Methods of Cognitive Linguistics for Research of Animal Aiseases Terminology
Методи когнітивної лінгвістики в дослідженні терміносистеми хвороб тварин

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Abstract. The article considers the main methods of cognitive terminology and t their application to the study of the animal diseases terminology. The study of terms in the cognitive aspect involves the selection and description of their key concepts, the identification of the main categorical features, the unification of identical concepts into categories of this field of knowledge; presentation in the form of schemes (frames) of individual fragments and the entire structure of science as a whole. Among the above-mentioned methods of cognitive linguistics, it is proposed to use categorization, conceptual and frame analyzes and theories of conceptual metaphor. Examples of the study of terms for animal diseases with the application of conceptual analysis methods are given in a complex way, using the method of frame analysis by S. Zhabotynska, which consists in modeling the concept by combining different types of basic frames. The frame approach was used to determine the informational (conceptual) scope of the terminology of animal diseases, since with the help of a frame it is possible to imagine both the structure of a separate concept and the schematic organization of all accumulated knowledge related to animal diseases. It has been established that the names of diseases are structured in the mind of a specialist according to the categories of "space", "object", "causality", "signs", "quantity", "time". Using the selection of epistemological categories, conceptual features of each category and a bank of terminological tools for their display are established. The study of terminology by means of cognitive linguistics involves the method of presenting conceptual metaphor and metonymy, which allows us to reveal the professional world pictures in a certain field. On the basis of the theory of conceptual metaphor, the cognitive mechanisms of metaphor application to terms were considered and the main donor domains that served as a source of metaphorical nominations of animal diseases were clarified. The study of term systems with the involvement of cognitive analysis methods and the construction of specific cognitive models gives a perspective for a more in-depth consideration of their formation processes and functioning. The methods of cognitive terminology provide an opportunity to understand not only the formation and development of professional concepts and categories, but also their hierarchy, organization, and structure.

Keywords: linguo-cognitive methods, conceptual analysis, categorization, frame approach, conceptual metaphor.

Introduction. Many linguists are working on the study of professional terminology in terms of its creation, development and functioning. Interest in the linguistic development of terminology problems is due to the growing role of terms in various spheres of life, due to modern progress, globalization and internationalization. The development of branches of knowledge contributes to the comprehensive study of professional terminologies, the composition and structure of which are rapidly developing. It should be noted that the current state of development of linguistics defines as the most relevant cognitive approach, which describes terms from the point of their reflection of the process of cognition as a whole and the creation of fragments of the scientific world picture in particular. Current researches in the field of cognitive linguistics are [12], [13], [16], [15].

The cognitive approach complements the traditional descriptive methods of analysis of terminologies, allows us to model the internal meaning of the term, to analyze its system connections of a linguistic and cognitive nature. Modern science is characterized by the use of a polyparadigmatic approach to the study of

objects of reality, which involves a broad view and takes into account the interaction and distribution of objects [14], [17], [18], [19]. This is due to the fact that, firstly, anthropocentrism became one of the leading aspects of consideration, and secondly, the intensive integration of various fields of knowledge – the theory of cognition, linguistics, psychology, cultural studies, logic, philosophy, etc. [22], [20], [23].

The intersection of complex problems of different fields of knowledge contributed to the birth of cognitive linguistics, which is a direction in linguistic research, within which language is considered from the perspective of the general cognitive mechanism of the speech development, thinking and the progress of knowledge. The professional language world picture is increasingly becoming the object of linguocognitive research. Cognitive linguistics is based on the fact that specially selected and processed data about language can be used to analyze a broader niche than linguistics itself, in the area of problems related to the nature of the human mind and intelligence, speech behavior, which is manifested in all processes of human interaction with the surrounding world and society.

The methods of cognitive linguistics make it possible to analyze and reconstruct the mental processes that form the basis of term formation, to reveal regularities of nomination. The nominative-cognitive approach uses various models of analysis (definitional, semantic, categorical, conceptual, etymological, word-forming, statistical, etc.). At the same time, language is considered as a mental formation that is generated by a person with the help of thinking and as a system of representing a person's knowledge in a certain professional field [22, p. 112].

Literature review. The analysis of publications on cognitive linguistics indicates a broad theoretical and methodological basis, within which the cognitive paradigm prevails in modern linguistic-cognitive studies of Western scientists [11], [13], [22]. The cognitive direction of terminology in Ukraine is being developed by [1], [2], [3]. [8], [24], [25]. Thus, O. Vorobyova emphasizes the possibilities of the cognitive-communicative approach, which allows for the development of new directions and methods in

terminology, in the interpretation of the language of science as a means of categorizing human activity. Being the initiator of the study of systems of medical terms from the standpoint of frame semantics, she considers the meaning of nominative units as analogues of ready-made conceptual structures that perform the functions of translating certain sets of concepts into a real linguistic form [1, p. 98-102].

The possibilities of cognitive linguistics methods in structuring professional terminologies are widely presented in scientific studies of Ukrainian linguists. The objects of cognitive terminology are the instructions for medical drugs studied by R. Perkhach [3]. Linguistic approach to the study of the terminology of veterinary medicine was analyzed by O. Syrotina [6], Yu. Rozhkov [4]. The analysis of Ukrainian term systems and term nominations in the cognitive aspect was carried out by O. Yuzhakova [10]. The work by Yu. Rozhkov and O. Syrotin, studies term systems with the involvement of cognitive analysis methods and the construction of specific cognitive models [21]. Concepts of the biotechnological sphere became the subject of O. Syrotina's research [5].

The aim of the paper is to study linguocognitive methods for the study of animal diseases terminology.

Results of the research. Based on its own terminological apparatus and its principles of linguistic material research, linguoconceptology uses various methods, including the propositional-linguistic method, the theory of categorization, conceptual analysis, the frame approach, the theory of conceptual metaphor, the theory of "mental spaces", cognitive mapping, etc. One thing is certain: the choice of certain research methods depends on the goals and tasks that the researcher sets for himself. The study of terms for animal diseases in the cognitive aspect involves the selection and description of its key concepts, the identification of their main categorical features, the unification of identical concepts into categories of this field of knowledge; presentation in the form of schemes (frames) of individual fragments and the entire structure of science as a whole.

Thus, for our study we applied the theory of categorization, conceptual and frame analysis, and the theory of conceptual

metaphor. The main research method – conceptual analysis as a synthesis of component analysis with the study of dictionary definitions. The term "conceptual analysis" in modern linguistics has a two-fold interpretation: it is both an analysis of the concept and the methodological apparatus itself. They are characterized as an analysis of concepts, and an analysis using concepts [24, P. 7-12].

For cognitive linguistics, conceptual analysis is the methodology itself, which includes the main concepts and techniques (methods) of analysis developed by various linguocognitive schools (frame semantics and construction grammar, cognitive grammar, theory of conceptual metaphor and theory of conceptual integration, theory of perspectives and theory of prototypes, theory of iconism and the theory of semantic primitives and others).

Unlike classical semantic analysis, conceptual analysis is characterized by a high level of generalization, abstraction, where constituents are combined into conceptual networks. Conceptual analysis "absorbed the possibilities of semantic analysis and integrated them with the possibilities of the approach immanent in conceptual linguistics to the interpretation of the complex phenomenon of the concept through the analysis of verbal (core and peripheral) and non-verbal signs, including a wide range of cultural information – in synchrony and diachrony, individual and collective consciousness" [7, p. 163].

The components of conceptual analysis belong to the mental space and rarely act as a direct counterpart of semantic units. At the same time, "semantic analysis, being the primary and necessary stage of research, provides the 'material' that should be organized with the help of conceptual analysis" [25, p.75-77].

Conceptual analysis is aimed at finding those general concepts that are combined under one sign and determine the existence of a sign as a known cognitive structure. If semantic analysis is aimed at interpreting the meaning of a word, then conceptual analysis aims to actualize knowledge about the world with modeling and description of concepts. The study of animal disease terms is carried out using the techniques of conceptual analysis in a complex manner, using the frame analysis method of S. Zhabotynska, which consists in modeling the concept by combining different types of basic frames: subject, action, possessive, taxonomic, and comparative.

The frame approach to the description of terminology is a cognitive mechanism for explaining the processes of accumulation, processing of knowledge and models of information transmission. In this regard, the possibility of identifying and presenting in a structural form the logical connections and relationships that exist between the elements of the animal diseases terminology makes it possible to present it in the form of a frame. Indeed, the frame approach to the organization of lexical material allows us to present the terminological vocabulary in a more structured way. In cognitive linguistics, the main conceptual structures are the sentence and the frame. According to interpretation by G. Fauconnier the frame represents "a special organization of knowledge that is a prerequisite for our ability to understand the words associated with it", "any organization of concepts related in such a way that the understanding of one of them requires an understanding of the entire structure of which they are a part", while the use of one of the elements of such a structure automatically activates all others [18, p. 122].

The proposal, in turn, including two interrelated concepts - the target (logical subject) and the one that characterizes (logical predicate) - is interpreted both as an elementary frame and as a constitutive element of the frame that is, the frame can be understood as a complete set of propositions [25, p. 75-77].

The specificity of proposals and frames as integral conceptual structures largely determines the generation of speech utterances and the choice of means for their implementation. In the study of the concept of DISEASE, we use the definition of a frame as "a certain relatively established model of information organization, which reflects the essential features of fragments of the world and is potentially oriented towards unfolding in the form of a scenario, i.e., presents phenomena as facts and processes / events in which these phenomena take place" [16, p. 196].

In the structure of the concept, three main components are distinguished: conceptual, figurative and valuable. The conceptual component reflects the categorical-symbolic

structure of the concept, the figurative one records the cognitive metaphors that support it in linguistic consciousness, the valuable component determines the place of the concept in the system of axiological landmarks of linguistic culture. It is for structuring the conceptual component that researchers use a frame, since it is possible to analyze the structure of the concept comprehensively [14, p. 116].

The theory of five basic frames, developed by S. Zhabotynska, has undergone significant changes since its appearance at the end of the 20th century and is now based on the fact that there are certain initial, most fundamental conceptual structures that are used by our thinking as a tool for processing information. These structures are seventeen propositions that refer to five basic frames [24, p. 7-9].

Together, these frames are like a toolbox, where each of the five compartments (the base frame) contains several thematically related propositions, the type of which is determined by the name of the frame. Propositional schemas demonstrate the basic types of relationships between an object and its features, as well as between several objects. The frame structure is explicated in five subject frame slots, three action frame slots, three identification frame slots, three possessive frame slots, and three comparative frame slots. The universal frame of the DISEASE concept was structured on the basis of subject, possessive and action frames. The frame approach was used to determine the informational (conceptual) volume of the terminology used to denote animal diseases, since the frame can be used to visualize both the structure of a separate concept and the schematic organization of all accumulated knowledge related to animal diseases.

To illustrate the frame nature of the DISEASE concept, S. Zhabotynska's typology of basic frames was used, which includes substantive, actional, and possessive frames [25, P. 75-77]. Schematically, the frame model of the concept of ANIMAL DISEASE in English can be presented as in the proposed figure. The squares of this scheme indicate the key nodes of the frame – DISEASE and ANIMAL, and the three-dimensional arrows indicate the type of connection between them: substantive (is / exists), possessive (has), actional (acts); the circles indicate concepts corresponding to the categories of CAUSALITY (agent), SPACE (there), TIME and COLOR (in such manner), OBJECT (tool).
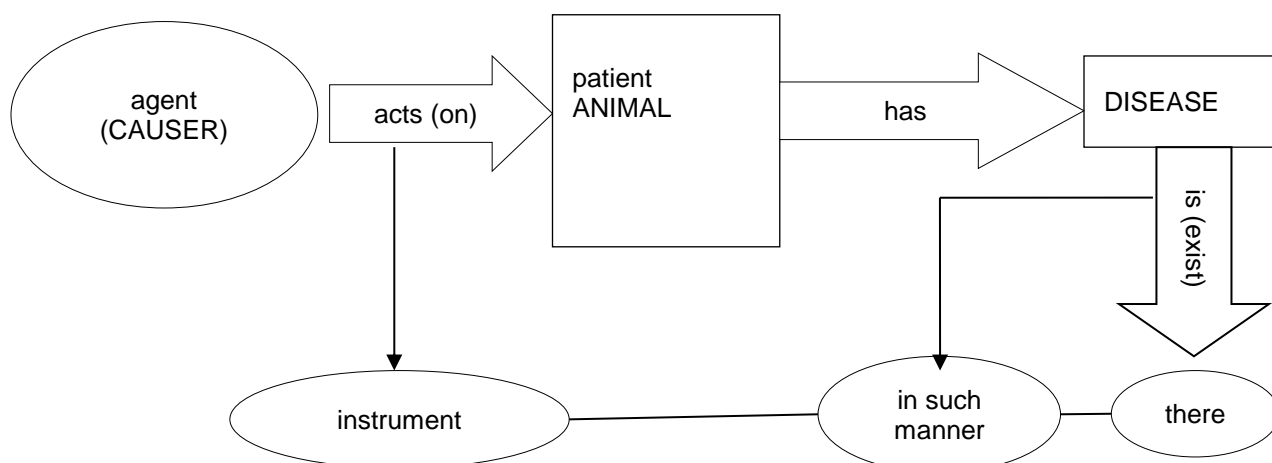

Fig. 1 Frame model of the concept ANIMAL DISEASES

The study of terms in the cognitive aspect involves the selection and description of its key concepts, the identification of their main categorical features, and the unification of identical concepts into categories of the given field of knowledge. The analysis of the terms of the studied terminology in English showed that animal diseases are structured in the mind of a specialist according to the categories of "space", "object", "causality", "signs", "quantity", "time". With the help of selection of epistemological categories

involved in the process of knowledge of objects of veterinary medicine and pathological phenomena, conceptual features of each category and a bank of terminological means for their reflection are established. The study of terminology by means of cognitive linguistics involves the method of presenting conceptual metaphor and metonymy, which allows us to reveal the professional world picture of specialists in a certain field. Since one of the main cognitive and pragmatic functions of a metaphor is to contribute to the formation of a concept in the mind, its formation and clarification it is precisely in the processes of terminological nomination that there is a need to associate the features of the concept along different lines of analogy. Very often, only a metaphorical term is able to convey the essence of a phenomenon or an object that does not have its established name. The consideration of metaphorical term formation by means of cognitive terminology thus appears to be an exceptionally promising direction, especially when it comes to branch terminologies. In our study, based on the theory of conceptual metaphor, we examined the cognitive mechanisms of metaphor application in English terms of animal diseases and found out the main donor domains that served as a source of metaphorical nominations for animal diseases. The main categories of metaphorization are analyzed, and separate directions of metonymization of terms are

also presented, based on the classification of metonymic transpositions by N. Tsisar in medical terminology [9, p. 57-60].

Conclusions. Today, the cognitive approach to the study of terminological systems, in which terminological units are described conceptually as certain cognitive structures, is considered one of the relevant directions in terminology. The methods of cognitive linguistics are the propositional-linguistic method, the theory of categorization, conceptual analysis, the frame approach, the theory of conceptual metaphor, the theory of "mental spaces", cognitive mapping, etc. One thing is certain: the choice of certain research methods depends on the goals and tasks that the researcher sets for himself. For our study, the use of categorization, conceptual and frame analyzes and the theory of conceptual metaphor is relevant from the above methods of cognitive linguistics. The methods of cognitive terminology provide an opportunity not only to consider more deeply the processes of formation and development of professional concepts and categories, as well as their hierarchy, organization, and structure. The involvement of cognitive analysis methods makes it possible to build a cognitive model that describes which categories and concepts are related to animal diseases, and how they interact with each other. This allows analyzing the cognitive processes underlying the formation and understanding of terms.

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Анотація. У статті розглянуто основні методи когнітивного термінознавства та перспективу їхнього використання в дослідженні термінології ветеринарної медицини на позначення хвороб тварин. Вивчення термінів у когнітивному аспекті передбачає виділення і опис його ключових концептів, виявлення їхніх основних категоріальних ознак, об'єднання тотожних

концептів у категорії цієї галузі знання; подання у вигляді схем (фреймів) окремих фрагментів і всієї структури науки в цілому. Із вищезазначених методів когнітивної лінгвістики пропоновано використання категоризацію, концептуальний та фреймовий аналізи та теорії концептуальної метафори. Наведено приклади дослідження термінів на позначення хвороб тварин із застосуванням прийомів концептуального аналізу комплексно, використовуючи методику фреймового аналізу С. Жаботинської, яка полягає в моделюванні концепту шляхом комбінування різних типів базових фреймів. Фреймовий підхід використано для визначення інформаційного (концептуального) обсягу термінології хвороб тварин, оскільки за допомогою фрейму можна уявити як структуру окремого концепту, так і схематичну організацію всіх накопичених знань, що стосуються хвороб тварин. Встановлено, що терміни хвороб структуруються у свідомості фахівця за категоріями «простору», «об'єкта», «каузальності», «ознаки», «кількості», «часу». За допомогою виділення гносеологічних категорій встановлюються концептуальні ознаки кожної категорії і банк термінологічних засобів для їх відображення. Вивчення термінології засобами когнітивної лінгвістики передбачає методику представлення концептуальної метафори і метонімії, що дозволяє розкрити професійну картину світу фахівців певної галузі. На основі теорії концептуальної метафори розглянуто когнітивні механізми застосування метафори в термінах та з'ясовано основні донорські домени, що послужили джерелом метафоричних номінацій на позначення хвороб тварин. Вивчення терміносистем із залученням методів когнітивного аналізу та побудовою конкретних когнітивних моделей дозволяє більш глибоко розглядати процеси їх формування та функціонування. Методи когнітивного термінознавства дають можливість зрозуміти не тільки становлення і розвиток професійних концептів і категорій, а також їх ієрархічність, організацію, структуру.

Ключові слова: лінгвокогнітивні методи, концептуальний аналіз, категоризація, фреймовий підхід, концептуальна метафора.