

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

ABOUT LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE CATEGORIES OF THE DISCOURSE

Lee Valentin

Doctor of Philology, professor
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University
Almaty, Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT

In article are considered theoretical questions of the modern doctrine of a discourse. Unlike especially formalistic, text approach the discourse is understood as activity at which occurs in consciousness of the event row speaking and listening to expansion. As final cogitative (cognitive) units of this row the pro-positions considered not as categories of logic, and as forms of cognitive activity of the person act.

Keywords: discourse, pro-position, offer, cognitive and propositional structure, event name, nominalization.

О ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ И КОГНИТИВНЫХ КАТЕГОРИЯХ ДИСКУРСА

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются теоретические вопросы современного учения о дискурсе. В отличие от особенно формального, текстового подхода под дискурсом понимается речемыслительная деятельность, при которой происходит в сознании говорящего и слушающего развертывание событийного ряда. Конечными мыслительными (когнитивными) единицами этого ряда выступают пропозиции, рассматриваемые не как категории логики, а как формы когнитивной деятельности человека.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, пропозиция, пропозициональность, предложение, когнитивно-пропозициональная структура, событийное имя, номинализация.

The discursive approach to language which became in the last decades to one of leaders in linguistic researches, nevertheless, wasn't issued to any certain scientific direction with the object of research and the methodology, i.e. so far there are no strong reasons to speak about some independent paradigm of knowledge. However, as it is possible to notice, questions of a discourse and the discursive analysis of language are among the most actively developed in modern linguistics, and in a sense they define the general tendencies in development of scientific knowledge of language, in its judgment and interpretation, but from it the concept of a discourse didn't become more certain. On the other hand a discourse as concept and as the word starts being used in such values which were already assigned to other linguistic terms. Nevertheless, linguists meet in interpretation of its formal and language nature, considering that the discourse in actually linguistic sense is that is outside the largest language unit – the offer (see works [2]; [3]; [4]; [5]; [6] etc.). Here, naturally, "scientific inertia", aspiration to pay attention to the phenomena which are going beyond traditional hierarchical system which at the lower level has phonetic units, and affects its top – syntactic. At such approach the aspiration to consider a discourse in the "extending" prospect that led to emergence of such concepts as "a discourse of the language identity of N", "a discourse of sublanguage of X", "Y period discourse", etc. is shown.

However the understanding of language as discursive activity does quite lawful and a bit different approach, namely, research of a discourse, so to speak, in the opposite direction, i.e. to pay attention that discursive processes are shown not only in expansion of "sense" (sense; the text), but also in "folding" of sense in more "compact" structures for the purpose of their use in finished form. Naturally, this thought isn't original, moreover, in some versions of transformational (generative) grammar it partially was realized in the form of formally operating language device by means of which possible transformations of initial (basic) language structures including transformations on their

"folding" were made. It is clear that all similar procedures declared in quality operational and formal actually were carried out on the basis of a language introspection of the researcher, on the basis of his language "competence", i.e. knowledge which allow to distinguish noted statements from the abnormal.

It is known, refusal of postulates of a narrow formalism and their overcoming happened thanks to the appeal to the semantic phenomena defining features of functioning and development of language as led to understanding it as to manifestation of cognitive abilities of human consciousness (see [7]). Formation of a cognitive paradigm of language marked new approach to the discourse considered as one of manifestations or modes of activity of the person. In that case it is necessary to change also a view of a discourse as in it difficult process of a lingvosemiosis at which the creation of meaning occurs along with an express of substantial components, first of all what form cognitive and propositional structures is carried out. Becomes obvious and that the offer and its components can be also considered as products of discursive activity. In that case a question what to consider the lower bound of a discourse (in a conventional attitude it is established usually at the level by the communications and the relations), it is necessary to formulate a little differently: with what discursive activity begins or what to consider discrete (minimum) unit of a discourse? Statement of a similar problem can seem incorrect owing to insufficient definiteness of the concept of a discourse and extreme complexity of all processes connected with mental activity of human thinking and consciousness in general. At the same time becomes obvious that various answers to the decided question depending on interpretation of the nature of a discourse are possible.

Understanding of a discourse as intellectual activity through language formation of the event nature and as intellectual activity through language activity at which there is an expansion of an event row, reflects actually linguistic (psycholinguistic) nature of this difficult scientific phenomenon. Discursive activity in that case is the current