

## WORD-FORMING POSSIBILITY OF COGNITIVE FIELD FORMATION IN DOCUMENTAL HISTORICAL DISCOURSE

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**Abstract:** This article considers issues related to the functioning of word-building means the process of creating cognitive and discursive field. Are analyzed linguistic phenomena such as discourse, cognitive linguistics and word formation in its representation of word formation. Integrate the beginning of such diverse phenomena appears activities knowledge of reality and its objectification in text form by appropriate selection of language means, first of all, word-formation. Isolation of lingvema as a unit of the cognitive-discursive field allows you to talk about the possibilities of word-building funds to transform a propositional structures in the unit as the nomination of the best and most efficient way to transfer the contents of a specific mental context.

**Keywords:** Discourse, cognition, word formation, cognitive and discursive field, lingvema, propositional structure, propositional structure transformation, concept, word-forming agent.

Finding human communicative space depends on its location in the right discursive space and its ability to produce these discourses, which, firstly, will be apparent to other people and, secondly, they will be in demand. As demand discourse in the communication process depends on the demand expressed in its meanings, discourse has a cognitive nature. Discourse is a semiotic space, including verbal and nonverbal signs of the service-oriented communicative sphere, as well as a thesaurus of precedent statements and texts. The potential dimension of discourse also includes the idea of the typical patterns of verbal behavior and a set of speech acts and genres specific to this type of communication.

The basic unit of discourse analysis used in historical and semasiological studies are thematic contexts. The thematic contexts, having a regular reproducibility and high socio-cultural value, most objectively reveals the mechanism of interaction nominative semantics and conceptual dominant socially significant discourse. The terms of the tokens that serve the object of study in the discursive approach is not set in advance, and is detected directly in the course of studying the semantic core of discourse, the key concepts for it.

The discourse is that of the communicative environment, which not only modifies the semantic structure of nominative units, but also consolidates the results of these modifications in the language through various kinds out-discursive inclusions. Out-discursive enable transfer, translate into other areas of communication characteristic of the primary field of discursive meanings and concepts. Out-discursive translation function is particularly active perform the types of discourse, which is the most authoritative and popular at a certain stage.

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Discourse as a phenomenon communicative orientation is based on the foundation, which is to be reported, and therefore has a certain semantic content, determining the value and structure of the units, which will be broadcast listener.

The point, therefore, is related to language and cognitive discourse of human activity, that is, to the text. As the meaning of the language category is a structural unit of linguistic consciousness, as understanding of the place of a separate linguistic sign in the semantic space of language makes this meaningful mark. The meaning is usually expressed in values. Meaning - it exists outside and to separate the sign system of connections and relationships of objects and phenomena of reality that is being correlated with a separate sign, it forms its objective content, and secondly, the value - "the ideal load sign" ideal side it is the conversion the shape of the objective content of the mark, thirdly, the value - is the social experience of the subject, the image projected on the sign, or the semantic content of the subjective character.

With regard to the meaning arising in the cognitive-discursive space of meaning is expressed in a sense, because the meaning of the speech - the breaking of systemic importance in language consciousness. Systemic importance of language in this sense is a set of basic semantic components that have arisen in the course of the historical evolution of the linguistic sign [1], [2].

Cognitive-discursive space as a space that allows a person to carry out the unity of the cognitive and communicative activities and represent.

Under cognitive space refers to the mental image of reality formed cognitive consciousness is the result of both the direct reflection of reality empirical senses and conscious reflexive reflection of reality in the process of thinking. Thinking is not mediated by language and expressed, fixed, nominated language [3]. Fragmentation is carried out in reality, not in the language, and cognitive classifiers [4] belonging cognitive picture of the world. Language nonmembers reality - it reflects, captures the cognitive division, carried out cognitive consciousness and latching concept sphere of people. Language only signals such partitioning.

Language means of cognitive-discursive space can be analyzed in three aspects:

- In the nominative, involves identifying the role of nominative act in public-economic interaction. Language is considered here as a specific sphere of functioning of speech signs sustainability;
- In terms of categorization allows to model specific to the language semantic category generation and perception of verbal expression that is at the center of the selection is put in the body language of words and expressions with the Soviet (ideological) denotation;
- In the evolutionary aspect, involves identifying the dynamics sovietized paradigm systems [5].

In the aspect of the nomination of greatest interest are the words that characterize the discourse, informing him about the specifics. These words apply to both non-derivative and derivative words.

Non-derivative words, as a rule, are either borrowed words or words of the language system itself. Derivative words occur in the process of derivation as a reflection of the law of economy of language means. In simplified form, the creation of secondary characters (derived words) can be represented by the following scheme: in propositional structure revealed a predicate that with the elimination of partial indicators become root morpheme and formative element like preformative transformed into an affix, traditional for a particular language.

The product category of cognitive understanding of reality in language manifests *lingvema* - a set of linguistic tools that can convey the semantic content of knowable reality. Between *semanteme lingvema* and there are interdependence and interdependence.

Integrate the beginning of exploration activities in favor of the world is transformed into a voice for fixing the acquired knowledge in the form of a language code, accumulation and transfer them to others.

Any activity occurs in time and space. If by some material object space characterized by certain parameters, it is possible to talk about the cognitive space with identity - concept, discursive space with unit cognitive type and language space with unit *lingvema*. *Lingvema* is a very generic one, designed to convey language means to be encoded information. Specifying *lingvema* in token morpheme, grams or syntax depends on the characteristics of a language to encode reality and from extra-linguistic situation.

From the perspective of cognitive science derivation process is understood not just as the birth of the word, but also education of his new senses appearance of words is not so much the fact of the formal vocabulary of the language extension, as the birth of a new means of fixing the meaning or meanings of the word. Education word appears the result of active interaction between the knowing subject and object of knowledge. Within this paradigm recognizes that the relationship in a pair of the subject - the subject of inter-active knowledge: knowledge of the subject as active as defines the nature and method of the study. The result of this interaction and is fixed in the linguistic sign "for the appropriate sound combination, which becomes a sign of its meaning". [6]

Based on the basis of modern cognitive science, word formation as a process of fixing the knowledge and experience does not act entirely independent and purely formal process based solely on modeling of morphemes, a means of understanding reality, performs organizational and structural backbone role in the development of a language picture of the world. The study of word-formation processes makes it possible to interpret the derivation process as a result of the occurrence of cognitive

experience derived word that defines the area of its reference and study changes in its semantics at various stages of development. This approach allows you to set the role of the studied language units in the process of cognition and communication process, indicating that the line of application of cognitive-discursive approach to the study of the origin and functioning of derivative words in the cognitive-discursive space [7].

Consideration of the cognitive characteristics of derivative words allows you to better understand the characteristics of their operation in the discourse. The processes of verbal communication are considered as the basis of word-building structures of language. Through motivational attitude, actualized in a speech, lexical system affects the system of word-building units.

Isolation of a fragment of reality (discourse), his understanding (cognition) and the conversion to linguistic signs carried out simultaneously by multiple processes: activity (handling some mental content) encoding (empowering the semantic content of the material form of linguistic signs), derivational (transformation of one language signs in Depending on the future functioning of the derivative, knowing the intentions of consciousness and formative features of the system).

Derivation is a universal process, which covers the different levels of linguistic object from the phonetic to the text, while not excluding the inter-layer interaction, different plans (formal, informative, functional), the different aspects (ontological and epistemological, synchronic and diachronic, semasiological and onomasiological and others.), thereby increasing the capacity of an explanatory principle of derivation as an epistemological category.

Being a type of word formation is associated with the derivation of judgment on any subject, the object is indeed based on the attribution to it of certain characteristics and properties. The basis of the future value of a lexical unit in the formation of derivative words semanteme acts representing knowledge (cognition) of a certain fragment of reality (discourse) as a proposition that serves a cognitive map, later transformed into a linear sequence *Lingua* - signs of the language system. In the way in which cognitive processing occurs proposition is reflected not only an objective look at the world around us, but also the subjective attitude of the Agent to the selection of reality.

Propositional structure is manifested in the language in producing the design, where part of the predicate (usually but words with the modification value) becomes the root morpheme and converted Argument for productive language system models (methods of word formation, word-formation type / model) in the affix of usual. Formant, as a generator of transformation propositional structure, depending on the functioning of the future derived word may be differently structured. Private, but productive and regular case representation formative acts affix - formalized in the form of official morpheme formant.

The recognition, along with the subjective principle, the generating capacity of the text not only in the syntax, but also in the field of word formation brings to the attention of researchers the issue of system-linguistic basis of this generation, which is understood as functional orientation forms and meanings of linguistic resources and, above all, lexical units. That means that the semantic basis of word-formation results in a propositional act (predicative) structure and components of which are producing and derivative units.

Propositional approach has broad capabilities. It makes multi-layer, three-dimensional picture of word-formation processes, as it allows them to see in the implementation of the common language universals at a certain linguistic level (sublevel). He is able to link the system characteristics of speech to its functioning.

Frame-units of word formation is based on the opening of the systemic organization of the derivatives of words due to their appearance and predictability, so the construction of the frame model units derivation, which is based on cognitive knowledge structures (slots propositional schemes proposition lexical-word formation values of derivatives), based on the semantic organization word-forming units [8]. The semantic content of propositional structures, their implementation in the form of lexical and word-building values of derivatives, filling unit formative system and fixing connections between the values of derivatives not only within a particular derivation unit, but also between them, pointing to the potential for realization of derivative words for the purpose of presentation of the cognitive -discursive space.

Cognitive-discursive derivation shows, on the one hand, what are the possibilities of language, and on the other - what is the limit of its action, due to a combination of derivatives and short words graphics capacious contents of the corresponding statement. The horizontal structure of the derivative, fundiruemaya propositional structure, in turn, reflects the mental content of the knowing consciousness, through the implementation of usual means of word-formation requires lexicalization, and thus access to the vertical structure and, consequently, in the language system

Word formation as a process of fixing the knowledge and experience does not act entirely independent and purely formal process based solely on modeling of morphemes, a means of understanding reality, performs organizational and structural backbone role in the development of a language picture of the world. The study of word-formation processes makes it possible to interpret the derivation process as a result of the occurrence of cognitive experience derived word that defines the area of its reference and study changes in its semantics at various stages of development.

The main mechanism of formation of diversion of meaning in the text is a linguistic variation. Variability as a property of the language allows one to describe the same type of prototypical situations related to one or other motives, ideas, different linguistic means, including derivational. This causes the appearance

along with other meanings (e.g, lexical) diversion. Forms of representation diversion meanings are not only derived words, and word-formation models, verbal derivational series, combining a variety of derivatives based on a single motivation code.

In the discourse of diversion meanings form a system having a specific structure, defined by cognition. Thus, there are scripts, frames and other representations of the concept of relevant content. The space frame is not closed, because they display the situation associatively combined with each other, respectively, and the frames are interconnected through the slots and have overlapping areas represent one language material. Description formative models in propositional-semantic aspect detects a line of thought in the knowledge of the outside world by means of propositional structures represent lexical-derivational meanings (propositions).

Derivational meanings based on the system language communication word-building units of the text and contextual environment, considering the peculiarities of Russian language consciousness (for example, in the process of nomination of the current trend towards formal discrimination is not only the literal and figurative meanings, but individual seed, connotations using different units and derivation ) and etc.

The structure of the word is, on the one hand, objectified diversion motivational process, on the other - the result of simultaneous interaction of words with other words in the morphemic-motivational level. In the first aspect of the structure of the word can be viewed in two ways: from the formative (derivatives-logical model) and from the base motive (motive-logical model of producing structure).

Synthesis character semantics of the root morpheme arising from generating predicative structure is primarily manifested in the integrating function. To affixed morpheme more common classification and typed function.

Formant in derivate-logic model is designed to capture the novelty of content, expressed derivative. In synchrony it is identified with the semantic difference obtained by subtracting the value derived from the value of producing. Formant is a reference (constant) component of word-formation type (models). Motivational same part is variable. It characterizes affix terms of its sochetaemostnyh (syntagmatic) properties through which it can enter the content of the inner circle of the real core of its content. Formant recognized any means expressing meaningful novelty, marking differences by producing a derivative; thereby assumed the existence of a wide "field" of different-level formants.

Production of a new word occurs in an established language word-formation models one of the possible ways. Depending on the amount of a propositional predicatives isolated structure formation of simple words (one generating base) and compound words (with two or more producing bases).

Analysis of derivation (word-formation) Cognitive-discursive space from the standpoint of propositional-functional approach involves the determination of their value - codified or potential / occasional importance.

N.D.Golev [9, p.121] distinguishes processes derivatives (motivation in the interpretation of the researcher), several types of derivatives. Lexical, which is directly involved in the formation and functioning of the lexical meaning of the word: organize a plan of its expression (search generating units), affects the semantic structure generating predicate, include it in the language system, is a factor uzualization word forms its own semantic side having and the absolute, and relative terms. Motivational value has the same properties. Plan expression of motivation - including as a method and as a means of generating base. Structured motivational value lies in its two-component - of the importance of generating and formative included in the system - the ability to interact with the motivational value of the lexical and morphemic value types.

Morphemic-motivational aspect is one of the manifestations of semasiological approach derived words, presupposes the existence of the finished (this) units semantizirsive native speakers. It is closely linked with the principles of morphemic analysis. The most complete essence morphemic motivational approach is manifested in the creation of derivative words out of context when it is impossible to determine the value.

Lexical-motivational aspect occurs when the value of derivative known lexical words, according to which it is formulated and motivational value, usually represented as part of the value of the derivative. Lexical-motivational aspect in a sense, is an implementation (or specification) motivational values (primarily its ligamentous component) projected in morphemic-motivational aspect, for example, poor - poor peasants.

Lexical-centered aspect of the semantics of the derivative qualifies as a goal, and motivational value as a means of (direction: from morpheme to the motif - and then, if possible, to the conceptual meaning of the word). This approach is opposed motives-centered approach to the word morpheme (word-formation type) - then the generating structure. First of all, in these different aspects of understanding of the deep and surface levels of semantics. Different and are presented in relation onomasiological and semasiological directions.

“Motives for center-motivational aspect of the coincidence with the lexical value is a special case in being relatively independent components of the content structure of the word; This case from this point of view, creates an illusion of an overlay or a direct correlation of the two types of values. For lexical-centrist way of contrast, the discrepancy, different - a violation of the basic type of correlation, which is unity, or at least an unconditional correlated lexical and motivational values provided shelter lexical meaning, which “adapts” motivational “[9, s.128-130].

From this point of view, the majority of usual derivatives and have lexical-centric value, for example, the Kazakh-intern, only a small part of them can be attributed to the potential, for example, indigenization, and others.

Clarification of the type of value, a derivative of the word, answer the question about the potentiality of usual or created words and the type of derivation - vertical when there derivational paradigms, that is, the word changes nominative function, and horizontal when there derivational syntagmatics. Different data types of derivation: (a) the degree of the depth of semantic change, (b) the possibility of any typology of semantic transformations in) orientation on paradigmatics or syntagmatics g) the degree of regularity of word-building relationships.

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The subjective attitude of the speaker to an isolated fragment of reality, consciousness is the greatest expression in the value of the derivative units, which at the moment is word derivation and potential (less occasional) words, but seeking to find its niche in the language system to be codified, with common usage typed lexical meaning.

Derivation methods can be classified into two groups: the slightly productive and productive. The first group abbreviation, word, and suffixes, the second - prefixing prefixation combined with suffixes and semantic condensation.

Prevalence abbreviation and compounding associated with an attempt to understand the complex reality and convey language means completely as possible, without losing any detail.

The primacy of the abbreviation among other ways of word formation is explained and its discursive nature. Slozhnosokraschennoe word characterized konsituativnostyu (cognition) and contextual (discourse) is that often can not be understood. In this case, there is a contradiction between the understanding of the word and its operation: it is necessary to understand the extension of the speech segment to conserve linguistic resources - one-word nomination. The controversy is just removed konsituativnostyu and context.

About productivity abbreviation tells her the opportunity to become the basis for generating drugiz derivatives, for example, otnarobovets, aulkorrovets, which is also to some extent removes the specified protivrechie. Such formations in the peridium slightly but productivity begins to manifest itself in a period of postural (Wed. modern education: it-schnick, FBRovets etc.).

Among the difficult words is dominated by words derived showers and fresh by adding, for example, migrant Kazakh, reading-room, etc., Is also an attempt to convey in obyasyaektsya odnosm word in the differentiated form a complex object boldness picture of the world. Similarly, for the transfer of all employees of a complex reality and stem-heavy suffix methods of forming compound words.

Suffixes word formation has always been the way that most fully realizes the desire to reflect the speaker's knowable element of reality in economy, one-word name. In the language of the tendency of gravity to the actualization of derivative suffixes, semantics represents a certain kind of proposition. In turn, realized in the word-formative type / model of nuclear structure propositional directed mental activity of man, knowing the world, forming the center of the periphery of the associated (correlated with the core background knowledge).

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