

Karueva Z.K.

Doctor of Philology, professor.

IUK Kyrgyzstan

THE USAGE OF THE SEMIOTIC UNITS IN EPISTEMOLOGY

Аннотациясы: Эпистомология философиялык маселелерге байланышкан адамдын сырткы дуйнону таанып билуусу жонундогу илим. Эпистомология илимий изилдоолордо методологиялык курал катары да колдонулуп, экинчи жагынан тилдик концепт катары да колдонулат.

Негизги сөздөр: эпистомология, концепт, эмпирикалык, рационализм, арбитрардуулук, дисембодимент, сингулярити, семиотика, иллюзия, когнитология.

Аннотация: Эпистомология – философская наука которая описывает познание внешнего мира человеком и как оно используется в повседневной жизни. Эпистомология в исследованиях используется как методологический инструмент так и концепт в философии и в лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: эпистомология, концепт, эмпирический, рационализм, мысленные конструкции, арбитраность, дисембодимент, сингулярити, семиотика, иллюзия, когнитология.

Abstract: Epistemology is the philosophical science that describes about the knowledge of the human being, how people use their knowledge in the everyday life. It also researches epistemology as the methodological tool as well as the concept in philosophy as well as in linguistics.

Keywords: epistemology, concept, empiric, rationalism, thought construction, arbitrariness, disem-bodiment, singularity, semiotics, illusions, cognitive science.

Epistemology is the philosophical science that appeared in the 20-th century on the base the French school of the History and Philosophy. Such scholars as E. Meyerson, E Mejez, A. Koyre and many others reseached the problems of epistemology. They come to the conclusion that the new knowledge appears in artificial conditions. Y. Haking wrote that there is a close connection between the objects and the concepts that expresses the objects.

A lot of philososphers say that epistemology reseaches study of the world as well how much the objects are true and real. It also researches relations between the illusions and true concepts and their relations with the objects that are expressed by the concepts. The concept true opinion and its differences are reseached by Parmenid well and completely. Also Aristotel made a good foundation to the rasionalism working out the best method of knowledge by means of analytics. Analytics as the method deals with the tasks how to receive a real knowledge about the objects, how to think out in a correct way.

Generally epistemologie is devided into two main directions. They are: a) empirism – it deals with the problem that how much real objects correspond with our feelings of the experiences and how much they are true or false; b) rationalism – it deals with

the “creation of the mind as the thought construction. It also deals with the newly born ideas from the definite objects.

Speaking about epistemology we can't but speak about semiotics as the part linguistics as well as philosophy. Semiotic units are also used on the connotative level as newly born ideas, and they are expressed by means of the linguistic units. In our article we would like to speak about the epistemological objects that are expressed by means of the languages in different cultures and languages. We know that different cultured people think in different ways and the thought might be different from each other, researching the linguistic units from the point of epistemology and semiotics we can understand inner world of the different cultured peoples and the world view of these nations. In our article we deal with the epistemological concepts that are expressed in different cultured languages.

There is no difficulty in finding objects that are true and the objects that are considered to be real, but it is not true or false. For examples in the USA there is an island Hawaii, one of the states of the ISA, that is situated in the center of the Pacific ocean, it is about 3700 kilometers form the continental part of the USA. That is true for the receiver of the information who knows about this state and

its geographical situation. In Kyrgyzstan, that is situated in Central Asia there is a small place where the restaurant “Hawaii” is situated that is not true but it is real, because the place where the restaurant is situated is a small island like true “Hawaii” and the restaurant is in the middle of the small lake. The host of the restaurant tried to imitate the nature like Hawaii and planted artificial palm trees. Anyway it is not true Hawaii, but it is real as the restaurant “Hawaii”. The people who had no ideas about true Hawaii can imagine it like the place where there is the restaurant is situated. The knowledge about the host of their restaurant is widened and he gave a birth to the new idea, the idea came out from the true existence of the island Hawaii.

If we see that place we will have empirical knowledge about true Hawaii as well as rational knowledge that came from the empirical object and it is actually known, then it categorically cannot be false. It will bring to the true epistemological knowledge of the peoples.

In modern epistemology there appeared a lot of branches that researches where we had to research the main functions of the knowledge and their semiotic structures when we deal with the semiotic units. As we know that Kyrgyz people were nomadic nation and they had always close contact with the domestic as well as wild animals in their everyday life. As the result of that the images of the animals or some elements of the animal body parts women used in the embroidery, social utilities. In this case we deal with the semiotic structures of the knowledge. All the semiotic units that are used in different items like horns of the sheep, wings of the birds, leaves of the plants, flowers, had special purposes like: a) to express their dreams, having a wish to live a long life, to defend from evil, bad eyes, family amulet to save the family from evil eyes, to satisfy the life and for so many other purposes. But people understand the meanings of all semiotic units, here we will base on the study by Charles Morris and Charles Pearce who defined all the peculiarities of the semiotic units like arbitrariness, disembodiment and singularity.

Firstly they are formed by means of the community members, specially by the women who prepare all these designs while making carpets like (ala-kiiz, shyrdak, taar are devoted to cover the floor of the yurt or the house), wall carpets (tush kuiiz) and many small utilities of the household. Before making them they plan the design with their special purposes. Every sign has their own functions to be acted

on the connotative levels. The concept Kyrgyz carpet in the form of word combination includes a lot of connotative meanings as a part of dowry.

In epistemology we come from signs to natural and cultural world. All the knowledge about the world exists in the case when it is expressed by means of the linguistic units or by means of the words and word combinations. The structure of the language corresponds with the structure of the reality. The language doesn't express the structure of the world but it forms the image of the person's world who uses the definite language, as the result of that people of the different nationalities have different point of view of reality. The person who sees the Kyrgyz carpet may enjoy the beauty of the carpet only if he had no idea about the background of the culture as well as the connotative meanings of the signs. In this case we deal with epistemology on the one hand on the other hand we deal with the cognitive science having some new information about the Kyrgyz carpet- people's dreams, good wishes to the receiver.

Thirdly these signs are connected with the semiology or semiotics as they are designed by the community members (arbitrariness), every design had their own meanings and functions for one case, in other cases they had different meanings (singularity), and of course they are used on the connotative level that is free from subjective logical meanings. Researching epistemology in practice we came to the conclusion:

1. Epistemology as a science that deals with the authentic knowledge and about the cognition of the world that is closely connected with the problems of philosophy. The term “epistemology” might be used in two directions: a) as the methodological tool in philosophy; b) as the concept that has two directions like: 1) empiricism that studies the level of the correspondence between material objects and experiences of the feelings; 2) rationalism includes the newly born intelligence of the definite objects.

2. There is a close connection of the epistemology with the Semiotics as well as with the Philosophy to decide such problems in a complete way.

3. Epistemology as part of philosophy related with other sciences like linguistics, semiotics, cognitive science and all together describes the cases in a real scientific way

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