

## **The Influencing Factors of Second Language Acquisition under the Cognitive Linguistics**

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**Abstract:** Under the macroscopic background of cognitive linguistics, tense form is still an important means to help language expressionrs express their feelings. In communication activities, tense has become a direct means of integrating form and meaning. In English learning, English progressiveness is an important expression to provide different perspectives on the current situation description, which can mean "ongoing" and "temporary" and "repetitive ". This paper discusses the influence of language factors on second language acquisition in the context of language learning.

### **1. The Basic Meaning of English Advanced Body in the Context of Cognitive Linguistics**

In English learning, the research work of second language acquisition usually needs to be carried out at the level of language expression, psychological activity, social application and so on. While emphasizing the basic behavior of "second language acquisition ", it helps language learners to explore the comprehensive limitations of these characteristics on language development in the process of language acquisition. In a broad sense, second language acquisition is still the core of human cognition and basic characteristics of language, and it can be more widely recognized when it conforms to the basic system of language.

#### **(1)The connotation of grammatical expression**

Taking figure 1 as an example, the scope of application of English is gradually expanding. In the context of language learning, the important theoretical basis of cognitive linguistics is that "the essence of language is the symbolism of language itself ", which emphasizes the symbolic meaning of language symbols, characters and expressions of emotion. In the process of communicating with language, language users are required to pay attention to all linguistic factors, such as sound, word, tone, grammar structure, etc. In the second language acquisition activities, some scholars have redefined the linguistic factors, which are classified as the combination of "form-meaning ", which recognizes the" symbolism of language "emphasized by cognitive linguistics, but does not pay attention to the difference between vocabulary and grammar, that is , " grammatical factors and lexical factors have symbolic meanings, but the two are only different in structure and size.[1]." Under this kind of learning concept, the second language acquisition system emphasizes the organic combination of vocabulary and grammar structure, which not only pays attention to the inner meaning of vocabulary, but also requires the language expressionr to complete the organic integration of form and meaning in communication activities, so as to truly show the intrinsic value of grammar structure.



Figure 1 Grammar representation

## (2) Conflict between symbolic expression and linguistic structure

Under the existing language structure, the theory accepted by the language users is that the various structures of the language learned by — cooperate with the language symbols to form a complete language system. However, in cognitive linguistics, the theory of contradiction with the present stage of cognition — language symbols do not have an objective one-to-one correspondence in the objective world. In the process of using language symbols for communication and expression, the use of symbols is obviously dominated by human thinking.

Cognitive linguistics holds that there are some differences between the meaning of language and the real world described by traditional linguistics, which do not necessarily exist, and define the meaning of language as a conceptualization process. In other words, language symbols are the second product of the development of language structure. Take the grammatical marker *be-ing* as an example, which does not contain the actual lexical meaning, but it can arouse the two concepts of "time" and "space" in the human mind. From the point of view of objective application, this form of expression is non-display, but it has application value, so it is meaningful

## (3) The meaning of the progressive body

In cognitive linguistics, the carry-on mark is regarded as the language expression symbol of connection form-and meaning, the meaning of which complements the situation described by the verb, in the language communication activity, the related expression is directly affected by the communicator's visual scope and the focus of language attention, in different contexts, it contains the meaning of "ongoing "," temporary behavior "," repeated behavior" and so on.

In language activities, the heroic context of the body is different, and the meaning of it is different, if it is "going on ", the perspective of the language is two — One is the change of the scene from one stage to another, the other is that the starting point and emphasis of the situation are not included in the visual perception, and the situation is expressed in the past or present period of time as the event develops, and the application of the context will change accordingly [2], as shown in Fig .2, in different expression environments, only specific analysis, combined with situational reprocessing, can be pressed for English learning by Enter.



Figure 2 Keyboard

## **2. The Influence of Verb Situation on Second Language Acquisition**

### **2.1. The Constraint of Body Marking on the Modal of Verbs**

Under the framework of cognitive linguistics, the linguistic factors of the meaning of "body" expressed in the predicate level are mainly influenced by two aspects: one is that the verb and the "body" are marked each other, and in the process of language communication and second language acquisition, it belongs to the direct combination of form and meaning, and the direct meaning of the related expression is influenced by the verb situation and the progressive body. However, the comprehensive development of language modality is still restricted by the question of whether the acquisition of marker is influenced by the verb emotion, the distribution of the marker and the law of development.

In the language communication activities, according to the existing language communication and cognitive linguistic learning experience, the related learning of body marking is directly limited by the verb situation. In the process of completing the combination of body marking and active verb, the two need to expand together to form the end verb and the agreed verb, and limit the body marking to the original place to ensure that it will not be wrongly extended to the level of the state verb. The second language acquisition of the progressive tense in the context of cognitive linguistics can re-constraint the acquisition task of the progressive body mark to find the combination point between the meaning of the progressive body mark and the meaning of "ongoing", and extend it to the meaning of "temporary" and "repeated" "gradually approaching".

### **2.2. The Constraints of Modal Verbs on the System of Linguistic Markers**

In the context of cognitive linguistics, the acquisition of second language is directly affected by the individual's language level. In the corresponding language testing link, the stronger the individual's learning ability is, the lower the conflict for second language acquisition is, and the better the individual will perform in the process of learning relevant grammar knowledge.

Under the different progressive meaning, the individual's personal expression quality is closely related to the individual's language level, but the factor of "progressive mark" is still in a decisive position -- in the process of understanding the abstract concept of "progressive meaning", the results of English progressive expression are affected by different progressive meaning; and after changing variables, progressive expression is also affected by To the intervention of the verb modality, the relevant conclusions indicate that this phenomenon may be related to the accidental factors [3], but after the data analysis between the verb modality and the progressive aspect, there are still some less obvious rules in the progressive aspect expression between different circumstances.

In the second language acquisition of progressive aspect, there are still relatively close exercises between progressive aspect and active verbs, and with high accuracy of active verbs, progressive aspect can be extended to final verbs, and it has an impact on other linguistic activities such as pronunciation and grammar. According to the existing experimental results, the comprehensive results of second language acquisition are limited by the characteristics of the language itself. Taking English as the main object of discussion, the second factor affecting the final results lies in the comprehensive expression ability of the state verbs and the achievement verbs. If the language speakers have strong ability of text organization, they should practice between the processing of progressive and active verbs After that, it can find the common ground of language teaching in the relevant language system faster and improve the language learning ability.

### **2.3. And the Meaning of Language Itself**

As mentioned earlier, in the process of using the English language to express, there are different differences between the meaning of the body in different teaching links There are ongoing, temporary behavior, repetition and gradual proximity. According to the existing language reports, the meaning of "ongoing" is the most widely used in the relevant English language communication activities, and the accuracy of the expression is the highest, and it shows a steady development trend. In the context of cognitive linguistics, the acquisition of second language is closely related to the expression characteristics of tense itself. In the context of language expression, "ongoing" focuses

on the current activities of things, which emphasizes that" there is no change in the scope and focus of vision ". As shown in Fig .3, the relationship is branched and connected to each other.



Figure 3 Trees

There is a significant gap between the findings and "in progress" in a survey of "gradually approaching" meaning —— if the relevant expression "in progress" is given, the subjects are often able to understand its meaning in a short time, and if the expression "gradually approaching" is given, there is a certain gap between the presentation and understanding. In addition, the application of "transient" and "recurrent" is rare, but in the system of second language acquisition, with the continuous improvement of language level , " repetitive "and" transient "begin to appear inadvertently in the relevant language activities, but compared with the high frequency of" ongoing "and" gradually approaching ", under the new language activities , " repetitive "and" transient "are moving towards" ongoing ".

### 3. Conclusion

In modern language research, the theory given by cognitive linguistics is of great value in the second language acquisition activities. It is necessary to establish a reasonable framework for language research, learning and application, while preserving the meaning of progressive body itself, to strengthen the correlation between verb and tense, and to construct a more complete concept of "body" as early as possible.

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