

Concept-Script “Sound”

Natalya V. Zimovets, Irina V. Borisovskaya,
Natalya G. Philimonova, Elena V. Schemaeva and Aleksey A. Kolesnikov
Belgorod State University, Belgorod, Russia

Abstract: The study is devoted to the concept of “sound”. In the research, we proceeded from the fact that language is an expression of any concept, although linguistic values do not cover completely our understanding of the world. Sound processes fall within the typology of concepts in the type of scripts. In the German language describes a variety of verbalization of the concept. The study discusses the features of representation of the concept by the propozitive names, determines which mechanisms are involved in the process. The researchers suggested that to explore the concept sphere of a language, firstly to define a circle of events (event-names, propozitive names) that exist in the language and secondly, the words calling the event must be in a position of subject because thus a large part of the concept attributes detected, at least. The model of sentence “a noun in the nominative case-conjugated verb” has the meaning of characterization object, phenomenon, etc and a verb and a noun actants more refines their features. The study states that the concept script “sound” is a multi-component structure comprising a sound source, place of origin and distribution, observer who characterizes the sound process, the consequences caused by the sound and it’s disappearance. The concept of “sound” is expressed in language as verbal and substantive nouns.

Key words: Concept script, proposition, verbalization, representation, stereotype

INTRODUCTION

Modern cognitive science considers these types of concepts such as: concrete-sensual images, ideas, schemes, concepts, prototypes, propositional structures, frames, scripts, Gestalt (Boldyrev, 2002). Concept is the term of mathematical logic which is also entrenched in the science of culture. In cultural studies under the concept is understood “cultural cluster in the human mind”. On the one hand, through the concept of culture is part of the mental world of man and the other the man himself is a part of the culture and sometimes affects it. The structure of such a concept is rather complicated. Cultural scientists distinguish three components in the structure of the concept:

- The main actual feature
- An additional or some additional “passive” features that are already irrelevant, historical
- The internal form (history of the emergence of the concept)

Not less difficult structure of the concept is in linguistics. In linguistics as in mathematical logic, a concept called “the content of the concept” (a set of common and essential features of the concept corresponding to this class) or significatum. The ratio of

components in the content of the concept and methods of detection are the important issues in cultural studies and linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The question of the method question about the content of the concept. From our point of view in solution of this problem the idea of the formation of language may be play the main role, since the emergence of concepts directly related to the emergence and development of language. As Katsnelson (1972) noted, a treatise of outstanding British sociologist and economist Adam Smith “About the formation of the original languages and the difference between spiritual warehouse of native and mixed languages”, remained unknown for a long time for many linguists, at the time could have a significant impact on the development of linguistics in the fullness of time. In this treatise, there is a correlation of typology and history of the language. Smith is engaged primarily in kontensive (content) side of the grammatical structure. According to Smith, the development of language begins with the syncretic words each of which by itself, without further additions would express a holistic event or fact. It means that event (predicate) names preceded by substantive names, signs, etc. Subsequently in view of the circumstances (identifying certain characteristics,

especially the events, the conditions in which they occurred and so forth), people learned to dismember the event into their constituent elements. So there are words expressing partial value (i.e., the individual features of the concept). Expression of events becomes difficult. The division of functions between the words leads to the formation of parts of speech. Adam Smith first expressed the idea that the starting point of the language was the words that express a holistic, yet undivided into its constituent elements of the event. Psychology of children's speech and thinking confirms the position put forward by Smith for the phylogeny of language. Taking Smith's point of view as a basis for cognitive research, it can be assumed that it is possible to explore the concept sphere of a language firstly to define a circle of events (event-names, propositive names) that exist in the language and secondly the words calling the event, must be in a position of subject because thus a large part of the concept attributes detected, at least. The model of sentence "a noun in the nominative case-conjugated verb" has the meaning of characterization object, phenomenon, etc. and a verb and a noun actants more refines their features. In the observation of an event as a whole person initially receives the information and then analyzing the incident, it highlights certain components. Thus, attention focused on the specific attributes. Therefore in each sentence, the focus may lie with various components of the concept.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rustle of leaves, the sound of engines, footsteps, chirping birds, the clatter of dishes, people's voices, music. Ear always catches some sounds anywhere in the quietest hour. Reason of sounds is movement, vibrations. It varies string and pushes the air particles and air particles push each other. So string vibration reaches human and irritates sensitive cells located in the inner ear. Further irritation is transmitted through the auditory nerve to the cerebral cortex and is perceived as an auditory sensation. Naturally, constantly perceived phenomenon found a very diverse expression in language.

Linguistic expression has any concept, although linguistic values do not cover completely our understanding of the world. Sound processes fall within the typology of concepts in the type of scripts. Under the script presented by a multi-component dynamically concept is understood that is evolving in time and space stereotypical situation. Concept-script is words whose meaning lies in the dynamics of certain events, the scheme of any actions (Borisovskaya and Zimovets, 2013a-c). These words are the names of event semantics, verbal nouns, i.e., propositive names.

Proposition contains an event that is a phenomenon of reality, any fact, even small and insignificant (Katsnelson, 1972). Propositional name condenses the meaning of the whole sentence, calls certain situation. To the circle of propositive names can be attributed nonverbal names, event tokens which can be detected by means of word-indicators in the dictionary definitions, through synonyms connection with the verbal names (Borisovskaya and Zimovets, 2014). Since, the publication "Kleine Enzyklopadie. Natur" contains sound processes to an increasing progression of the volume from the threshold of irritation to the pain threshold:

- Ticken der Taschenuhr (ticking pocket watch)
- Leises Flüstern (whisper quiet)
- Blätterrauschen in leichtem Wind (the rustle of leaves in a light breeze)
- Übliche Wohngeräusche (the usual noises in the living room)
- Ruhiger Garten (tranquil garden)
- Sehr ruhige Wohnstrabe (very quiet residential street)
- Leise Musik in Zimmer (soft music in the room)
- Geräusche in Geschäftsraumen (noise in the store)
- Strassenbahn (tram)
- Autohupe (car horn)
- Presslufthammer (hammer)
- Nietlarm (noise riveting)
- Kesselschmiede (boiler)
- Laufender Flugzeugpropeller (the sound of the airplane propeller)
- In 4-5 m Entfernung (from a distance of 4-5 m) (Kleine Enzyklopadie. Natur)

This scale shows that the concept of "sound process" is not only verbal names but nouns called objects that can move and create sound waves. In addition, substantivized emotive verbs for example: staunen, mitleiden transmit the concept of "sound".

Determination lautes indicates that surprisingly pronounced voice not mimicry. Sound confronts his absence-silence. Explanatory dictionary explains the concept Stille-state of no concern do not violate the noise calm, no noise, silence. Klappenbach and Steinitz (1964) From this interpretation also follows that the Stille and Schweigen (Silence) are synonyms.

Silence is a prerequisite for sound perception and end of a sound process (Schiller). General applause finally broke the silence (Schiller). Dead silence suddenly put an end to the lively conversation (Schiller).

The German language has a number of synonymous words that can inform the sound processes of various origins at the appropriate contextual design. This series Ton. (Das Digitale Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache). The most general concept, the idea of the sound carries the word Ton by which treated all the possible other specific sounds. Word Schall primarily used as a term to refer to the concept of "sound" in physics and describes the process with a sound echo effect which prevents it from applicants for "neutrality" and indeed, the rest of the words of this series as Klang, suggesting sound of multiple tones and Gerausch and Laut are contextual synonyms for Ton. Avg. Der erregte, heisere Ton (Klang) seiner Stimme fiel allen auf.

It is clear from the examples, Ton in context fully conveys information specific to Klang, Laut, Gerausch, but not vice versa. Obviously, the concept by the word Ton is the basis of other synonyms. The concept of "sound" in the German language is represented a number of verbalizations, among which are those that are called specific sound processes, namely:

Communication of people: Gespräch (conversation), Reden (speech), Gerücht (bruit, rumor), Wortwechsel (dispute), Besprechung (discussion), etc:

- Language is able to characterize the communication as a neutral, i.e., Unterredung (conversation), Redestrom (speech stream). Knowledge of the presence of negative emotions when dealing can pass by words: Wortfechterei (logomachy), Streit (dispute), Gerücht (talk). The hard-hitting communication is reflected in the words: Zank (quarrel), Gezank (swearing), Geschimpfe (incessant swearing). On the contrary, a slight, pleasant communication is transmitted Plaudern, Plauderei (laid-back conversation)
- Emotions have sound expression: Positive: Lachen (laughter) negative: Weinen (crying), Schluchzen (whimper, sob), Seufzen (sighs).
- The sound expression is a physiological state of a person: Schnarchen (snoring), Stöhnen (groan), Krachzen (groan), Keuchen (panting, difficulty breathing)
- Knowledge of the sounds of nature are transmitted substantivized soundimitating verbs: Quaken (croaking), Miauen (meow). Sounds typical of certain animals: Bellen, Gebell (barking), Krähen (croaking, cock's singing), Geheul (howling), Zwitschern (twitter, chirp), Winseln (whining, screeching), Wiehern (neighing)
- Sounds of inanimate nature: Grollen (peals of thunder), Donnern (thunder), Orkangerausche (noise of the hurricane), Brausen (sound of the sea, the noise of the forest)

- Knowledge of musical instruments is contained in the words: Melodie (melody), Musik (Music), Klang (ringing)
- Human speech is characterized by nouns: Stimme (voice), Ruf, Schrei (scream), Flüstern (whisper), Zischen (vicious whispering)
- The movement of a person to determine a sound process: Schritte (steps), Poltern (loud fuss), Stampfen (in a figurative sense "tramp")
- The sound of machinery: Hämmern (knock: the hammer blows), Klopfen (knock), Drohnen (buzz), Wirbeln (knockout shot), Brausen (hiss), Zischen (hiss), Rammen (piling), Stampfen (ramming), Grollen (rumble), Brummen (roar), Schrillen (harsh, unpleasant sound)

Perceiving sound process, a person identifies and compares it with the known sounds. Often used to describe the sound meaning associated with other denotations that is there is a secondary semiosis. This process is particularly clear in the transmission of knowledge about the sounds made by the technique which is quite logical, because the thunder, hissing snakes, sound of the sea and forests are known to mankind since ancient times while technological progress and its attributes appeared much later. For example: Das Zischen der undichten Dampfleitungen, das Rammen der Maschinen, das Brummen von Kraftwagen, die Stimmen, das Stampfen der Lokomotiven alles klang leiser und fernen (Steinmann). Hissing fragile heat conductors, heavy knock cars, roar of trucks, voice thud locomotives all sounded quieter and farther. In this example, Zischen and Brummen underwent secondary semiosis, since these verbs are characterized by the animals as a subjective actants. Das Zischen und Brausen aus dem ersten Kolben wie eine Fontane emporsteigenden Saure liebnach (Steinmann). The hissing and bubbling acid splashes out like a fountain from the first flask decreased.

Substantivized verb brausen informs about the sounds that produce sea, waves, forest. Use as a subject of "acid" is the result of identifying sounds.

In the research of Kubryakova (1991), pointed out the difference between the conceptual analysis of the semantic analysis as the first leads to the knowledge of the world and the second is related to the semantic structure of the word with its meaning. Taking the analysis triad A. Vezhbtskoy "ability body functions" will try to build a concept-script "sound" in the conceptual sphere of German. A human's ability to perceive sounds through body ear leads to the following knowledge of the sound process: Illustration of this script can serve as an example. In the silence of the day there was a crack which approached, rose to a shrill howling and finally disappeared with a quiet murmur.

CONCLUSION

All of the above makes it possible to conclude that the perceived vibrations ear presented in the German language is very flexible and multifaceted. Concept-script “sound” is a multi-component structure comprising a sound source, place of origin and distribution, the observer characterized the sound process, the consequences caused by the sound and its disappearance. Stereotypicality of sound processes is reduced to a minimum pattern: the occurrence the observation-the disappearance. The concept of “sound” is expressed in language as verbal and substantive nouns.

REFERENCES

- Boldyrev, N.N., 2002. Kognitivnaya semantika: kurs lektsiy po angliyskoy filologii. 3rd Edn. Tambov: Izdatelstvo TGU (In Russian).
- Borisovskaya, I.V. and Zimovets, N.V., 2013a. Predlozheniya izmeneniya: k voprosu o termine. Sovremennye napravleniya teoreticheskikh i prikladnykh issledovaniy. Odessa: Kuprienko, Russia, 23: 52-56.
- Borisovskaya, I.V. and N.V. Zimovets, 2013b. Predlozheniya izmeneniya so znacheniem “zvukovye protsessy” i “protsessy svecheniya”. Filologicheskiye nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki, Tambov: Gramota, Russian, 6 (1): 44-48.
- Borisovskaya, I.V. and N.V. Zimovets, 2013c. The Sentences of Change in German. The International Conference on the Transformation of Education (ISPC 22-23 April), London, pp: 194-205.
- Borisovskaya, I.V. and N.V. Zimovets, 2014. The concept “FREUDE (JOY)” in the sentences of change in German. Journal of Language and Literature (JLL) ISSN: 2078-0303. Issue ID: JLL14V5N4 November 30, 2014 DOI: 10.7813/jll.2014.
- Katsnelson, S.D., 1972. Tipologiya yazyka i rechevoye myshleniye. Leningrad: Nauka, Russian.
- Kubryakova, E.S., 1991. Ob odnom fragmente kontseptualnogo analiza slova pamyat. Logichesky analiz yazyka. Kulturniye kontsepty. Moskva.: Nauka, Russian, pp: 85-91.
- Klappenbach, R. and W. Steinitz, 1964. Worterbuch der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. Bande Berlin: Akademie-Verl, pp: 6.