by neurophysiologists, doctors, psychologists, and later by psycholinguists and others. Thus, the cognitive linguistics is formed and functions as an independent field of modern linguistic science (Nerubasska, Palshkov & Maksymchuk, 2020). The features of modern cognitive linguistics include Sources of cognitive linguistics; basic concepts (conceptualization, categorization, concept, cognition, etc.); definition of the concept, its structure, types; subject, goals and objectives, main directions of functional lexicology; anthropocentric direction and functional lexicology, text-centred directions of functional lexicology, a new approach to functional lexicology, lexicon of identity in language presentation and textual activity, cognitive and pragmatic aspect, the problem of analysing words and concepts in the text, communicative potential of the word and its reflection in the text, linguistic structure of the text and its types, representation of lexical means of artistic concepts, textual associative field of the artistic concept, study of communicative and cognitive capabilities of the word in the methodological aspect, analysis of the conceptual structure of the artistic text, poetic vision of the world and understanding of the artistic idea, artistic type of the concept; conceptual structure of the text and its relationship with the lexical structure and the structure of understanding (Emmott, 2020).

The philosophy of language is constantly looking for the answer how the human knowledge and the level of knowledge system are built; what are the forms and mechanisms that it operates (Feith, 2019). Today, cognitive linguistics studies all of this and the reflection of the processes of understanding the knowledge of changes in the symbols of existence created by facts, events, and emotions (Shytyk & Akimova, 2020).

The smallest unit of cognitive linguistics is a concept. The most important issue of interest in cognitive linguistics is the ability of a person to express their world in language (Suleiman, 2019).

A person activates the cognitive meanings of a lexical unit in the process of communication. In other words, people directly connect with the world around them by understanding the meaning. The awareness of meaning is influenced by the context (the meaning is clarified depending on the context), the situation (the context where a particular statement is used, the conditions of speech, etc.), and the world science (Tesar, 2021).

In this paper, it is noted that in cognitive lexicology, the national and cultural specificity of the Azerbaijani language vocabulary are primarily analysed.

That is, one of the main characteristics of modern Azerbaijani language vocabulary is its national and cultural qualities (Orujov, 2021). Vocabulary with these qualities determines the existence of a nation. The basis for this determination is the science of language culture. The approach to the word from the linguistic and cultural aspect, from the point of view of the linguistic picture of the world

(linguistic landscape), the study of lexical units is one of the most important tasks facing the science of language culture (Mammedzadeh, 2019).

It should be noted that the rich lexical composition of the Azerbaijani language has not been studied in a comprehensive linguistic and cultural direction. The lexicon of the modern Azerbaijani language has its own linguistic and cultural aspects. These aspects include: language and culture, the concept of the linguistic world picture, the reflection of this picture in the lexicon and rheology of the language, national cultural consciousness, national cultural specificity, linguistic and cultural concepts, description of national cultural specificity in lexicographic works related to the lexicon and phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, etc. (Guliyeva). Linguocultural studies are a kind of alternation from language to culture, from culture to language. It is an independent science. This science has three pillars: language-culture-person or language-perception-culture (Gulshan, 2019).

The main term in linguocultural studies is the concept of “understanding”. A concept is an imagination. One of its types is the linguocultural concept. The linguocultural concept includes the concepts of “culture”, “ethnicity”, and “language”. Thus, the main idea of “linguocultural studies” is to study culture through language.

Research Methodology

The theoretical and methodological basis of the work is based on the achievements of philosophy, linguistics, linguoculturology, which led to the use of the following scientific methods: deductive method, analysis, synthesis, modelling. The paper searched for literature in several databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus search, and Web of Science. The specific keywords used were philosophy of language, linguistic culture, concept, cognitive linguistics, vocabulary, and definitions. The timeframe of the articles went beyond 2018-2021 and includes only the most recent data. The inclusion criteria involved papers concerned with any form of innovation in Azerbaijani philosophy of language, linguistics, and linguocultural studies. The exclusion criteria were scholarly works that did not coincide with the subject matter of the paper. In addition, articles published in languages other than English were excluded, but those published in Azerbaijan and having a translated part were included. Although this was not a systematic review, one believes that an orderly approach to the search strategy is warranted to ensure that the maximum number of relevant articles found was included.

General Background

In view of this, the main purpose of this article is to provide a narrative overview of the relevant literature, a comprehensive overview of the topic in order to identify the research questions and help expanding and identifying new directions for research on the philosophy of language, new trends in linguistics and linguistic culture in Azerbaijan. The narrative synthesis was the first step in conducting an in-depth, methodical analysis of the data analysis and organisation. Relevant information was verified, organised, and collected. This allowed summarising the results of the study. The articles selected for further consideration were analysed one by one to determine the general concept that best reflects the relevance of the research topic.

Research Results

The linguistic and cultural approach to words is anthropocentric. Through words, a person understands the surrounding world. Fragments of the word (the main parts) are studied in a special linguistic and cultural direction, which is actively used in Azerbaijani linguistics. The concept of culture is expressed in the word.

The paper considers new dimensions and possibilities of studying the vocabulary of the modern Azerbaijani language in the light of cognitive science and linguistic as well as cultural foundations. These concepts create national connotations. For example: in Azerbaijani culture, the concept of "home" is closely related to the concepts of "nest" and "hearth". Within the national diversity of the concepts of one lexeme, it is necessary to clarify the linguistic specificity of a word (Gizi, 2019).

The linguistic features of the Azerbaijani language lexicon define the boundaries between the word and the context. The context is the environment where a word falls, giving it its true meaning. The more polysemantic a word is, the more it has a certain meaning in the context, in the process of speech, in a dialog. In some cases, the semantics of a linguistic unit is determined not by the verbal context, but by the real context.

When the real context describes a one-time situation, it is necessary to talk about the functionality and functional capabilities of the word. A linguistic and cultural sign is most often manifested in metaphorical contexts.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, lexical concepts (word-concepts) are basic concepts, and by their meaning, they can create a national and cultural phenomenon. These concepts, on the one hand, show the universal features of the world's linguistic landscape, and on the other hand, reflect the national specificity of each nation and language. Lexical concepts (word-concepts) are multidimensional, complex concepts divided into core and periphery, form a closed system, old features belonging to the concept.

Table 1

Philosophical and cognitive systematisation of vocabulary in the Azerbaijani language

Functional and communicative organisation	A systemic image of the lexicon as a product of the interconnection of objects and events of the objective world, as well as the systematization of human thought; the vocabulary of the language creates a sufficiently functional system in the lexical and semantic space.
Discursive and cognitive classification	Discursive-cognitive systematisation describes lexical and semantic phenomena, interprets lexical units of language in an adequate communicative and pragmatic way, according to the principle of anthropocentrism; lexical and semantic representation of understanding; evaluation of opinion; discursive-communicative principle.

Source: author's own development

The main issue in the context of philosophical and cognitive systematisation of the vocabulary in the Azerbaijani language is the introduction of the theory of cognitive semantics of the word into the structure of the traditional understanding of lexicology (Glazebrook, 2020).

That is, in the vocabulary of the language, the cognitive linguistic and cultural foundations of modern Azerbaijani language lexicon are protected by the environment of physical reality. The conceptualisation takes place between the language lexicon and physical reality. Lexical categories reflect the ontology of the world and the human understanding that results from it: specific objects, events, their characteristics, and categories are categorised in natural objects (Odacioğlu, 2019).

The word is singled out at the moment of conceptualisation, while the meaning of the conceptual core is preserved. In the Azerbaijani language, the noun as a part of speech occupies a special place in the order of verbal conceptualisation and has a special conceptualisation status. It is a part of speech with a multifunctional semantic potential; it is expressed in specific situations. It determines the title of a text by a noun, forms keywords in texts, and predicts the main content and essence of the text (Gobbo & Russo, 2020). This cardinality also applies to verbs. The lexical systems of a language, the means that form the lexicon, reflect the worldview of a society. All linguistic units at the lexical level reflect the world as a whole; through words, a person is born into the world, decorates the world, and emerges. The connection of human objects with lexical units, their cultural and historical experience is objectified as the main form in the lexicon, i.e. in its embodiment, expression, and understanding.

If the lexicon conceptualises the reality, the connections and relations between these objects are restored in the prerogative grammar. If the lexicon reflects the cognitive-nominative function of linguistic units, then the grammar develops in the cognitive-discursive plan. Both lexical and grammatical concepts have the power to interpret the environment, circumstances, human perception, and demonstrate their ability through their form and content.

Thus, another aspect for cognitive lexicology postulates the word as a new subject within cognitive science and legitimises, corrects changes, and heuristics of a new procedural or instrumental, methodological, conscious, and understanding method.

The cognitive lexicology reveals a “new reality”, new lexical and semantic features of a word, and interprets those using new methods different from traditional lexicology.

The word opens up linguodidactic perspectives. Linguodidactic perspectives examine the cognitive features of vocabulary and the complex and multidimensional aspects in this area. New ideas of lexicology are born in the cognitive science (Godart-Wendling, 2020). With a new approach to the word, innovations are identified, and the nature and functions of language as an object are explored. First of all, the cognitive function of language in relation to the lexicon is discussed. On the one hand, the means of reality are reflected in lexical units, and on the other hand, the semantic means of language are activated, interpreted, and support the existing perception (Orujov, 2021). Hence, cognitivism and lexicology are seen as a research strategy where the lexical tools and products used and studied systematically process information. The stored information is mobilised.

Classical Azerbaijani lexicology mainly deals with the formation of the language's vocabulary, historical change of words, systematisation of lexical origin, areas of use of layers, degrees of activation, syntagmatic and paradigmatic organisation (Azeri, 2019). At the same time, cognitive lexicology as a science, as a new type of lexicology, is understood as a process of interaction between the vocabulary of a language and the mental lexicon of a person, as a cognitive structural system (Winters & Nathan, 2020).

It is in this vein that the concept of mental vocabulary in the dictionary of a language is encountered. It forms a zone of linguistic cognition, the word here functions as a cognitive unit. The mental elements of a word consist of different units: concept, frame, gestalt, scenario, idea map, schema, etc. The concept is considered the dominant unit. The gestalt is both a psychological and a philosophical term (Vendler, 2019).

Cognitive lexicology, as a branch of general lexicology, focuses on the vocabulary of the language, with universal cognitive means of language, cognitive tools (instruments) - the winged sign system, plays an important role in encoding (representation) and interpretation of understanding. This system differs from other semiotic means. Therefore, at the level of language structure, lexical units, words, play

the role of a key, opening the picture of the world in the human psyche, creating a linguistic picture of the world as a whole (Gordon, 2020).

The linguistic analysis of the language vocabulary, the vocabulary of human speech makes it possible understanding its components, mental vocabulary, speech experience, convenient use of lexical items, speech, and creative activity.

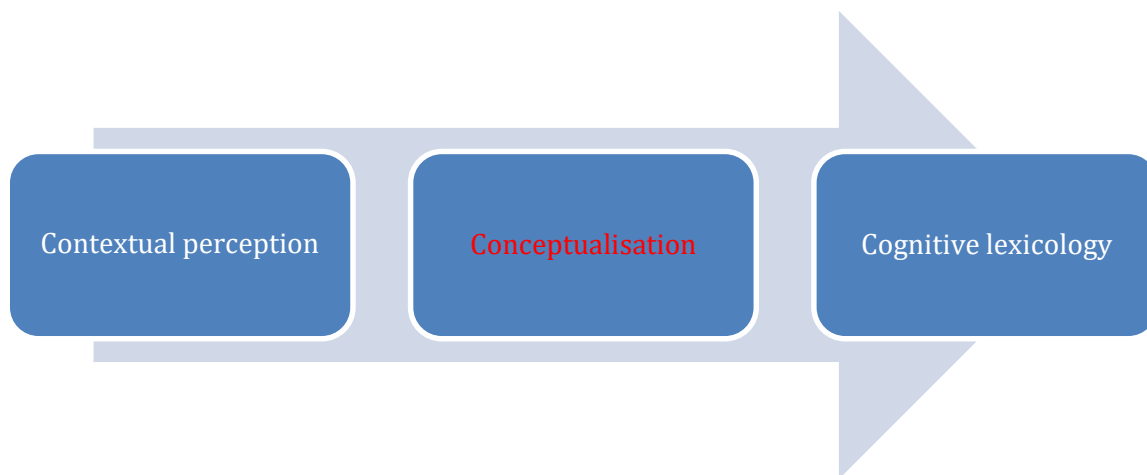
The main characteristic features of cognitive lexicology are the regulation of the basic rules and principles of the mental lexicon as a specific unit.

Thus, cognitive lexicology models the linguistic map of the world, focusing on the lexical and semantic mechanism of categorisation and conceptualisation of reality. Another issue of cognitive lexicology is the representation of the lexical-semantic principle of cognition. If cognitive lexicology covers the problem of interaction between language and understanding in general, then semantics and psycholinguistics are understood as the main part. In cognitive lexicology, semantics, and psycholinguistics are studied not only as a phenomenon but also as a field of understanding.

The cognitive lexicology reveals the lexical potential of the language, the lexical richness, demonstrates different perceptual or conceptual understanding of categorisation, which is a global process. A special psycholinguistic feature of cognitive lexicology, the dynamic regularity of the vocabulary composition with the help of special lexical and semantic methods, is to reflect the synchronous development and diachronic evolution in the semantic space of the language (Romele, 2019).

Figure 1

Diachronic evolution in the semantic space of language



Source: author (s) own development

The cognitive lexicology uses the help of psycholinguistic methods, creates an interdisciplinary and special semasiological connection. The word paradigms are also reflected in cognitive lexicology. Another issue of cognitive lexicology is the principle of “thought evaluation”. From this point of view, the nature of the tropocentric relation in cognitive lexicology is such that linguoculturalism accurately orients a person, the cultural factor is formed in the language, and the linguistic factor is formed in the person (Romele, 2019).

The lexical subsystem of a language is a mirror of culture, which not only reflects the real world but also embraces a person, is not only related to the real conditions of human life but also to the general

understanding of the people, their mentality, national and spiritual character, way of life, traditions, value system, and worldview (Grimaldi, 2020). Therefore, the culture of thinking is revealed only when studying the vocabulary of the language as a means. From this point of view, the lexicon is an integral part of the culture, its tool, and the spiritual reality. This reality contains unique aspects of the national mentality. In this regard, the language has a cultural code, a specific linguistic culture, and various forms of intercultural communication.

Intercultural communication, in turn, depends on universality, based on a set of semantic primitives.

Within the framework of cognitive lexicology, it can be mentioned that a unique and reciprocal relationship between the word and culture is revealed: word-body, object. The word is a Hellenistic concept, and the soul is an action that finds its historical reflection in the Hellenistic activity of the word. The culture is religion, the essence of every nation, the essence of understanding. Thus, the language nourishes the culture.

Discussion

The basic unit of the global linguistic landscape is the word-concept. In modern linguistics, the language and the word of a nation's cultural code, communication, and understanding are weapons. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, linguistic paradigms were formed. The object of this study was the subject of cognition and understanding. Thus, in the field of human language, they began to analyse the problems of language and human beings (O'Halloran, 2019). Anthropocentric ideas in language were manifested in modern linguistics mainly in the semantic system of language. As these ideas spread, spiritual and practical activities are said to develop in close connection with people and language. Lexicology also developed in a cognitive direction, a new face appeared, and the cognitive lexicology took a new direction in linguistics. Its goals and objectives are reflected in all areas of the lexical and semantic system of the language (Leigh, 2020). In cognitive lexicology, a word is differently re-examined, rearranged, given meaning, and perceived by people.

The cognitive science studies the relationship of language, consciousness, cognition, and understanding as a problem, focuses on the role of language in conceptualising and categorising the world, the world around us, the experience of human society in the process of understanding, forms of imagery and their interaction with each other.

The categorisation refers to the process of organising and disseminating new knowledge. The conceptualisation, in turn, is a process in which a set of cognitive features of a word (including categorical features) is determined (Innis, 2020). Thus, language is presented as a means of thinking. In this process, a person's experience and thinking are fixed; language becomes a mechanism of consciousness, a system of signs, a means of specific codification and transformation of information.

The cognitive and linguistic-cultural foundations of the lexicon of the modern Azerbaijani language imply that the content and meaning of any type of concept is the information that a person knows, assumes, thinks, and imagines about a particular fragment of the world.

The vocabulary of a language reflects the linguistic landscape of the world. In this regard, the vocabulary of a language has a strong connection with the conceptual sphere. That is, the structure of the language's vocabulary reflects the ethnolinguistic landscape of the world, encodes information in the conceptual sphere in various fields. Cognitive lexicology qualifies the mental substrates of lexical meaning, forms the informational essence of a linguistic sign (Lakoff, 2019).

Another function is actively performed by the concept of time. The conceptualisation of time is related to human consciousness, understanding of life, history, and cultural events. In every society, the perception of time takes on certain cultural shades. Time is one of the universal concepts. The verbalisation of this concept is often found in artistic discourses (Odacıoğlu, 2019).

Linguistics studies language as a cultural factor. This factor includes the national prism of language, special means of expressing national mentality.

Conclusions and Implications

Thus, the branch of linguistics that studies the lexicon, lexicology, is a word that reflects the language existence. A new powerful branch of lexicology that has entered the scientific world of Azerbaijani linguistics is called cognitive lexicology. This lexicology has not been studied on the lexical units of the Azerbaijani language at the academic level. Nevertheless, the emergence of cognitive lexicology has formed two new views on the word:

- 1) Functional and communicative;
- 2) Discursive-cognitive.

The systemic image of vocabulary is a product of the interconnection of objects and events of the objective world surrounding a person, as well as the systematisation of the human thought. The vocabulary of a language creates a fairly functional system in the lexical and semantic space. The discursive-cognitive tradition describes lexical and semantic phenomena as well as interprets lexical units of the language in an adequate communicative and pragmatic way. The scientific studies show that the emergence of this new trend in lexicology was caused by a number of principles: 1) the principle of anthropocentrism; 2) the principle of lexical and semantic representation of understanding; 3) the principle of opinion evaluation; 4) the discursive and communicative principle.

The main breakthrough in the philosophy of language in Azerbaijani scientific thought is the emergence of the theory of cognitive semantics of the word. It includes: the definition of multidirectional cognitive onomasiology; the main categories of cognitive lexicology (meaning and understanding of a word); the achievement of cognitive-discursive correlation (reciprocity); the structural isomorphism of the lexicon and conceptual sphere of language. The semantic ideas that are important linguodidactic ideas in such approaches can realise the interrelationships and content of the Azerbaijani language vocabulary in the conceptual sphere, in other words, cognitive lexicological problems.

If traditional lexicology deals with the word and its meaning, the system of interaction of words, then syntax deals with the relationship between the word and the sentence and the text, and cognitive lexicology and cognitive syntax deals with the concept and its description, the reflection in the language of understanding the language as a sign, a perception. The characterisation of language is related to the fact that language categories act as a format (measure) of understanding.

Thus, the subject of “cognitive lexicology” opens up new perspectives in modern Azerbaijani linguistics.

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