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MODELING OF CONCEPT LINGUOCOGNITIVE STRUCTURE

У статті розглянуто моделювання структури концепту. Лінгвокогнітивна структура концепту, описується як мовне утворення, для якого характерна польова структура. Визначено способи визначення ядра, базового прошарку та периферії концептополя.

Ключові слова: *концепт, пізнання, семантична структура, актуалізація, метафора.*

The article deals with the concept structure modeling. Linguocognitive structure of the concept is described as a linguistic formation characterized by a field structure. Ways of concept field core, basic layer and periphery distinguishing are figured out.

Keywords: *concept, cognition, semantic structure, actualization, metaphor.*

Conducting a comprehensive analysis of the concept properties as a language and thinking unit involves the knowledge system revealing, man's values and ideas. This goal can be achieved through the combination of traditional methods (in particular, component analysis, dictionary definitions analysis, lexicometric method) to identify the concept semantic features, based on the mankind experience, recorded in dictionaries, and conceptual, which is faced to the knowledge about the world, those cognitive structures which are expressed in one language sign, which revealed the cognitive content of the researched study. The use of these two approaches is a prerequisite since in modern cognitive linguistics the means of describing knowledge are primarily linguistic units.

In order to describe the linguocognitive structure of the concept, one can try to describe it as a linguistic formation characterized by a field structure. As it is known, the field principle involves the core figuring out, which traditionally includes the most commonly used linguistic means, which most accurately express certain categorical values, and the periphery, which is formed from the constituent elements with less trait expression intensity.

The metaphorical means of concept verbalization form the basis of the field model structure, because they are a generalized and indirect expression of a particular phenomenon through language, which in its turn is the result of the phenomenon passing through the prism of thought, in the process of which not this phenomenon is materialized through language, but its generalized mapping [1, p. 12]. Moreover, it is one of the main means of knowing the objects of reality, which performs cognitive, nominative, artistic and semantic functions [3, p. 21]. Therefore, through the metaphors analysis, we are able to identify the nature of such similarities in the national linguistic consciousness.

The core and base layer of the concept can be distinguished by analyzing the vocabulary definitions of lexemes that objectify the researched concept in language, the semantic structure of the representative keywords being constructed as a result of identifying the maximum number of semes that they are able to cover. It is advisable to add thesaurus and synonymous dictionary data to interpretive dictionary materials. Calculating the proportion of the representative word's participation in the description of each base layer member semantics will allow determining its structural parameters: core, close and far periphery.

To define more accurately, correct the vocabulary materials it is necessary to add examples of various artistic texts, which are examples of living linguistic material embodiment, that is, contextual realization of the studied concept [2, p. 110]. Such an analysis makes it possible to identify additional cognitive features of the concept, the range of associations correlated with it, to trace changes in the concept content.

Thus, it is possible to distinguish the periphery of the concept, which will allow you to explore the content that English speakers correlate with certain concepts, to establish the connections that exist in their conceptual system, and thus the place of the researched concept in the national world picture.

References

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