

Philosophical and Cognitive Linguistics Interpretation of Lexical and Lexical Causes Based on Semantic Understanding

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Abstract: Cognitive linguistics, language is based on the results of experience and cognition, and is inseparable from human cognition, and must have human characteristics. The philosophy of experience is the philosophical foundation of cognitive linguistics, with particular emphasis on the experiential nature of the mind, which has a greater explanatory power for the causes of language. The philosophy of experience proposes three basic principles: the experiential nature of the mind, the unconsciousness of cognition, and the metaphor of thinking. Fundamentally speaking, the cognitive world originates from people's perception and understanding of the real world. According to the categorization theory of cognitive linguistics, the semantic category of vocabulary is mapped to the cognitive category formed by people in the empirical world, and the lexical competence includes cognitive competence. Therefore, in the final analysis, experience and cognition determine discourse coherence, and experience philosophy also has explanatory power to discourse coherence analysis. This further consummates the idea that cognitive linguistics expects to establish a unified model for analyzing language at all levels. Based on the philosophy of semantic understanding, this paper combines the basic cognitive methods used in cognitive linguistics at the level of lexical and lexical analysis to propose a cognitive world analysis method for textual coherence.

1. Introduction

The philosophical basis of cognitive linguistics is experiential philosophy, which holds that human language cannot be separated from concrete experiential perception, and human experience of the world largely restricts the structure and meaning of language [1]. Cognitive linguistics studies the relationship between language and cognition and holds that semantic structure is the mapping of cognitive categories formed by people in the empirical world [2]. It can be seen from here that the development of language is bound to be accompanied by the development of cognition, thus establishing an effective, reasonable and unified model for analyzing all aspects of language. Cognitive linguistics and ecological linguistics are highly complementary, and their organic combination is feasible [3]. The most basic forms of human concepts, categories, reasoning, and mind depend on the understanding of body parts, spatial relationships, and power movements. In the final analysis, meaning is based on physical experience, and so is language [4]. Cognitive linguistics believes that language is gradually formed by cognitive processing based on the experience of the real world, and is the result of subjective and objective interaction [5].

As we all know, the three major elements of language include speech, vocabulary and grammar. The vocabulary constitutes the basic unit of language, which is essential for the use of language [6]. People have a long history of research on word formation, but their research is still not sufficient. However, in fact, the concentrated expression of language creativity and productivity is word formation. Research on it can deepen our understanding of the essence of language, thus further grasping the essence, characteristics and development rules of language [7]. The combination of form and meaning of language symbols is not inherent, but the result of interaction between subjective cognition and objective reality, which is gradually formed through cognitive processing on the basis of people's perceptual experience of reality [8]. From the philosophical perspective of semantic understanding, categories and concepts are mainly formed by interaction between subject and object based on human experience. The meaning is the same, mainly the result of experience

[9]. Cognitive linguists believe that the syntactic structure of human language is the result of experience and cognition. Therefore, the syntactic system can be explained by human basic cognitive ability and universal cognitive mechanism.

2. Cognitive Linguistics, Ecological Linguistics and Human Centrality

2.1. Cognitive Linguistic Category View

In the early 1980s, through the study of metaphor, metaphor was not just a linguistic phenomenon, but a cognitive way of human beings. This has been a basic principle of experiential philosophy and cognitive linguistics. The terminology that expresses motion and other spatial relationships is extended to express other non-spatial semantic domains, which is common, and the conceptual structure is the result of metaphorical mapping from physical space to conceptual space [10]. Based on perception, people gradually realized the space in which they lived, and formed image schemas such as spatial structure and kinesthetic movement. After they were injected into people's minds, they formed a category and conceptual structure. Sentence is the embodiment of Abstract story structure, and a basic sentence pattern is the basic form from a story. The combination of this viewpoint and prototype category theory can explain more syntactic phenomena. Therefore, cognitive linguistics holds that syntactic structure directly corresponds to conceptual structure, which is the theoretical basis of syntactic iconicity.

The cognitive commitment of language and the experience view of mind show that language is the result of experience-based cognition and is inseparable from human cognition. Many people have such an attitude, which restricts their ability to understand or enter the emotional world of animals and other forms of life other than human beings, and has serious consequences for all life on our planet. This kind of thought highly praises all natural things to obey human interests, and behaves as uncontrolled commercial use of nature, which leads to the destruction of ecological environment, thus becoming one of the main criticism objects of ecological linguistics. The philosophy of experience further points out that human cognition is based on experience and from the perspective of human beings. These experiences are bound to have human nature and inevitably contain anthropocentrism that is not conducive to the healthy development of the environment. One of the purposes of cognitive linguistics is to explore the human nature of language, and its research methods and results can be directly applied to ecological linguistics.

2.2. The Experience of Lexical Construction

We know that things mainly exist in space, and events and states mainly exist in time, so it is reasonable that body and space become the source of concepts and meanings. The occurrence and development of cognition is a process of forming concepts and categories. The establishment of categories can make people's understanding of the objective world tend to be orderly and systematic. After the lexicalization of verb-object structure is completed, its meaning will continue to wear out and the structure will be further blurred, resulting in some compound words being reanalyzed into single words. In recent years, cognitive linguists in various countries have used many examples of language vocabulary to strongly prove this view. From the perspective of space, the lexical causes are formed. On the basis of the understanding of various relationships in space, human beings have gradually formed some conceptualized schema structures, and on this basis, they have formed lexical structures. Through people's experience and understanding of the world and the conceptualized world, the cognitive research of language is the human language related to perception and knowledge. In different language communities, people have different perceptions and cognitive abilities for the same events. Therefore, the same basic event can map the same or different syntactic structures in different languages, which forms the same or different. Grammatical form. The lexical structure is derived from human experience of the real world. Semantic understanding of philosophy is the basis of philosophical theory. Discourse coherence does not necessarily depend on cohesive means, but mainly by mental coherence, and must be analyzed from a cognitive perspective. Therefore, perceptual category and conceptual category are both sTable and

dynamic, and so is syntax. In order to ensure effective communication, certain stability is required, but there are also great differences. They need not be exactly the same.

The vocabulary originally comes from the understanding of itself and space, and then through the rich imagination, the use of metaphor and other cognitive strategies to expand, gradually formed the human conceptual system, cognitive linguists almost hold this view. The basis for class formation and connection in the process of experiencing the real world is to generalize and classify similar attributes that usually gather together. The greater impact on ecological awareness is the vocabulary vacancy phenomenon. The reason why vocabulary vacancies occur is because people feel that there is no need to further distinguish between concepts. In the process of language use, the human-centered cognitive thought expressed by vocabulary vacancy often makes language users think that some things in nature are unimportant and thus can be destroyed. It is possible to set aside some standards inherent in the subject that are difficult to give a unified explanation, and to provide a unified standard for the classification of parts of speech from the perspective of the prominence of the category of the subject (including the projectiles and the sides).

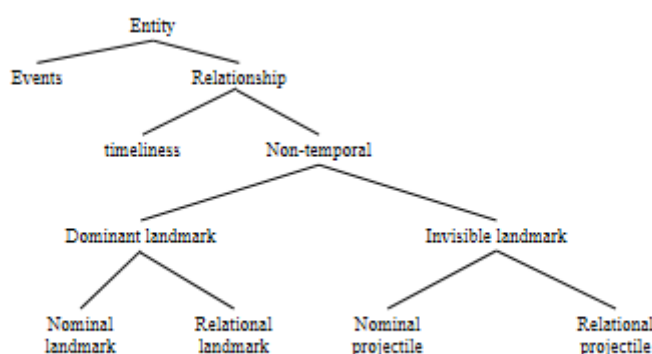


Fig.1. Is a process diagram of dividing word class relations according to the criterion of “cognitive prominence”

3. Experience Philosophy Theory and English Word Formation

3.1. Lexical interpretation

Through the experience in the real world, we have formed many other basic image schemas based on the spatial image schema. Therefore, cognitive language generally undergoes the process from space to other, from concrete to Abstract. On this basis, people gradually form the ability of Abstract thinking and complex reasoning, thus gradually forming cognitive models and semantic structures. In communication, people use the cognitive world knowledge to obtain the coherence between sentences and achieve the purpose of understanding the whole discourse. People rely on perceptual programs to generate Abstract structures such as dynamic fusion connection of publishing activities, which are then mapped into basic lexical structures. However, lexical itself has nothing to do with lexical genetic instructions, and it comes from physical examination and implication. Generally speaking, lexical structure corresponds to story structure. Lexical system is based on prototype structure. It has evolved through metaphor and gradually expanded into a dynamic and highly adaptable grammar system, which can meet the needs of many complex expressions.

Human beings have various cognitive styles, such as prototype, image schema, metaphor, metonymy, etc. These cognitive ways of human beings are all based on experience. On this basis, two scholars put forward the famous philosophy of experience, thus laying the philosophical foundation of cognitive linguistics. One of the aims of cognitive linguistics research is to explore the human nature embodied in language, which has something in common with anthropocentrism. The vocabulary system is also based on the results of experience and cognition, and has human nature, which inevitably includes anthropocentrism. The lexical structure reflects the cognitive

experience of human beings as their own point of view, and there is no one-to-one correspondence between them and the real structure. Domain and conceptual structure can form some syntactic structures after a series of metaphor mapping. Similar syntactic categories can be described in the same way as other categories. Structures can be described by “container schema” and hierarchical syntactic structures can be described by “partial-total schema”. The mother section is the whole, the subsection is the part, and so on.

Table 1 Semantic Collocation of Verb-Object Structures

Object	Percentage	Object	Percentage
Accept a matter	68%	Mode	6.4%
Object	31%	Cause	6%
Result	20%	Purpose	5.3%
Tools	8%	Reason	4.5%
location	6%	Equivalent	3.1%
Acting	3%	Time	0.8%

3.2. The Guiding Role of Prototype Theory in Vocabulary Learning

The meaning of most language symbols is not based on a single domain, that is, cognitive structure, but on a series of interrelated domains. In vocabulary learning, a good grasp of the connotation of prototype is conducive to our understanding of the meaning of words and other members in the category of family similarity. The psychological vocabulary organization model based on the conceptual meaning of vocabulary needs to be improved. It is necessary to help students establish a reasonable vocabulary organization model. The anthropocentrism reflected in the form of vocabulary is mainly manifested in the view that “language is named from the function of natural objects to human beings”. The regular object is mainly “acceptance” and “object”. Other usages can be regarded as the result of continuous expansion through metaphor, and gradually form some unconventional objects. Thus, a dynamic and adaptable object grammar category is formed, which can satisfy many expression needs. Cognitive linguistics believes that these lexical categories in linguistic expression are external manifestations of people's experience and cognition. If the syntactic structure is really based on its isomorphic spatial image schema, conceptual structure and story structure, then the theory of talent can be criticized, which is helpful to answer the questions that linguists have been fascinated by for decades. Externally speaking, register is located between form and situation. It connects text and context. Coherent text should be in harmony with the environment produced by text. Emphasizing experience does not mean denying human creativity. The “interaction” between subject and object reflects that people can play a subjective and active role in the process of understanding the world, which explains why there are cognitive differences and language expressions between different people and nations.

When a word activates a cognitive microcosm, the relevant information may be called out, and the overall meaning of the discourse is obtained by filling in the relevant default values. Whether the part of the italic is an affix or a free morpheme is still inconclusive. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, this is due to the fact that both affixes and roots form their own prototype categories. According to the prototype category, the affixing method is sometimes more like a conversion method, and sometimes more like a composite method. We can use language to define or describe the relationship between various mental spaces and the relationship between semantic elements. Language has become a crucial factor in the establishment of mental spaces. Generally speaking, material nouns have internal homogeneity, replication and boundary. Experience perception and cognitive structure are mapped into language expression. There will naturally be iconicity between language form and the real world, conceptual system, empirical structure, and signified meaning. Many of the basic metaphors in language expression are based on experience itself. In the process of metaphor expansion, body experience plays an important role. Most of the modal verbs in the speech contain meanings such as “thinking, ability, and obligation”, often indicating the meaning of “not real existence” and “only potential”. Many compound words in

English are also mainly related to the concept of space. Qualifiers can be used to represent space or place. Central words can also be used to represent space or place. In addition, many prefixes and suffixes are also related to space. After the word class conversion, it still needs to be based on experience to make a correct interpretation of its meaning. The noun in the previous expression is converted to a verb and has the meaning of “adding”, and the latter expression has the meaning of “removing”. These meanings come from life practice. The experience and cognitive rationale of lexical formation is conducive to inspiring our thinking, improving the ability to analyze and interpret language, discovering more rational rules, and improving quality ability to a large extent.

4. Conclusion

Through the above-mentioned cognitive analysis of vocabulary formation and lexical categories, we can glimpse some basic ways in which human beings experience and understand the world, and they are naturally applied to the expression of language. On the basis of the experience of the real world, human beings gradually form the lexical process through cognitive processing, which is the result of subjective and objective interaction. Studying the process of language formation from a cognitive perspective helps us to strengthen our understanding of English vocabulary composition, which is very important for us to deepen our understanding of the nature of language. In a word, vocabulary formation is a complicated process, and the categories and structures it involves, such as semantics, syntax, morphology, pronunciation, etc., are constructed from people's cognition of using specific words under specific circumstances. This is the theoretical guidance of prototype theory and basic category theory to vocabulary learning, and it is also the universal law of human cognition. Therefore, it is not only feasible but also necessary to study the anthropocentrism in language from the perspective of ecological linguistics with the help of the theories and methods of cognitive linguistics.

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