



## The Essence and Evolution of Cognitivism

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**Abstract:** *In this article comparative analysis of the problem of cognitive pervasive in philosophy and psychology, origin, genesis and scientific, social significance. Cognitiveness is the ability of a person to know, manifested in thinking in a broad sense, is the sum of intellectual (mental) activity.*

**Key words:** *cognitive, cognition, ability, evolution, cognitivism.*

The history of cognitivism has a long past as an approach adopted by most philosophers in its own right, but it exists only as a methodological positivity that has been reflected for several decades. The question of the cognitive or non-cognitive nature of values was first studied by analytic philosophers and then almost monopolized by them; the debate between cognitive scientists and non-cognitive scientists has been among the logical-linguistic studies of humanitarian texts that primarily include value conditions and statements. Cognitivism for the humanities is a term that has been used in scientific research over the past decades in the sense of this paradigm.<sup>1</sup>

The term "cognitivism" has been in stable scientific circulation since the middle of the 20th century, simultaneously in several fields of knowledge – psychology, neurophysiology, information theory, philosophy of science, philosophy of mind, ethics, axiology, etc. However, this generic word – "cognitivism" - conceals significantly different concepts, implying a number of heterogeneous approaches and concepts developed in different research contexts.

According to Canadian psychologist Christopher Green, the term "cognitivism" first appeared in theories related to logical positivism, ethics(or metaethics), then logical positivism focused on science through philosophy, which moved on to psychology and other disciplines. Green explains the involuntary appeal of psychologists in the mid-20th century. With the word "cognitive", its original" strict " meaning is the same Departure, Revealed by positivism-metaesthetics. In the "strict"sense, cognition serves primarily as a characteristic of "mental" phenomena (usually expressions of meaning) that can be verified for Truth or falsehood<sup>2</sup>.

Another foreign study likens cognitivism to behaviorism. Cognitivism is the doctrine that is explained through the cognitive and mental states of the Hulk-avtor. But cognitivism is not just a behavior, but a very complex and holistic intellectual constructive system.

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1 Максимов Л.В. Когнитивизм как парадигма гуманитарно-философской мысли. – М.: Российская политическая энциклопедия (РОССПЭН), 2003. - 10 с.

2 Green Ch.D. Where Did the Word «Cognitive» Come From Anyway? // Canadian Psychology, 1996, 37. -P.33.



Of western scholars, U. Mac Calloch and W. Pitts conducted scientific research on thinking as early as 1948, arguing that thinking is a process that processes cognitive information<sup>3</sup>.

*Cognitivism* is the process of receiving and processing, perception of information and information that comes in different ways in humans, including in some highly developed primates. Also cognitivism it is a process of cognition. Cognition includes mental processes such as imagination, experience, perception of trust.

The most common definition of cognition is the ability of all living beings to process information using perception (stimuli received from the outside using sensations), acquired experience and subjective characteristics, which makes it possible to generalize all information to assess and interpret the environment. The word "cognitivism" is derived from the Latin "cognitio", meaning "knowledge", "learning". Therefore, through knowledge, we mean everything related to knowledge, in other words, the entire amount of information that we receive through education or experience.

*Cognitivism (cognition)* is the ability to perceive and process information that comes to us through different paths (perception, experience, belief), that is, to transform them into knowledge. This ability covers various cognitive processes such as learning, attention, memory, speech, reasoning, decision making, becoming part of intellectual development and experience.

Knowledge is studied by disciplines such as neuroscience, psychology, anthropology, philosophy and even Information Science. But the science that began to investigate how the process of information processing affects behavior and how different mental processes relate to knowledge acquisition was Cognitive Psychology. Cognitive psychology as a science emerged in contrast to the widespread behaviorism (behavior) of the 1950s. Scientists such as Piaget and Vigotsky revolutionized the scientific world with their theories about the development and study of knowledge, which are still relevant today. Since the 1960s, interest in cognition and cognition has increased significantly, and thanks to the many studies in this area, it has been possible to greatly expand knowledge about these processes.

Today, discoveries made in the field of neuroimaging have made it possible to find out the most important physiological and neuroanatomic knowledge necessary to understand mental processes and the degree of their influence on our behavior and emotions.

The essence of cognitive processes is associated with innovation. Innovation is becoming the main type of activity in the systems of production and social activity of the present time, expressing the discovery, development and introduction of new ideas, technologies, Information projects and products into society<sup>4</sup>.

Cognitive processes are processes in which we acquire new knowledge and receive answers to questions, make decisions. These processes include various cognitive abilities: perception, attention, memory, thinking, etc. All this helps to gain knowledge and understand the world around us - these are cognitive tasks. Hence, the mindset is also an element of the cognitive process.

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3 Эволюция. Мышление. Сознание (когнитивный подход и эпистемология). – М. Канон, 2004. – С. 15.

4 Sultanova G.S. Innovative thinking and heuristics // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 10 (4), 2020. –P. 571.



The peculiarity of the science of cognitivism is that it covers extremely complex problems associated with the cognitive and intellectual activity of a person<sup>5</sup>.

As a result of the conditions inherent in each person's knowledge of being, a different ability is formed. In this, it is said that cognitive abilities are individual mental-mental and physiological characteristics that represent the competence of an individual in a particular activity and subjective conditions in his performance of work.

**In summary:**

1. Cognitivism is a human intellectual ability whose study as a problem has become an object of study from the second half of the 20th century.
2. The problem of cognitivism, originally researched in psychology, neurobiology, neurology, linguistics, gradually expanded into the epistemology branch of philosophy.
3. while psychologists studied the mental aspects of cognition, philosophers began to study its gnoseological, logical aspects.
4. The epistemological study of the problem of cognitivism makes it possible to open up more broadly the creative and constructive aspects of human cognition.

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5 Иззетова Э.М. Когнитология о перносмыслении эпистемологической и онтологической проблематики теории познании // Глобаллашув шароитида фалсафа ва миллий ғоянинг долзарб масаллари. VI илмий-назарий семинар материаллари. Т., 2017. - С.45.