

THE CONCEPT “THAMES” IN THE ASPECT OF SECONDARY LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION

*Zhumagulova B.S.¹, Karibayeva B.E.², Yershay G.K.³

*¹cand.of.Ph,Sc., Professor, Ablai Khan KazUIRandWL,Almaty, Kazakhstan,
e-mail: yombs@mail.ru,

²PhD, Associate Professor, Ablai Khan KazUIRandWL,Almaty, Kazakhstan,
e-mail: buadat_ke@mail.ru,

³master of Arts., 2nd year PhD student, KazUIRandWL,Almaty, Kazakhstan,
e-mail: gulnar.yershay@gmail.com

Abstract. This article discusses the problem of individual interpretation of knowledge about the world by the author of a literary work in the process of cognition and reflection of the objective reality in language. The article supports the idea of an interpretive function of language as a cognitive activity. Language acts as an important tool for the author’s subjective interpretation of the world and knowledge of the world influencing the formation of meanings in the context of the work.

The article is aimed at analyzing linguistic interpretation of the factual knowledge in the content structure of the concept “THAMES” in the literary and regional work “*Thames: Sacred River*” by Peter Ackroyd with a focus on the cognitive and linguistic mechanisms of the author’s construction.

The methodology of the study is based on a functionally-representative analysis as a kind of conceptual analysis.

The received outcomes of the analysis consist of the following additional meanings about the Thames resulting from the author’s interpretation of the factual, i.e. collective (*physical-geographical, hydrological, and temporal*) information: the River Thames as a part and gift of the everlasting Nature has defensive-strategical, administrative-political, navigational, agricultural and historical-cultural significance and so becomes the main hero of the work with its origin, character, and role in the development of the country. Main cognitive and linguistic mechanisms and means of the secondary linguistic interpretation were revealed, analyzed, and grouped.

The scientific value and practical significance of the study are determined by the fact that the results of this study can become the basis for further in-depth analysis of the interpretative function of language, the materials of the work can serve as a methodological guide, as well as in the development of special courses on the interpretation of artistic discourse.

Keywords: concept, cognitive linguistics, interpretation, linguistic interpretation, secondary interpretation, cognitive and linguistic mechanisms, linguistic means, collective knowledge

Basic provisions

The presented article is based on the theory of the anthropocentric nature of language and the theory of linguistic interpretation (N.N. Boldyrev and others).

Analysis of the process of the author’s interpretation of the collective knowledge (*physical-geographical, hydrological, and temporal*) in the content of the concept “THAMES” in Peter Ackroyd’s work “*The Thames: the Sacred River*” revealed additional meanings created with the help of different cognitive and linguistic mechanisms and means. The received outcomes of the research show the interaction of collective and individual knowledge as well as the role of secondary

linguistic interpretation in the process of cognition of the world by the author of the literary and regional work.

Introduction

The idea of W. von Humboldt about the anthropocentric nature of language declared in the second half of the 19th century, found its development in the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics as the realization of anthropocentrism as a general scientific paradigm in the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st century. In this aspect, the anthropocentric theory of language and theory of linguistic interpretation, worked out by representatives of the Tambov School of Cognitive Linguistics, present a significant contribution to the disclosure of the anthropocentric essence of language.

The anthropocentric nature of language is manifested in the process of linguistic interpretation of the world. "Интерпретация является неотъемлемым свойством человеческого сознания и познавательных процессов" [1, p. 11]. It seems obvious that interpretation in the process of cognition is carried out with the help of language. According to N.N. Boldyrev, the instrumental function of language in cognitive activity is not taken into account: linguistic interpretation affects the process of cognition itself, and therefore deserves separate consideration and analysis. This necessity, relying on the works of both the foreign (first of all R. Jackendoff, J. Fauconnier, L. Talmi) and some of the Russian linguists, was convincingly justified by N.N. Boldyrev, devoting a series of his publications to the interpretive function of language, in which the cognitive specificity of linguistic interpretation is discussed including its main types and manifestations [1, p. 11].

The presented article is aimed at analyzing of linguistic interpretation of the factual knowledge in the content structure of the concept "THAMES" in the literary and regional work "*Thames: Sacred River*" by Peter Ackroyd with a focus on the cognitive and linguistic mechanisms of author's construction.

Description of materials and methods

The problems of linguistic interpretation are studied in the Russian School of Cognitive Linguistics, in collective and author monographs, namely by: N.N. Boldyrev, O.V. Magirovskaya, E.G. Belyaevskaya, O.G. Dubrovskaya, V.Z. Demyankov, and others. In their works, various aspects of the general theory are considered, as well as the interpretative aspects of linguistic units at different levels of the language system.

As N. N. Boldyrev notes, language, invisibly presented in our sphere of values and the system of life attitudes, suggest one or another way of interpreting the world around us. The author identifies two types of linguistic interpretation – primary, which results in collective knowledge by the categorization of natural objects; and secondary, which results in new knowledge about the world in the processes of secondary conceptualization and categorization of the collective knowledge [2].

The secondary interpretation is individual and represents the interpretation of collective knowledge and collective cognitive schemes in the individual conceptual system of a particular person. The result of secondary interpretation is secondary

conceptualization and categorization, which presuppose a secondary understanding of signs in the processes of classifying and evaluating interpretation and reinterpretation of verbalized knowledge about the world.

The material of the study is the novel by Peter Ackroyd "*Thames: Sacred River*". The Thames is one of the most famous rivers in the world. Its history is as great as the history of England and London. The concept "THAMES" is a complex concept that combines fragments of English geography, history, industry, culture, and spirituality as one of the most important components of the British linguistic picture of the world.

The literary and regional novel covers various aspects of the concept "THAMES", namely: physical-geographical, hydrological, temporal, industrial, and others. In this material, we see the collective knowledge of the world, the river. In the process of secondary interpretation of the factual material by the author, individual additional meanings are formed, based on the interaction of collective, encyclopedic, and author knowledge.

The concept "THAMES" is the result of the interaction of various cognitive and linguistic mechanisms revealed in the work of Peter Ackroyd "*Thames: Sacred River*". Cognitive mechanisms of formation of conceptual meaning or mechanisms of structuring conceptual meaning are understood according to N.N. Boldyrev's unified classification [3, p. 101].

In the article, a functional-representative analysis is used as one of the methods of conceptual analysis. The proposed method can be defined as a special linguistic method within the framework of a cognitive approach to language study. It represents a conceptual analysis in terms of identifying not only the content of the concept but also how this content, formed by a set of conceptual characteristics, is conveyed in the language, and which linguistic levels and factors are involved in its representation in each particular case.

Results and discussion

The analysis of the secondary linguistic interpretation is represented in the material of the first chapter of the book *THE MIRROR OF HISTORY, 1.1 THE RIVER AS FACT*. Concerning the information, the chapter is analyzed in the following aspects: *physical-geographical, hydrological, and temporal*.

The physical-geographical aspect describes the geographical location and shows the most important resources of the River Thames that determine the natural and socio-economic features of the country. The additional features of the River Thames are realized by cognitive and linguistic mechanisms in the process of

secondary linguistic interpretation of the physical-geographical knowledge about the Thames as the object of the world. For clarification, the table is presented below:

Table 1. Physical-geographical aspect (text fragment 1)

	Text fragment	Cognitive mechanisms	Linguistic mechanisms and means	Examples
1.	<i>It has a <u>length of 215 miles</u>, and is navigable for <u>191 miles</u>. It is the <u>longest river in England</u> but not in Britain, where the Severn is <u>longer</u> by approximately <u>5 miles</u>. Nevertheless, it must be the <u>shortest river in the world to acquire such a famous history</u>. The Amazon and the Mississippi cover almost <u>4,000 miles</u>, and the Yangtze almost <u>3,500 miles</u>; but <u>none of them has arrested the attention of the world</u> in the manner of the Thames. [4, p. 3]</i>	-Comparison	-Morphological structure: Comparative adjectives	<i>The longest river, longer, the shortest</i>
		-Classification, Specification -Contrast	-Nomination: Measures, Numerals, Geographical toponymical nouns	Length of 215 miles, navigable for 191 miles, longer by 5 miles, almost 4000 miles (Amazon and Mississippi), almost 3500 miles (Yangtze)
		-Contrast -Focusing	- Grammatical emphasis -Adversative conjunction	<i>but none of them in the manner of the Thames.</i>
		-Estimation	-Expressiveness: Emotional-evaluative epithet	<i>Such a famous history</i>
		-Conceptual metaphor	-Linguistic metaphor: Personification, Dead metaphor	<i>has arrested the attention of the world (Thames).</i>
		-Conceptual metonymy	-Linguistic metonymy: the whole for the part	<i>attention of the world</i>

In the given text fragment the physical-geographical aspect of the River Thames is presented by the factual information about its *length* data in comparison with the longest rivers in Britain (*the Severn*) and the world (*the Amazon, the Mississippi, the Yangtze; 215, 191, 5, 4000, 3500 miles*). By cognitive mechanisms of comparison, specification, and contrast and focusing on corresponding linguistic mechanisms and means the author reveals the historical and cultural significance of the Thames in the world based on a secondary interpretation of real facts about the length of the river. This additional information about the river Thames is intensified by cognitive mechanisms of contrast (*the shortest river in the world to acquire such a famous history; but none of them in the manner of the Thames*) as well as by conceptual metaphor and metonymy (*has arrested the attention of the world*).

Linguistic mechanisms and means are units of nomination: measures, numerals, and geographical toponymical nouns, on the one hand, and means of grammatical emphasis, expressiveness, and imagery, on the other hand. So, based on choice, selection of the factual information (length of rivers), its combination and classification (comparison, contrast, etc.), and estimation (such a famous history) the idea about the historical importance of the river Thames in the world is actualized by the author as the additional information based not only on the physical-geographical characteristics (the longest river in England) but also on other criteria, which motivate the nomination of the river Thames as the “sacred” one.

Table 2. Physical-geographical aspect (text fragment 2)

	Text fragment	Cognitive mechanisms	Linguistic mechanisms and means	Examples
2.	<p><i>It runs along the borders of <u>nine English counties</u>, thus reaffirming its identity as a boundary and as a defence. It divides <u>Wiltshire</u> from <u>Gloucestershire</u>, and <u>Oxfordshire</u> from <u>Berkshire</u>; as it pursues its way it <u>divides Surrey</u> from <u>Middlesex</u> (or <u>Greater London</u> as it is <u>inelegantly known</u>) and <u>Kent</u> from <u>Essex</u>. It is also a border of <u>Buckinghamshire</u>. <u>It guarded these once tribal lands in the distant past</u>, and <u>will preserve them into the imaginable future</u>. [4, p. 3]</i></p>	Concretization	<p>Nomination: Toponymical Proper nouns</p> <p>Expressiveness: Enumeration, Syntactical parallelism</p>	<p><i><u>Nine English counties, tribal lands</u></i> (general), <i>Wiltshire from Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire from Berkshire</i> <i>Surrey from Middlesex, Kent from Essex, Buckinghamshire.</i></p>
base-the river Thames profile-functions; Focusing		<p>Profiling: base-the river Thames profile-functions; Focusing</p>	<p>Lexical variation: Synonymic expressions</p>	<p><i><u>Borders, as a boundary and as a defence, it divides, It guarded, will preserve.</u></i></p>
Contrast: retrospective, prospective vectors		<p>Contrast: retrospective, prospective vectors</p>	<p>Expressiveness: Antithesis, Antonyms</p>	<p><i><u>in the distant past</u></i> <i><u>the imaginable future</u></i></p>

The above-mentioned fragment shows another feature of the River Thames in the physical-geographical aspect. Being a natural water space Thames functions as a *natural boundary and as a defense* for *‘nine English counties*. The cognitive mechanisms of profiling, focusing, and concretization in combination with linguistic mechanisms and means of nomination, lexical variation, and expressiveness create the new meaning of the river as an important defensive-strategical, political-administrative, and state-forming factor. The conceptual contrast with antonymic antithesis (*in the distant past and the imaginable future*) unifies retrospective and

prospective time vectors. The meaning of this interpretation is that the gardening functions of the Thames are permanent throughout the historical time.

Table 3. Physical-geographical aspect (text fragment 3)

	Text fragment	Cognitive mechanisms	Linguistic mechanisms and means	Examples
3.	<i>There are <u>134 bridges</u> along the length of the Thames, and <u>forty-four locks</u> above <u>Teddington</u>. There are approximately <u>twenty major tributaries</u> still flowing into the main river, while others such as the <u>Fleet</u> have now disappeared under the ground. Its '<u>basin</u>', the area from which it derives its water from rain and other natural forces, covers an area of some 5,264 square miles. And then there are the springs, many of them in the woods or close to the streams beside the Thames. There is one in the wood below <u>Sinodun Hills</u> in <u>Oxfordshire</u>, for example, which has been described as an '<u>everlasting spring</u>' always fresh and always renewed [4, p. 3].</i>	Focusing Inference	Numerals Expressiveness: Enumeration, Syntactical parallelism	<i><u>forty-four locks, 134 bridges, twenty major tributaries</u></i>
		Concretization	Nomination: Toponymical Proper names	<i><u>Sinodun Hills, Oxfordshire, Fleet, Teddington</u></i>
		Profiling	Nomination: lexical variety, terms	Nature→basin→natural forces→water→rain, tributaries, springs, stream
		Conceptual metaphor	Linguistic metaphor	<i>as an '<u>everlasting spring</u>'</i>

In the given fragment, the cognitive mechanism of profiling (*Nature→basin→natural forces→water→rain, tributaries, springs, stream*) represented using nomination (*lexical variety, terms*) ensures the actualization of a particular characteristic of the Thames as a natural phenomenon. The Thames is presented as a part and gift of Nature, which supplies the river with water from different sources including earth and woods, and the natural process of water circulation. The idea of the 'everlasting' existence of the Thames and Nature is emphasized by the conceptual and linguistic metaphor '*everlasting spring*'.

In its turn, the Thames feeds the population, ensures the river navigation, and communication lines, and meets agricultural and other needs along its length (*forty-four locks, 134 bridges, twenty major tributaries*). This information is inferred from real facts given by quantitative numerals and means of linguistic expression.

Table 4. Hydrological aspect (text fragment 4)

	Text fragment	Cognitive mechanisms	Linguistic	Examples
			tic	

			mechanisms and means	
4.	<p><i>The average flow of the river at Teddington, chosen because it marks the place where the <u>tidal and non-tidal</u> waters touch, has been calculated at <u>I, 145 millions of gallons (5,205 millions of litres) each day or approximately 2,000 cubic feet (56.6 cubic metres) per second. The current moves at a velocity between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour. The main thrust of the river flow is known to hydrologists as the <u>thalweg</u>; it does not move in a <u>straight and forward</u> line but, mingling with the inner flow and the variegated flow of the <u>surface and bottom</u> waters, takes the form of a <u>spiral or helix</u>. More than 95 per cent of the rivers energy is lost in <u>turbulence and friction</u>. [4, p. 3]</u></i></p>	-Contrast	-Antithesis, Antonyms	<i><u>tidal and non-tidal</u> waters; <u>straight and forward</u> line↔ a <u>spiral or helix</u>; the <u>inner flow</u> and the <u>variegated flow</u> of the <u>surface and bottom</u> waters</i>
-Concretization -Inference		-Enumeration: Numerals, Mesuares	<i>at I, 145 millions of gallons (5,205 millions of litres) 2,000 cubic feet (56.6 cubic metres)</i>	
-Specification in the field of hydrology		-Nomination: Hydrological terms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Thalweg</i>: a line connecting the lowest points of successive cross-sections along the course of a valley or river. 2. <i>thrust, turbulence, friction</i> 	

The hydrological aspect indicates the features of natural waters, phenomena, and processes proceeding in them.

The interpretation of the Thames based on hydrological characteristics is realized through the cognitive mechanism of contrast with the antithesis and antonyms on the linguistic level (*tidal and non-tidal waters; straight and forward line↔ a spiral or helix; the inner flow and the variegated flow of the surface and bottom waters*). The author shows the original, self-willed character of the river and its dissimilarity to others. The accurate factual hydrological information about the river flow is emphasized by the cognitive mechanisms of concretization and specification with the help of linguistic mechanisms of enumeration and nomination (hydrological terms). And to define concrete numbers, the author makes use of units of measurement like liters, cubic meters, and miles and numerals (*at I, 145 million gallons (5,205 million liters) 2,000 cubic feet (56.6 cubic meters)*).

In this way, on the background of the factual information, the image of the river Thames as a powerful natural stream with its character is inferred. Being a creation of nature, it acts as a living organism, becoming an action hero of the work with its origin, character, and role in the development of the country.

The temporal aspect provides information about space and time as an integral part of the picture of the world. Time cannot be separated from space. Space and time are parts of a single whole, which is called the space-time manifold, a continuum that is reflected in events. This temporal aspect can incorporate various cognitive mechanisms and linguistic means into a format of knowledge. Below, in table 5, the chosen extract as a material of analysis describes the temporal space of the river Thames:

Table 5. Temporal aspect (text fragment 5)

	Text fragment	Cognitive mechanisms	Linguistic mechanisms and means	Examples
5.	<p><i>The general riverscape of the Thames is varied without being in any sense spectacular, <u>the paraphernalia of life ancient and modern clustering around its banks</u>. It is in large part now a <u>domesticated</u> river, having been <u>tamed and controlled</u> by many generations. It is in that sense a piece of artifice, with some of its landscape deliberately planned to blend with the course of the water. It would be possible to write the history of <u>the Thames as a history of a work of art</u> [4, p. 5].</i></p>	<p>Contrast, retrospective, prospective vectors of time</p>	<p>Expressiveness Antithesis: Anonyms</p>	<p><i><u>paraphernalia of life ancient and modern clustering around its banks.</u></i></p>
		<p>Conceptual metaphors</p>	<p>Linguistic metaphors, Personification</p>	<p><i>...now a <u>domesticated</u> river, having been <u>tamed and controlled</u> by many generations. ...a <u>piece of artifice</u>... ...to write the history of <u>the Thames as a history of a work of art.</u></i></p>

To show the temporal attributes of the Thames, the author describes the riverscape by using antonymic adjectives (*paraphernalia of life ancient and modern clustering around its banks*) in the frame of the cognitive mechanism of contrast of two contrary time vectors: retrospective and prospective. The additional meaning of this interpretation is that the character of the river should not be limited only by its physical-geographical and hydrological features as an aqua-natural object. The Thames exists in the historical-cultural context of national development in time reflecting its main material and spiritual phenomena.

The main characteristics of the “temporal” aspect are realized with the cognitive mechanism of conceptual metaphors which are represented by linguistic metaphors (*a piece of artifice, the history of the Thames as a history of a work of art*). The geographical object of the river Thames is transferred into the conceptual field of works of art, the history of the river should be analogically studied and described as the history of artistic artifacts. So, the river Thames, as a *domesticated river*, is a creative work of both: Nature and the Nation, as a result of the processes

of its *'taming and controlling by many generations'* through the time of historical development.

In this way, based on the secondary interpretation, the Thames is interpreted as a significant historical-cultural phenomenon, whose ancient and modern attributes along the river reflect the chronology of time.

Conclusion

This study focused on the analysis of the secondary linguistic interpretation of the knowledge about the world on the material of the first chapter *1.1 THE RIVER AS FACT* in the literary and regional work "Thames: Sacred River" by Peter Ackroyd. The interpretation of the factual information is shown separately in several aspects: *physical-geographical, hydrological, and temporal* revealing cognitive and linguistic mechanisms which are represented in the context by linguistic means.

Having analyzed the fragments of the chapter, we can come to the following conclusions:

The author's interpretation of *the physical-geographical* facts presents the River Thames as a part and the gift of everlasting Nature, which feeds the population, ensures the river navigation, and communication lines, and meets agricultural and other needs along its length; besides, the additional meaning of the river is created as an important defensive-strategical, political-administrative and state-forming factor; and first of all the idea about the historical importance of the river Thames in the world is actualized.

Then, based on *the hydrological* factual information the Thames is interpreted as a powerful natural stream with its character. Being a creation of nature, it acts as a living organism, becoming an action hero of the work with its origin, character, and role in the development of the country.

In *the temporal aspect*, the Thames is shown as a significant historical-cultural phenomenon, whose ancient and modern attributes along the river reflect the chronology of time.

1)The main cognitive mechanisms used by the author in the process of the second interpretation of the collective factual knowledge in the content structure of the concept "THAMES" are the following: contrast, concretization, specification, focusing, profiling, inference, comparison, conceptual metaphor, etc. Linguistic mechanisms include nomination (toponymical proper names, terms, numerals, units of measurement), lexical variation, linguistic metaphor, and different means of expressiveness (antithesis, enumeration, syntactic parallelism, etc.)

2)The received outcomes of the research illustrate the interaction of collective and individual knowledge as well as the role of secondary linguistic interpretation in the process of cognition of the objective reality reflected by the author's artistic mind. So, due to the process of the secondary linguistic interpretation of the knowledge about the world (the river Thames), the author creates a work of the literary and regional genre with the main character – the Thames.

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ЕКІНШІ РЕТТІК ТІЛДІК ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯЛАУ АСПЕКТІСІНДЕГІ "THAMES" КОНЦЕПТІ

*Жумагулова Б.С.¹, Қарибаева Б.Е.², Ершай Г.Қ.³

*¹ф.ғ.к., профессор, Абылай хан атындағы ҚазХҚЖӘТУ,
Алматы, Қазақстан,
e-mail: youmbs@mail.ru,

²PhD, қауымдастырылған профессор, Абылай хан атындағы
ҚазХҚЖӘТУ, Алматы, Қазақстан,
e-mail: buadat_ke@mail.ru,

³магистр, 2-курс докторанты Абылай хан атындағы
ҚазХҚЖӘТУ, Алматы, Қазақстан,
e-mail: gulnar.yershay@gmail.com

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада әдеби шығарманың авторы тілдегі объективті шындықты тану және бейнелеу процесінде әлем туралы білімді жеке түсіндіру мәселесі қарастырылады. Мақалада тілдің интерпретациялық функциясы туралы идея қолдау табады. Тіл шығарманың контекстінде мағыналардың қалыптасуына әсер ететін субъективті-авторлық түсіндірудің маңызды құралы ретінде әрекет етеді.

Бұл мақала Питер Акройдтың "Thames: Sacred River" әдеби-елтану шығармасындағы "THAMES" концептісі туралы фактологиялық білімнің тілдік интерпретациясын жеке авторлық түсіндірудің когнитивті және тілдік механизмдерін ашуға баса назар аударатырып талдауға бағытталған.

Зерттеу әдістемесі концептуальды талдаудың бір түрі ретінде функционалды-репрезентативті түрде талдауға негізделген.

Алынған талдау нәтижелері фактологиялық, яғни коллективті ақпаратты (физика-географиялық, гидрологиялық және уақыт) жеке-авторлық түсіндіру нәтижесінде "THAMES" концептісі туралы келесі қосымша мағыналарды зерттеуден тұрады: Темза өзені Мәңгілік Табиғаттың бөлігі және сыйы ретінде қорғаныс-стратегиялық, әкімшілік-саяси, навигациялық, агро-мәдени және тарихи-мәдени маңыздылыққа ие болады, осылайша, туындының басты кейіпкері-оның шығу тегі, сипаты және елдің дамуындағы рөлі болып есептеледі. Негізгі когнитивті және тілдік механизмдер мен екінші тілдік интерпретацияның тілдік құралдары анықталды, талданды және топтастырылды.

Зерттеудің ғылыми құндылығы мен практикалық маңыздылығы осы зерттеудің нәтижелері, яғни тілдің интерпретациялық қызметін одан әрі терең талдауға негіз болатындығымен анықталады, жұмыс материалдары алдағы уақытта әдістемелік құрал бола

алады, сонымен қатар көркем дискурсты түсіндіру бойынша арнайы курстар әзірлеуде көмегін тигізеді.

Тірек сөздер: концепт, когнитивті лингвистика, интерпретация, тілдік интерпретация, екінші реттік интерпретация, когнитивті және тілдік механизмдер, тілдік құралдар, коллективті білім

КОНЦЕПТ “THAMES” В АСПЕКТЕ ВТОРИЧНОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ

*Жумагулова Б.С.¹, Карибаева Б.Е.², Ершай Г.Қ.³

*¹к.ф.н., профессор КазУМОиМЯ им.Абылай хана, Алматы, Казахстан,
e-mail: youmbs@mail.ru,

²PhD., ассоциированный профессор КазУМОиМЯ им.Абылай хана,
Алматы, Казахстан,
e-mail: buadat_ke@mail.ru,

³м.г.н., докторант 2-го курса КазУМОиМЯ им.Абылай хана, Алматы,
Казахстан,
e-mail: gulnar.yershay@gmail.com

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается проблема индивидуальной интерпретации знания о мире автором литературного произведения в процессе познания и отражения объективной реальности в языке. В статье поддерживается идея об интерпретирующей функции языка как когнитивной деятельности. Язык выступает как важный инструмент субъективно-авторской интерпретации, оказывающий влияние на формирование смыслов в контексте произведения.

Данная статья направлена на анализ языковой интерпретации фактологического знания в содержательной структуре концепта "THAMES" в литературно-страноведческом произведении Питера Акройда "Thames: Sacred River" с акцентом на раскрытие когнитивных и языковых механизмов индивидуально-авторского толкования.

Методология исследования основана на функционально-репрезентативном анализе как разновидности концептуального анализа.

Полученные результаты анализа состоят из следующих дополнительных смыслов в содержательной структуре концепта "THAMES" в результате индивидуально-авторской интерпретации фактологической, то есть коллективной (физико-географической, гидрологической и временной) информации: река Темза как часть и дар вечной Природы имеет оборонно-стратегическую, административно-политическую, навигационную, агрокультурную и историко-культурологическую значимость и становится, таким образом, главным действующим лицом произведения со своим происхождением, характером и ролью в развитии страны. Были выявлены, проанализированы и сгруппированы основные когнитивные и языковые механизмы и языковые средства вторичной языковой интерпретации коллективного знания о мире.

Научная ценность и практическая значимость исследования определяются тем, что результаты данного исследования могут стать основой для дальнейшего углубленного анализа интерпретационной функции языка, материалы работы могут служить методическим пособием, а также могут быть использованы при разработке спецкурсов по интерпретации художественного дискурса.

Ключевые слова: концепт, когнитивная лингвистика, интерпретация, языковая интерпретация, вторичная интерпретация, когнитивные и языковые механизмы, языковые средства, коллективное знание

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