The Problem of Concept Differentiation in Modern Cognitive Linguistics

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Annotation: The article deals with the issues based on the peculiarities of the division of such concepts as "frame", "concept", "scenario", "slot" in cognitive phonetics. The study reveals that the possibilities and plausibility of the use of data are due to the structure of dialect outlines, speaking to a kind of "narrative concentrates", exhaustive type settings conveying the most extreme information about the circumstances, displayed in symbolic encoding on a certain premise. So, the translation and confirmation of the axiological foundations of contours can contribute to a better understanding of any fiction.

Key words: concept, frame, script, slot, cognitive linguistics, science.

Cognitive phonetics may be the modern school of phonetic thinking and honing that deals with the relationship between human dialect, the mind, and social-physical engagement. It developed in the 1970s when there was a problem with the abandonment of formal approaches to dialectics in phonetics and logic. Given that its roots were, in part, philosophical in nature, cognitive etymology has been constantly influenced by hypotheses and discoveries from other disciplines of cognitive science, especially cognitive brain research.

This may be particularly evident in the work of human categorization, as evidenced by the work of Charles Fillmore in the 1970s and George Lakoff in the 1980s. By extension, previous conventions such as the Gestalt brain studies have been persuasive as they relate to the thought of linguistic usage by Leonard Talmy and Ronald Langacker. Finally, the nature of cognitive language speculations has been influenced by the neural foundations of dialect and cognition. This is often seen both in early work on how visual recognition links color term frames and more recent work on content meaning and intelligibility: the communicative cognitive approach and the neural dialect hypothesis. Cognitive etymology represents an "undertaking" and not a single well-articulated hypothesis. It requires an after because it is filled with a number of complementary and sometimes competing speculations. An enterprise in cognitive phonetics defines its particular character from a set of guiding assumptions.

In particular, cognitive linguists suggest:

a) that language is the result of general properties of cognition;

b) that conceptual representation is the result of the nature of the bodies that people have and how they interact with the socio-physical world;

c) that grammar is conceptual;

d) That meaning, as it emerges from the use of language, is a function of activating conceptual knowledge structures according to context; therefore, there is no fundamental difference between semantics and pragmatics.

At the end of the 20th century, phonetics acquired the character of a meta-discipline. Strategies of etymology are widely used not as they were in the sciences of the cycle of compassion: methods of

insight, brain research, social sciences, but also in the ordinary, as well as within the right sciences. Thus, researchers who work within the comparative headings enrich linguistics by expanding the conceivable results of analysts within the circle of content research. In particular, cognitive science has been influenced primarily by the work of programmers who are thinking about the issue of artificial understanding. Phonetics, working within the study of content with concepts, images, and signs, also recognized terms such as outline, script, disclosure, and point.

In this regard, false idea researchers have made an important commitment to cognitive phonetics. The term "frame" was advertised by M. Minsky in his work "frame for knowledge representation". Agreeing with the creator, any "intelligent" behavior of any counterfeit structure requires the presence of an unusually organized representation of the world inside it: "Information must be embodied in the form of a tool, data structure, or other representation." Information is generally deposited into substructures referred to in "stereotypical situations".

Cognitive linguistics faces three main problems: the nature of linguistic knowledge, its assimilation, and how it is used. Therefore, research is carried out mainly in the following areas:

a) types and types of knowledge represented in these signs (epistemology = theory of knowledge), and the mechanism for extracting knowledge from signs, i.e. rules of interpretation (cognitive semantics and pragmatics);

b) the conditions for the emergence and development of signs and the laws governing their functioning;

c) The ratio of linguistic signs and cultural realities reflected in them.

The central problem in Russian cognitive linguistics has become the categorization of human experience. Categorization is closely related to all human cognitive abilities, as well as to various components of cognitive activity - memory, imagination, attention, etc. Categorization of what is perceived is the most important way to streamline the information that comes to a person.

According to modern ideas, the main task of the general theory of language is to explain the mechanism of natural language processing, to build a model for its understanding. Given that such a model is based on the thesis of the interaction of various types of knowledge, linguistics no longer has a monopoly on the construction of a general model of language.

A linguistic theory must answer not only the question of what language is, but also the question of what a person achieves through language. In this regard, the tasks of cognitive linguistics should be defined as an attempt to understand the following.

1. What is the role of language participation in the processes of cognition and understanding of the world?

2. Find out the relationship between conceptual systems and language systems. How exactly do the cognitive structures of consciousness correlate with the units of language?

3. Establish how the language is involved in the processes of obtaining, processing and transmitting information about the world.

4. Understand the processes of conceptualization and categorization of knowledge; describe the means and methods of linguistic categorization and conceptualization of cultural constants.

5. How to describe the system of universal concepts that organize the concept sphere?

6. Solve the problems of the language picture of the world; the ratio of scientific and ordinary pictures of the world with the language.

What is the subject of study in Russian cognitive linguistics today?

Firstly, it is cognitive semantics, because the content of the sign is closely related to the cognitive activity of a person. The structure of knowledge behind the linguistic expression reflects, to a certain extent, the method of nomination. Therefore, an important place in cognitive research is given to linguistic nomination - a section of linguistics that studies the principles and mechanisms of naming ideas and ideas that a person has.

Secondly, cognitive linguistics establishes figurative schemes within which a person cognizes the world. According to M. Johnson, the author of the theory of figurative schemes, this is a repeating dynamic pattern of our perceptual processes, on the basis of which more abstract ideas are then comprehended.

Metaphor and metonymy are studied from a cognitive point of view. For example, a metaphor is a comprehension and representation of some meanings on the basis of others. So, the bottom is negatively evaluated in the Russian mentality, hence the expressions low thoughts, low tastes, low deed, the lower classes of society. The metaphorical way of comprehending the world is universal and mandatory, so the metaphor can be considered as one of the fundamental cognitive mechanisms of human consciousness.

Thirdly, research from the cognitive positions of discourse.

Fourth, from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics, scientists are trying to penetrate into other forms of knowledge representation that play an important role in the functioning of the language - frames, scripts, scripts, propositions, etc.

Fifth, the subject of research in cognitive linguistics is also concepts, more precisely, modeling the world with the help of concepts. The most essential for the construction of the entire conceptual system are those that organize the conceptual space itself.

Cognitive linguistics supplements the analysis of the language with the analysis of speech, various contexts of the use of the corresponding lexemes recorded in the texts of judgments about the concept, its definitions in various dictionaries and reference books, the analysis of phraseology, proverbs, sayings, aphorisms in which the concept is represented.

Etymologists began to pay unusual attention to the improvement of semantic and semiotic landmarks. The terms of M. Minsky - contour, space, script, semantic organization, trans-frame, and contour picture - received a moment of life in cognitive etymology. T. A. Van Dyck, for example, builds around cognitive circuits, using which as conceptual devices, cognitive linguistics should "clarify our ability to create and receive our discursive acts, as well as 'influence' this understanding".

Briefly, but an accurate audit of the term "frame" in advanced cognitive science was shown by V.Z. Demyankov in "A Brief Verbal Mention of Cognitive Terms". The researcher does not sacrifice the definition of "frame", but actually refers to other analysts who claim that this term "frame" is at the same time a set of suspicions about the use of a formal dialect for communication Information.

I. A. Sternin considers sketches to be Gestalt adaptation - a useful structure of a complex type, combining excitation and sound, control using a mixed type of coding data.

We share W. Eco's point of view on the issue of the contour, where the contour is depicted as a representation of "encyclopedic knowledge" about circumstances in unusual structures, where all components are interconnected. W. Eco comes to the conclusion that the sketch is thus "already a potential content or a figurative concentrate", but points out that "the same can be said for an almost isolated seme displayed in an encyclopedia" .

The lion's share of researchers creating the contour hypothesis agree that it is exceptionally troublesome, and sometimes the data is really incomprehensible to separate the correct meaning of a word in an unconventional data vacuum - from getting to the exhaustive setting, to all the information related to that word. The ability to translate, on the one hand, is due to social components, and on the other hand, to special moments of recognition of circumstances by recipients. Frames - therefore, speak of a coherent structure of interrelated concepts.

We characterize the term "frame" as a structure of information that serves to represent stereotypical circumstances organized around a particular concept. The number of distinctive features, in our opinion, intersects, and the revision of one or another concept depends on the center of consideration of the subject.

Referring to outlines makes a difference to the audience or reader with clarifications of explanations containing exceptions, ideas, cyclical events, etc. The receiver brings the essence of the received message under a certain cliché plot and "completes" in the mind what was not said. Based on a suitable schema, the speaker structures the transmitted message of huge volume, breaking it into connections of an ideal estimate for transmission. The outline approach is one of the viable strategies for the semantic placement of words, sentences and texts.

Any plan, because it has been expressed, consists of holes. The term "slot", like "frame", was taken from a circle of research on fabricated ideas. It is collected that the frame, as a structure that speaks with information, stores data blocks in slot cells.

We recognize the definition of space as cells, based on the greatest syntactic categories.

In this case, we assume, the outline speaks of the most extreme amount of information about circumstances that are primarily communicated lexically and linked linguistically. Thus, we began to receive the entire set of contours as a dialect picture of the world.

Any sketch can be reported in different scripts. Not at all like contour structures, "the script has an improvement in the contour over time". Script - therefore speaks of the choice of scheme. It is temporary, that is, its overhaul depends on the choice that is recognized by the beneficiary when choosing the appropriate subject, in addition to the main points of the recipient's conceptual worldview.

The frame in our conclusion is organized as a plot of common spaces, and this plan depends on the subjects chosen by the recipient/reader.

We recognize the definition of the script as one of the possible alternatives to the implementation of the structure of the frame, talking about this or that concept.

I. A. Sternin notes the energetic part of the concepts, which "combines with other concepts and gives them a start". V.I. Karasik adheres to this kind of linguo-culturological concept, believing that it includes a pronounced axiological component, which is especially important for people and society.

According to our assumption, the location of the concept in the structure of the contour is as follows: during the main time, the visible miracle is assigned to the word, but also to other words

that were used to describe it, in our understanding, in the form of a connotative circle. circular concept of the nucleus. Thus, we characterize the term "concept" as the semantic ability of an idea with its connotative circle, that is, a "verified" meeting of a certain cultural rapprochement with this idea, enclosed in a verbal reference, and an individual meeting.

The appearance of this or that concept in general terms depends on the center of consideration of the subject. Concepts based on axiological foundations constitute an ideal plan. By changing the components of respect in the spaces of such a scheme, by changing the created stereotypical scenarios, it is possible to change the entire axiological basis of the subject / recipient / reader.

In our conclusion, the examination of the terms under consideration will lead to the correction of the issue of such wonders as the content potential, its ambiguity and the structure of entertainment.

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