

Concept of “Beauty” in the Lexical-Semantic Field

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The basic notion of the energetic conception is energy. Any language is the synthesis of the human and the universe. Thus, modern linguistics maintains the inner link with the previous linguistic paradigms, especially with the systemic-semiotic paradigm. It should be also mentioned that modern linguistic paradigm gives new interpretation of the mentioned paradigm.

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Construction of the “world picture” represents systemic description of the reality. Any natural language possesses its own way of perceiving and conceptualizing the universe. Language as an extensive phenomenon comprises different intensive iposthesis. Languages differ not only in the grammatical structure and lexical constituents, but also in the “world view” determined by the national-cultural peculiarity of the way of semantic segmentation of the universe.

Semantics is not the mechanical agglomeration of semes. It is a complex system viewed as a net of interconnected and interdependent lexical units.

This type of interconnectedness and interdependence creates lexila-semantic field with its nuclear and peripheral segments (centre, transitional zone and periphery).

According to the systemic-semiotic approach to the language the universe is segmented by lingual fields.

The character (graduality/non-graduality) of the structure of the lexical-semantic field is conditioned by the type of semantic relations between the field elements (Gumboldt, 1969, p. 28).

These relations differ in the "power" of maintaining the content represented by the word-identifier of the lexical-semantic field. The power of maintaining the content designs specific configuration of the content-based unit.

Different segments of the lexical-semantic field (center, transitional zone and periphery) differ in the types of semantic relations between their elements.

The type of semantic relations between the elements of the center is considered to be the strongest connection between the elements.

The type of semantic relations between the elements of the transitional zone is considered to be weaker connection between the elements.

Some types of semantic relations typical of the field periphery are not anamnestic for the content-based unit.

The field segment with the mentioned type of semantic relations is called "terminal".

Differentiating between conceptual and semantic spaces is of the actual problems of modern linguistics. Concepts exist in the form of conceptual images, charts, notions, frames and scenarios (Brown, Asher, Simpson, 2006).

Semantic-cognitive approach to the language system implies identification of the relation existing between the language semantics and the nation's concept-sphere. It should be mentioned that the concept-sphere is variable in time and space.

Cognition is the power organizing the process of generating thoughts and regulating the use of concrete meanings within the borders of the culture. Cognition makes these meanings anamnestic for all representatives of the culture. Anamnesy results in the conventional nature of the language. The problem of knowledge representation is associated with the social and cultural experience of the human.

The immense part of the nation's conceptual spaces is manifested in the semantic space. This fact makes semantic space one of the fundamental issues of cognitive linguistic research.

The concept is considered in the prism of language meaning as its objectivation in the language is possible only by means of language meanings. In some sense, semantic space and concept-sphere are two identical phenomena - both of them are associated with the process of thinking. The main difference between the semantic space and concept-sphere lies in the following fact: language meaning (quantum of semantic space) is linked to the lingual sign, while the concept (element of the concept-sphere) is not linked to the lingual sign. Dealing with the analysis of the

concept-sphere the following regularity gives evidence: concept-sphere could be (or could not be) expressed by the lingual sign.

References

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