КОГНИТИВ ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

NOMINATIVE FIELD FORMATION OF “MEMORY” CONCEPT IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES BY MEANS OF AN ASSOCIATIVE EXPERIMENT

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Аннотация

Мақолада психолингвистик экспериментдаги кўпчиликка маълум бўлган ассоциатив экспериментга асосланган концепт моделини тузишда қўлланиладиган методлардан бири ўрганилган. Концептнинг номинатив майдонини аниқлаш мақсадида тил соҳиблари билан ассоциатив эксперимент ўтказилди ва стимул-сўзга олинган реакцияларнинг когнитив таҳлили амалга оширилди. Эксперимент натижалари асосида “хотира” концептининг инглиз ва ўзбек лисоний онгидаги умумий ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари аниқланди.

Аннотация

В статье изучается один из обширных методов построения модели концепта, который основывается на психолингвистическом эксперименте, известном как ассоциативный эксперимент. Для установления номинативного поля концепта был проведен ассоциативный эксперимент с носителями языка и когнитивный анализ полученных реакций на слово-стимул. В результате эксперимента выявлены общие и специфичные особенности концепта «память» в английском и узбекском языковом сознании.

Abstract

The article deals with one of the extensive methods of the concept field formation, which is based on a psycho-linguistic experiment known as an associative experiment. In the formation of the nominative field of the concept there has been held an associative experiment with native speakers in Uzbekistan, the USA and Canada and we have made a cognitive analysis of the survey materials. Universal and peculiar features of “memory” concept in the English and the Uzbek languages are revealed as a result of the experiment.

Калит сўзлар: номинатив майдон, концепт, ассоциатив майдон, когнитив таҳлил, когнитив белгилар, концепт модели, ядро, яқин периферия, узоқ периферия, олис периферия.

Ключевые слова: номинативное поле, концепт, ассоциативное поле, когнитивное поле, когнитивный анализ, когнитивные признаки, модель концепта, ядро, ближняя периферия, дальняя периферия, крайняя периферия.

Keywords: nominative field, concept, associative field, cognitive analysis, cognitive features, model of concept, nexus, close periphery, distant periphery, utmost periphery.

Construction of nominative field of the studied concept is based on the identification and description of totality of the linguistic resources, nominating the concept and its individual features. Various authors express attributes of concepts in different ways. For a complete description of the concept, which is significant to a certain culture, the researcher must examine the full set of the representation of the concept(1, 12).

In constructing the nominative field the researcher may be limited to only direct detections of the nominations of the concept that is the key words and its synonyms. As a result of this type of research the core of the concept of nominative field is built. But the researcher can choose a more labor-intensive way, which leads to more fruitful results of the study, which includes a description of proverbs, aphorisms, phraseology about the concept. So, the core of the nominative field of the concept is set by the identification of synonymous row of the keyword and direct concept nominations. The establishment of the periphery of the nominative field can be produced by building the lexical and phraseological field of the keyword, derivation field of the keyword, paremiologic field of the concept by analyzing fiction and publicistic texts, phraseological nominations of the concept and analysis of the associative field of the analyzed concept. As a subject of the investigation of this article, we have chosen the latter method of establishing the nominative field of the concept “memory” in the English and Uzbek languages. In order to establish an associative field of the concept at first it is necessary to conduct an associative experiment with native speakers and to hold the cognitive analysis of the reactions to the word stimulus(2, 176).

We have chosen the associative experiment for the study of the concept, which in turn is divided into two versions – free and directed. Associative experiment as a free and directed, allows the researcher to construct the associative field of the concept.

In the experiment, we relied on the scientific views of such scholars as Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin and psycholinguist V.P. Belyanin(3, 205). According to the results of the experiment we revealed the cognitive symptoms, as well as general and specific features of the concept of "memory" in the English and Uzbek languages.

The study of dictionary definitions established that in the minds of native speakers of English and Uzbek languages the concept "memory" appears as the

mental and spiritual concept. These qualities of the concept under study are universal features inherent in two languages.

The concept of "memory" in English is verbalized by the lexeme «memory», and in the Uzbek language with the lexeme "хотира"(5, 6). Second and third year students and undergraduate students of the Faculty of Foreign Philology of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulughbek, representatives of different professions and citizens of the United States and Canada were surveyed during the experiment. The total number of informants was 130 people, including 77 students of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, 23 representatives of different professions living in Uzbekistan, whose native language is Uzbek, and 30 representatives of different professions and the students residing in the United States and Canada. Informants were offered the questionnaire, where it was proposed to define the concept of "memory" in their native languages, "What do you understand by the term "memory"? With what do you associate this concept?"; "Give the definition of the word" memory"; what primarily crosses your mind and what you associate it with". On the 52 questionnaires sent out over the Internet were received 30 responses.

The first stage of the experiment is to create an associative field of the concept "memory" in English and Uzbek.

In the English and Uzbek associative field of the concepts "memory" and “хотира” are as follows:

MEMORY (30) — remembrance 5; the power of reproducing past experiences 3; collection of past events 3; ability to recall information 2; brain 2; ability to retain and to recall 2; the power of knowledge 1; power to remember 1; a basic survival tool 1; night dreams (сны) 1; good, bad, happy, sad, fun, boring memory 1; consciousness 1; a great store of information 1; ability to recall and revisit information 1; a curse 1; a life lesson 1; intelligence 1; recollections 1; ability to store past events 1.

ХОТИРА 95 — мия (brain) 23; эсламоқ (to remember) 12; ахборот сақлаш қобилияти (ability to store the information) 7; бош (a head) 5; ақл (mind) 5; компьютер (computer) 4, кўриш х.(visual memory) 4; хаёл (thought, idea) 3; ёд (remembrance) 3, ёнғоқ (a nut) 3; эсда сақлаш (to remember) 2; онг (mind, intellect) 2, эс-хуш (consciousness) 2; тафаккур (thought) 2; зеҳн (intellect) 2, юрак (heart) 2; шоколад (chocolate) 1; унутиш (amnesia) 1; ўй (reflection) 1, фикр (idea) 1; суст х. (poor memory) 1; эшитиш х. (auditory memory) 1; қисқа-муддатли х. (short-term memory) 1; телефон (phone) 1; ўтмиш (the past) 1; ёмон х. (a bad memroy) 1; узоқ-муддатли х. (long-term

memory) 1; кучли х. (strong memory) 1, яхши х. (good memory) 1; склероз (sclerosis) 1.

The second stage of the analysis is the interpretation of associative reactions in the form of semes. The semantic interpretation of the reactions is based on the linguistic expression of the concept of semantic components studied and obtained associations. Meanings of associations are reviewed as the meanings of semantic components of the stimulus-word 'memory', ie associates which verbalize the same semantic component in different ways and the frequency of informants response is summed up. For this purpose, cognate words are selected, words expressed by different parts of speech, but with the same semantic components, synonyms and etc. Associates, which have no logical connection to the word-stimulus, are not analyzed, such as memory-space.

MEMORY is

1. a mental activity or power — remembrance (воспоминание) 5; the power of reproducing past experiences 3; collection of past events 3; ability to recall information 2; ability to retain and to recall 2; the power of knowledge 1; power to remember 1; ability to recall and revisit information 1; recollections 1; intelligence 1=20;

2. linked with human physiology — brain 2; consciousness 1; night dreams 1= 4;

3. an object storing information — a great store of information 1; ability to store past events 1=2;

4. a life experience — a life lesson 1; a curse 1=2;

5. an object which helps to survive — a basic survival tool 1=1; 6. divided into different types — good and bad, happy, sad, fun, boring memory 1=1.

ХОТИРА (Memory):

1. Is a mental activity — эсламоқ (to remember, to memorize) 12; ақл (mind) 5; хаёл (thought) 3; ёд (memory) 3; тафаккур (thinking) 2; зеҳн (intellect) 2; эс-ҳуш (consciousness) 2; эсда сақлаш (to remember) 2; онг (mind, reason) 2; унутиш (amnesia) 1; ўй (reflection) 1; фикр (idea) 1 = 36;

2. Is connected with human physiology — мия (brain) 23; бош (head) 5; кўриш хотираси (visual memory) 4; юрак (heart) 2, склероз (sclerosis) 1= 35;

3. Is an information source — ахборот сақлаш қобилияти (the ability of saving iinformtion) 7; компьютер (computer) 4; телефон (phone)1= 12;

4. Is divided into different types — қисқа-муддатли х. (short-term memory) 1; узоқ-муддатли х. (long-term memory) 1; суст х. (a weak memory)

1; яхши х. (a good memory) 1; ёмон х. (a bad memory) 1; кучли х. (a strong memory) 1; эшитиш х. (aural memory)1=7;

5. Has some factors that improve memory — ёнғоқ (a nut) 3; шоколад (a chocolate) 1=4;

6. Is a kind of phenomenon that reflects events — ўтмиш (past) 1=1. The next stage is the cognitive analysis of the semes. Exactly this stage of lingvocognitive research will help in modeling the concept. The semantic-cognitive direction is used the lexical description of the nominative field of the concept and it is an important and crucial stage of the research.

In the process of cognitive analysis all the lexical units verbalized by the studied concept are generalized. Without a cognitive analysis it is impossible to build a model of the concept.

In the cognitive analysis of associative reactions similar or related within the meaning semes are generalized and they are interpreted as common features of the concept. Then, cognitive symptoms are allocated according to the degree of brightness. Such a differentiation is a key factor in the distribution of cognitive signs on such areas as the core, the proximal periphery, far periphery and the extreme periphery of the concept. The degree of brightness of cognitive symptoms of the concept is expressed in the percentage and number of cognitive respondents. Cognitive signs of brightness of the concept "memory" in the English and Uzbek languages are as following:

MEMORY (ХОТИРА) is	**ХОТИРА (MEMORY) is**
1. A mental activity or power—66.6%	1. A mental activity —37.8%
2. Linked with human physiology—13.3%	2. Connected with human physiology —36.8%
3. An object storing information—6.6%	3. An information source —12.6%
4. A life experience—6.6%	4. Divided into different types —7.3%
5. An object which helps to survive—3.3%	5. Some factors that improve memory — 4.2%
6. Divided into different types—3.3%	6. A kind of phenomenon that reflects events —1%

The experiment revealed the following additional meanings that is, the cognitive symptoms of lexeme "memory" in the English and Uzbek languages: 1) life experience; 2) an object which helps to survive.

When modeling the concept of the core zone of the concept "memory" in the Uzbek language is a cognitive sign – *a mental cognitive ability* – 37.8%, the proximal periphery – *relationship with human physiology*, 36.8%, and *a source of information*, 12.6%, the far periphery – *the types of memory*-up to 7.3%, *the factors improving memory* – 4.2%, and the extreme periphery – *the phenomenon showing event* – 1%.

In English, the verbal model of the concept looks as the following: core – *mental activity or power* – 66.6%, proximal periphery – *linked with human physiology* – 3.3%, far periphery consists of two features – *an object storing information* – 6.6%, *a life experience* – 6.6 %; extreme periphery also has two cognitive signs – *an object which helps to survive* – 3.3%, *divided into different types*–3.3%.

Thus, the analysis of language material shows that the concept "memory" in the English and Uzbek languages consciousness appears as a mental activity, which is a sign of the concept core and all other cognitive symptoms constitute the periphery of the field of nominative concept.

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