LINGUOCOGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY IN THE CONCEPTOSPHERE OF THE LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract. The aim of the research is to identify the aspects and a number of features of Cognitive linguistics as well as pragmalinguistics; linguistic personality, its structural characteristics in literary discourse. This matter took our interest as the lexical concepts, cognitive models and meaning construction in literary texts is considered one of the constituent traditional and cultural trends of each nation which determine several bases from the pragmatics accompanied by linguocognitive points of view.

Key words: *linguistic, pragmalinguistic, cognitive factors, literary text, concept, conceptosphere, verbalization, manifestation, linguistic personality.*

In modern linguistics the problem of cognition in every language is being more or less studied. And the cognitive interpretation of literary works is of great interest in modern linguistics. It is worth emphasizing that this research is of an interdisciplinary character in as much as it is done at the crossroads of cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics and stylistics. In the last decade cognitive linguistics fortified its position in modern linguistics due to the integration of such knowledge areas as: linguistics, psychology, philosophy, linguoculturology, cognitive science (theory of knowledge), etc. The aim of cognitive linguistics is the study of such issues as: relationship between language and mental structures, language as a cognitive mechanism of representing, storing and transferring knowledge about the world, knowledge structures and their verbal representation, etc.

Our deserve to understand ourselves and others, to explore the unknown mysteries of life, to make sense out of chaos, and to bond with our own kind are all primary reasons for dealing in the process of literary analysis.

The benefits to self and humanity that result from this interaction include a sense of wonder at the beauty of humanity's imagination, a sense of excitement at the prospect of intellectual challenge, and a sense of connection with the universe [2, 5-7].

The modern linguistics is based on the principle of anthropocentric paradigm, which contains "human factor" in the study of language [4, 2]. The anthropocentric scientific paradigm puts forward the new approaches to the research of language which are implemented within a number of new disciplines, such as cognitive linguistics, linguopersonology, linguoculturology, text linguistics, linguopragmatics, communicative linguistics, etc.

New perspective trends in linguistics should be investigated through anthropocentric approach. General assumptions are the following:

- the basic notion of paradigm, it's historical development and classification are key figures in penetrating deep meaning of linguistic personality;
- anthropocentric paradigm in the light of interdisciplinary approach, which includes cognitive linguistics, linguopragmatics, linguoculturology etc.
- new trends in linguistics are interconnected, interconditioned that imply extralinguistic factors of the language on the whole.

Thus, linguistic personality from pragmatic point of view makes it inevitable to introduce the new term - "discourse". Discourse (from French "discourse" - "speech") is a coherent text with extralinguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors; it is a text used in conceptual aspect. It is the speech, which is considered as purposeful social activity, and as the component participating in interaction of people and mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes). Meanwhile, the notions of "text" and "discourse" are correlative, but not equivalent. Text is a part of discourse; it is created in the process of discourse. Despite the differences between the notions of text and discourse, they cannot be completely separated since they are closely correlated with one another in terms of their users (addresser and addressee, i.e. author and reader), relationship (text is a part or result of discourse) etc. Although different linguists define discourse in various ways, they all back up the claim that discourse is interpreted in the context and based on specific situation. It is the belief of majority prominent linguists that in the process of discourse analysis, particularly in literary review, linguistic, social, pragmatic, cultural, psychological factors of communication should be taken into consideration [1, 2].

Another type of modern linguistic trends is Cognitive linguistics. At present linguistics is undergoing radical changes due to the appearance of a new discipline Cognitive Linguistics, the object of which is human mind, way of thinking and the mental processes connected with it. It is worth emphasizing that "Language is dealt as an integral cognitive mechanism, a cognitive instrument – a system of signs enacting in the representation (encoding) and transformation of the information" [3, 53]. So, the core of Cognitive Linguistics is the concept. Concept is investigated on lexical, phrase, syntactical levels as well as on the text level. Undoubtedly, the most productive means of describing any concept is the text. Hence, methodology of conceptual analysis of texts is being worked out. Conceptual analysis itself is revealing and interpreting the basic concepts of literary or non-literary texts. In this sphere great contributions have Russian linguists L.G. Babenko and Yu.V. Kazarin. In addition to, Cognitive linguistics is a branch of cognitive science which deals with main human's operations with knowledge. Cognitive Linguistics is the study of the mind through language and the study of language as a cognitive function. Cognitive Linguistics has two main

goals: (1) to study how cognitive mechanisms like memory, categorization, attention, and imagery are used during language behavior; and (2) to develop psychologically viable models of language that cover broad ranges of linguistic phenomena, including idioms and figurative language. Research in Cognitive Linguistics is multi-disciplinary; evidence is drawn from text analysis, language acquisition, language change, psycholinguistic experimentation, and brain imaging, among other sources. The purpose of this course is to provide a general orientation in Cognitive Linguistics, an understanding of its central themes and assumptions, and exposure to its empirical methods.

The problem of «language persona» is marked by the growing interest in the system of sciences during XX-XXI centuries. Studying a communicating person is closely related to recent changes in the speech and communication act. Language is not merely a means of communication, it is a manifestation of the historical and cultural wealth of the people. Research works on the identification of an individual's linguistic image through the worldview are being conducted in the field of linguistics last few years. Therefore, the term «language persona» should be fully refined. Or more precisely, the «language persona» category in the linguistic education has led to the creation of anthropological linguistic knowledge that is closely related to the mind, thought and spiritual activity of the person through the structural and functional aspect of the language, allowing in general the concept of «persona» to be filled with new content. The role of the systematic theory of language persona in the works of the scientists Yu.N. Karaulov , in which the interest in the language consumers, creativity and language of the linguistic science has become stronger and now is the core of new research. The appearance in linguistics of the term "language personality" is associated with the name of the scientist V.V Vinogradov, who spoke about the image of the author of the work of art and consistently pursued the idea that "the study of the individual style of the author, his place and function in the literature system of a certain time, correlation with other styles makes it possible to present the author as a language personality - a person expressed in language and through a language that can be recreated on the basis of the language tools used by it" [5, 32].

Actually, the language study is anthropocentric (human study) approach that studies it closely with the consumer. That is, the special meaning is given to the person's identity (an individual). In the meantime, such studies were the subject and the words of the people of the country, which expressed the national identity and culture through the language, the spiritual creative heritage.

Theoretical basis of LP is based on the intersection of several disciplines, specifically, it adjoins stylistics, pragmatics, psychology, culturology, etc. This fact proves the complexity and ambiguity of approaches to revealing definition, structure, criteria and ways of the description of LP. The main task of our work is the research

of complex semantic-stylistic, linguopragmatic and linguocognitive description and interpretation of LP in literary discourse. Thus, we define LP as a set of competences and characteristics of a person that determines their production and perception of speech texts which differ according to:

a) the degree of semantic-stylistic language complexity;

b) the features of linguistic representation of communicative-pragmatic factors for characterization of LP;

c) the profundity in of reflection of intellectual sphere of personality;

d) the extent of expression of universal, national and culture-specific values.

Thus, this paper is devoted to studying linguistic personality based on cognitive interpretation in modern linguistics. It consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a list of used literature. In introduction the aim, topicality, novelty, methods of investigation and value have been described. The topicality of the dissertation lies in the fact that the essence of linguistic personality is described relating to new trends of linguistics. Moreover, the theoretical importance of problems in the study of linguistic personality, on the one hand, and by insufficient study of linguistic personality in line with the course of the new trends in linguistics such as linguopersonology, cognitive linguistics, linguopragmatics. The novelty is proved by the following: from the perspective of new directions, the model of LP as well as its structural and system characteristics as the interaction of its semantic-stylistic, communicative – pragmatic, linguocognitive and linguocultural levels. Meanwhile, semantic, stylistic and pragmatic peculiarities of linguistic personality promoting the cognitive principles of foregrounding in literary discourse have been studied accompanied by the cognitive model of linguistic personality based on the correlation of language and mental activities together with the textual points of the text, the speech features has been discussed. By using examples from literary works, we have been able to explore the cognitive phenomenon expressed through the dialogue, through the internal speech of the image, the author's own comments, and the linguistic means.

List of used literature:

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