



Conceptual Analysis of Word Formation and Sentences

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Abstract: Studying the concept and its importance is one of the actual themes in modern linguistics. Syntax and syntactically expressed concepts are the phenomena that need to be researched today and still remain abstract. This article discusses the word structure and conceptual expression of the sentence.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, language economy, sentence structure, knowledge paradigms, semantic generalizations, word-formation.

Introduction. A cognitive approach to the study of language, whose core assumption is to notice the function of "packaging" knowledge about the world behind the language, provides a fresh impetus to the issue of the interaction of syntax and semantics. In this context, it is described how knowledge is conceptually organized as well as the structures used to represent various forms of knowledge. It is crucial to stress that the analysis of language phenomena can reach a new explanatory level thanks to cognitive linguistics as a new paradigm of scientific knowledge. This is because a variety of issues that haven't been resolved within the confines of conventional knowledge paradigms can now be explained thanks to the integration of new analytical approaches into the toolbox of research techniques and practices. Studies have emerged in particular devoted to the conceptual examination of word formation events, which reveal the processes of structuring knowledge about the world's ontology and the manner in which their refraction in word-formation categories. The theory of language economy, which was given a new interpretation from the perspective of the cognitive approach, namely as a reflection of the general tendency to adapt, received a special type of knowledge representation known as secondary representation of concepts.

Without a doubt, the defining of the mental and linguistic levels in the sentence structure and the mechanism of their interaction are fundamental to this research. From a cognitive perspective, the phrase illustrates the dynamic nature of language as a whole by precisely illustrating the area in which the interplay of various human cognitive systems is manifested and the epistemological parameters of content categories are reflected. To put it another way, studying sentence structure from a cognitive perspective entails understanding various mental and cognitive processes of a person as well as taking into account pragmatic factors influencing the construction of meaning, since these processes invariably receive linguistic mediation precisely during the course of language use.

Cognitive linguistics also focuses on the functional characteristics of language. The primary purpose of language, communication, is to enclose linguistic units around an individual. Language was created to allow people to communicate information about the outside world, but this process is also dependent on people. As a result, when someone uses a language for communication, they incorporate a lot of extralinguistic information into the language's structural elements, which in the language ontology shows as a variety of communicative-evaluative categories and intentional parameters.

According to J. Fauconnier's metaphorical parallel, the language's words are merely the visible tip of the "iceberg". The psychological mechanisms of attention allocation and focus at the stage of empirical awareness of the situation, correlating the figure and the background, focusing on role archetypes, idealized cognitive models, and prototypes in the process of structuring knowledge are all examples of "behind the scenes" cognitive activity that is not given to direct observation but somehow finds a reflection in the proposal's content. These mechanisms are thought to be inextricably linked to human cognitive structures (perception, thinking, attention, memory, action, and language) within the context of one common task - the application of the processes of obtaining, processing, and transferring knowledge, which define the fundamental characteristics of the human mind. It is necessary to include both linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge in the analysis in order to reach the mental level of formulating a sentence's meaning. These two categories of knowledge are related through conceptual constructs that guarantee the effectiveness of human mental processes and clarify the dynamic character of language. The requirements of communication, when the speaker is faced with the decision of the necessary means for transferring information in a communicable form, explain the necessity for a comprehensive analysis of the level of conceptual entities and their relationships with language structures. The success of communication has a direct impact on this decision's effectiveness.

Methods. The principles of the theory of nomination served as the study's methodological foundation. Language semantics, B.A. Serebrennikov, E.S. Kubryakova Functional categorization of the verb used by N.N. Boldyrev by J. Katz and W. Along with the broad scientific inductive-deductive process, there are many different ways to research an object, including definitional and contextual analysis, component analysis of token values, conceptual and valence analyses, and conceptual modeling. To determine the cognitive capacity of diverse semantic roles, the method of transformations is also applied.

Results and analysis. The structure of diverse categories of knowledge and its representation in language have been noted as unresolved issues with the cognitive approach to language in linguistics. Since the sentence is the vehicle through which a person's cognitive and speech-thinking activity in the act of communication is reflected, the representation of linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge through syntactic means assumes a prominent role in this series. The problem of modeling syntactically represented concepts and determining the cognitive basis for the formation of their structure remains unresolved to this day, despite the field of syntax's allure for many generations of researchers. This is due to the fact that traditional approaches are frequently utilized to assess issues in this area. Additionally, there is no adequate explanation for the processes of conceptual diversity or the dynamics of speech and thinking activity in the context of the syntax of a simple English sentence. Additionally, the intricate mechanisms of interaction between semantics and syntax, linked to the aforementioned issues, as well as the processes of representing linguistic and nonlinguistic knowledge at the level of syntax have also not been fully understood. We can describe the direction this study will go because of the unsolved nature of these concerns, which directly relate to the research objectives. We believe it is important to explore the theoretical underpinnings of the study with an emphasis on those provisions that allow us to construct the methodological foundation of this investigation due to the intricacy and multifaceted character of the difficulties highlighted.

Being a material-ideal construction, the linguistic sign is transmitted by consciousness in the unity of its fundamental attributes. In the words of A.A. Ufimtseva, "the two sides of a linguistic sign, being put in relation to a constant connection mediated by consciousness, constitute a stable unity, which, through the sensually perceived form of the sign, i.e., its material carrier, represents the socially attached importance to it; only in the unity and interrelation of the two sides of the linguistic sign is "grasped" by consciousness, and a certain "piece of reality," This method acknowledges the significance of the conceptual component of human thought. In the words of A.A. Ufimtseva, "human reflective activity, with the generalization and isolation of the necessary and essential, with the formation of concepts," are inextricably linked to the process of "human language being called upon to serve as a means of materialization of thought." The developing connection between the

language sign, the objective reality, and the abstracting process of human thought is thus the main accomplishment of the theory of nomination. This theory did not, however, explain the fundamental processes that connect the facts of reality with the objects of consciousness and language signs.

Also noteworthy is how much this theory resembles the cognitive approach to language once we consider the connection between linguistic and mental components. According to E.S. Kubryakova, the "cognitive approach and theory" of the nomination are closely related because one of the latter's most crucial questions is regarding what portion of the knowledge about the object, processed by consciousness and gradually turning into the concept of an object, receives a separate name, or, in other words, regarding the entirety of which meanings becomes the reason for their association and subsuming under a particular material sequence - the "roof" (body) of the sign, followed by approbation by the society of the sign correlated with this body of its linguistic meaning".

The initial step in the semantic theory of language's field of vision is the identification of semantic components based on dictionary interpretations. These components are then joined based on projection rules to create the meanings of more complex wholes. Second, focus is placed on the way that ordered and unordered sets of semantic properties are used in dictionary interpretation to divide up the full vocabulary array. Transitive verbs are used to symbolize an ordered set of features (referred to as a "configuration"), whereas words from other parts of speech are used to symbolize an unordered set of features (referred to as a "bundle"). The idea that the semantic structure of both simple and complicated expressions may be described in terms of bundles and configurations of semantic characteristics expands the theory of semantic representation along the lines of how syntax and semantics are intertwined. Thirdly, emphasis is focused on the requirement to identify syntactic aspects that are projected onto the sentence structure in order to understand the semantics of the language's lexical units. As words with a "referential index" and words whose semantics contain signs of "relational" components are recorded, the semantic space of the language is generally characterized by heterogeneity.

In numerous areas of study interest, the semantic theory of language has been further refined. In Yu.D. Apresyan's writings, modeling of the shift from dictionary interpretations to deep syntactic structures were so described. According to his theory, a word's semantic valencies are established by examining the context in which it is used. The meaning of the verb "cut" defines the following deep-syntactic structure of the statement: "who, what than (instrument), for what (result)." For instance, the lexical meaning of the verb "paint" correlates with the meaning of the potential statement: "who, what, with what (means), into what (result)".

In the writings of A.A. Kholodovich and I.B. Dolinina, grammatical semantics is analyzed in light of voice and diathetic transformations.

V. G. Gak proposes a system of "actants" as the original semantic language in the realm of syntax. By simulating the system of actual actants and syntactic actants, V. G. Gak demonstrates the connection between the statement's structure and the structure of reality. The following real roles are differentiated in this system: the substance to which the subject or object belongs; the subject; an object; the destination; a substance that aids or obstructs the execution of the process (initiator, instrument, cause); temporary concretizer; spatial concretizer. Subject, direct addition, indirect addition, tool complement or cause situation, circumstance of place, circumstance of time, and name addition are examples of syntactic actants that correlate to real actants.

The word control model of Y.D. Apresyan and the "actant" model of V.G. Gak are comparable to Ch. Fillmore's system of deep cases. Since their initial objective was the semantic modeling of the language and the development of the fundamentals of semantic representation, those substantive problems in terms of the relationship between semantics and syntax that were put forward in the concepts of the aforementioned authors, working in accordance with the semantic theory of language, exceeded themselves in significance. In fact, an effort was made to get at the level of thought that the sentence's meaning was formed at. The idea that there might be a deep level in the semantics of a syntactic construction was brought up, and the procedure for detecting grammatical and semantic generalizations was described, are both valuable in the context of the issue of

highlighting syntactically represented notions. This approach did not, however, address the dynamic nature of language.

Discussion. The advancement of the cognitive paradigm of scientific knowledge has led to a shift in scientific interests to the problems of the interaction of linguistic and mental structures and to the search for new approaches to explaining verbal and mental activity. The concept as a constructive block of knowledge mediates the connection between the language code and non-linguistic entities. Based on this property, the concept links together the ontological, intentional, semantic and syntactic levels in the structure of the sentence-statement.

The sentence, being a specific sign, symbolizes not a separate object, but a type of relationship between objects. The mental image of these relations in the form of a proposition scheme is assigned to the concept and is fixed by means of the concept in the human mind. In the language system, a specific type of construction is assigned to the type of concept.

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