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G.Yu.Amanbayeva, A.T.Toleubekova

Ye.A.Buketov Karaganda State University
(E-mail: Sulamita_t@mail.ru)

Integrated models of scientific discourse research

The article deals with one of the objects of linguistic research — the category of discourse as well as its typology. The main components of the institutional dialogue are described on the basis of scientific type of discourse. Its integral differential features are analyzed. The criteria for this type of discourse and its genre space are identified. The so-called complex regulatory principles are considered, adherence to which optimizes the process of creation, transmission and use of knowledge.

Key words: text, discourse, scientific discourse, institutional discourse, classification of discourse types.

The current stage of development of linguistic science is characterized by interest of linguists to the problems of the text in general and scientific discourse in particular. This is due to a complex, multi-aspect nature of the research object, the emergence of new methods for the study of this object, the processes of globalization covering all aspects of social life including science [1].

Discourse as an object of linguistic research allows for multiple scientific interpretations.

N.D. Arutyunova defines discourse as ‘a coherent text in conjunction with extra linguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors’ [2]. M.L. Makarov has a different position offering to use the terms ‘text’ and ‘discourse’ as synonyms leaving ‘emphatic process’ for the last one [3]. The need to comment on own understanding of the term ‘discourse’ arises in connection of its membership to a number of humanities [4] as well as because of the ambiguity of interpretations that exist for this concept directly in modern linguistics [4]. To explain the reasons for this situation it is enough to cite the work of Dutch researcher T.A.van Dyck ‘The definition of discourse’: ‘the notion of discourse is diffused as well as the concept of language, society and ideology. We know that notions the most diffused and difficult to define become the most popular’ [4]. Therefore the ‘discourse’ can be briefly defined as ‘text in a situation of real communication’ [4].

Recently discourse analysis has become one of the central sections of linguistics because cognitive settings in the science of language begin to change and the view is growing in strength according to which any linguistic phenomena cannot be adequately understood and described out of their use, without regard to their discoursive aspects [5].

V.I. Karasik has developed a classification of discourse types based on the typology of sociological criteria: discoursive situation, status and role characteristics of the participants in the discourse and the distance (proxemics) of communication [6]. On the basis of these criteria the Russian linguist distinguishes two types of discourse: student-centered (personal) and status-oriented (institutional) discourse. Let us consider the second type of discourse closely.

Institutional discourse is communication limited by a scope of any social institution where each of the interlocutors plays a specific social role. Every institutional discourse has its own sublanguage (specialized vocabulary, phraseology) [7].

According to V.I. Karasik, the main purpose of scientific discourse is ‘the conclusion process of new knowledge about objects, phenomena, their properties and qualities presented in verbal form and associated with communicative canons of scientific communication — logic of presentation, proof of the truth or falsity of any provisions, limited abstraction of the subject of speech’ [6].

Scientific discourse is a specific scientific way of organizing speech activity. It is considered appropriate to give the scientific discourse an institutional status as it has its categorical attributes that distinguish it from the general system. Supporting the view L.V. Slavgorodskaya, we believe these constitutive features are a special purpose, the characteristics of typical participants and the form of the existence of discoursive work. Indeed studying the specifics of scientific prose, one cannot but agree that any scientific work is the ‘development, continuation or refutation of previously recognized provisions, polemics with other areas or individual scientists’ [8]. Every scientific text contains the results of studies, opinions and views of other scholars; in other words the scientific text is created on the basis of common mental and conceptual space of the science of which it is a means for fixing and developing.

Scientific text is related retrospectively and prospectively with other scientific texts and acts as a micro text in the macro text of the scientific communication in the field of a particular branch of science as well as in the global general scientific communication [9]. This means a high degree of intertextual and interdiscoursive interaction of scientific texts. Specificity of scientific discourse is associated with a special kind of mental activity of the person and is subject to strict laws of logic and pragmatics and therefore the possibilities of the author of the scientific text is limited and specified for the use of borrowed fragments. Terms of communication between scientists require uniqueness and certainty in the interpretation of his thoughts; therefore all references to other sources must be explicitly expressed and understood by the reader. Thus we must assume that arsenal of intertextual expressions used in the scientific literature differs by mandatory labeling (enclosed in quotation marks, registration of footnotes, references indicating the source) and less diverse than in fiction.

Scientific discourse is the process of expressing new knowledge in a whole text as well as its justification by interrelated arguments, i.e. a dialogue between old and new knowledge within which there is a gradual development of new, conceptual scientific knowledge. The specific nature of scientific discourse involves consideration of the scientific style as a specific register of communication. Scientific style is a functional style of scientific language used in various branches of knowledge (humanities, natural, technical) inside which stylistic and genre substyles should be distinguished. In terms of genre, discourse of science can be presented in the form of an official report, thesis statement, articles, monographs, dissertations, abstracts, reviews, summaries, etc. In other words, scientific style is implemented in large and small genres of science fiction. Semantic structure of scientific text combines two constitutive beginnings. On the one hand the text displays events of denotative sphere and in this case is mediated by relationships between displayed events; on the other hand, the text embodies the intellectual and communicative activities of the author of the text and its structure reflects the logical relationships between the communicating actions [10]. Since any scientific text is generated in order to create new knowledge which is of particular content, then just this new knowledge can be considered as information text, its rheme. Just rheme of scientific text is more relevant in the context of subsequent data processing. Since the sender of the scientific text has its own scientific concept, his communicative purpose is to explain and prove some truth, put the problem and try to solve it. Semantic structure of scientific text is defined by the process of cognition as well as its organization by a man for specific areas of research activities. Communication of scholars in a professional environment is carried out against the background of clearly defined communication goals, well-developed system of general knowledge about a certain subject area and thus prepared perception on the part of recipients of scientific texts.

Scientific text has a number of essential functions, the most important of which is the property of transmitting information from one entity to another. Analyzing scientific text, scholars pay attention to its constitutive factors such as the identity of the creator of the text, informative content of the text, the purpose of writing the text and the intended recipient i.e. the chain: the author-text-recipient.

Scientific discourse as a verbalized way of thinking, a way of conceptualizing knowledge must have expressed communicative structure and pragmatics in order to be understood and accepted. Dialogue between the author and the recipient of the scientific text involves the transfer of new information facilitating the description of the scientific image of the world. This new information in its turn becomes the main object of evaluation from both the author and the addressee of scientific communication. First of all this evaluation concerns the validity of scientific judgments, their relevancy and necessity. Author's such evaluation is implemented in the scientific text by linguistic means at the level of proposals or even paragraphs.

The main factor of style identification in scientific speech is its content part so the main features of the content of scientific style are the certainty of the framework of the statement subject and fundamentally objective attitude to it. It is the content side of scientific speech and communication requirements of the content that determine the original — written form of its existence as well as its monologue character and logical completeness and therefore oral form is secondary here. The central meaningful units of scientific speech as well as units of logical thinking are the concept, judgement and conclusion. Abstract and generalized nature, objectivity of presentation, accuracy, consistency and in this regard impersonality of presentation is all features of style identification which can characterize scientific style [11]. The main features of scientific style of speech can be shown by the example of linguistic material extracted from scientific articles, textbooks, monographs, lectures, etc.

The main ontological characteristics of scientific discourse are:

• Abstract in scientific discourse is seen in a distinct nominative and abstract and generalized design of the statement. Under the abstract and generalized design of the statement it is advisable to understand the functional and semantic 'colour' of scientific speech which manifests specificity of scientific thinking. In scientific language the objective properties of the phenomena under consideration should be reflected.

«The influence of mathematics, in particular the discovery of integral and differential calculation made impact on the study of Leibniz (1646–1716), the great German thinker of the XVII century, who put forward the concept of the unconscious mentality for the first time in the history of science. Picture of mental life has acted as an integral rather than the arithmetic sum. Based on the idea of continuous gradation of concepts, Leibniz distinguished perception (unconscious perception) and apperception (conscious perception which includes attention and memory). Being an idealist, Leibniz believed the universe was built from a plenty of souls — 'monads' ('Monad' — indivisible). However, he added a lot of new things in psychology, especially the idea of the active nature and continuous development of mentality, about the complicated ratio between the conscious and the unconscious» [12].

• Consistency as one of the main characteristics is realized in scientific language which is a form of expression of concepts, opinions. In scientific discourse such language means that meet the requirements of logical thinking at maximum level, express conceptual content are used.

«Education especially higher education is considered as the main leading factor for social and economic progress. The reason of such attention is to understand that the most important value and main capital of modern society is a person capable of finding and developing new knowledge and making nonstandard decisions» [13].

• Objectivity of scientific discourse is achieved through the specifics of scientific cognition which establishes an objective scientific truth. Objectivity of scientific discourse is realized due to the impersonality of linguistic expression, the desire to focus on the subject of the statement and there is a small degree of subjectivity in scientific texts.

«Gender is a set of social representations, not a prescription fixed by nature; this is what we think of the field within our social and cultural conceptions. Gender studies are based on the principle of anthropocentrism in the study of linguistic phenomena. Anthropo-oriented approach to the study of language and communication is associated with cognitive scientific paradigm and allows to consider gender as a cultural phenomenon and to put 'masculinity' and 'femininity' down statuses of concepts. In the framework of the linguistic paradigm of gender it is emphasized that the concepts of 'masculinity' and 'femininity' are constructed in the language because language is presented as a method of developing consciousness» [14].

• Accuracy as a feature of scientific discourse is related to the specific scientific cognition. Scientific cognition involves not only objective but also an accurate representation of reality. Without accuracy of scientific knowledge the progress of science is impossible. This is evidenced by the prevalence of the linguistic means that are unambiguous and can accurately express the essence of concepts in scientific speech. These language means include terms and special terminology.

«Postpartum psychosis (or according to the International Classification of Diseases of 10th review — mental and behavioral disorders that occur in the first 6 weeks after delivery) is a rare mental disorder usually occurs in the first 2–6 weeks after delivery. Psychiatric disorders that arise after delivery have been already known at the time of Hippocrates who mentioned postpartum 'delusion' and 'mania'. The term 'generic fever' became widespread later» [15].

• The necessity of the statements is the most important feature of scientific discourse. The absence of this property leads to the phrase mongering and declarativity which is unacceptable in science. The essence of this principle is that if a certain position is formulated or any hypothesis (theory) is proposed, it is necessary to give undeniable rational grounds (reasons, arguments) by virtue of which they should be accepted as true or more believable than before.

«Thus we can distinguish three aspects of being, existence of science — firstly it is one of the types of cognitive activity, the purpose of which is to obtain new knowledge; secondly — the result of this activity which can be represented as the union of newly gained scientific knowledge into a coherent, organic growing system (not just their sum); third — a social institution with specific infrastructure: scientific institutions which include academic, research and university scientific organizations; professional associations of scholars (scientific communities, forums, etc.); ethos (moral norms and values) of science; resources, finances, scientific equipment, scientific information system, various kinds of communication between scholars, etc.» [16; 7].

• Setting for a search of truth. This imperative of scientific discourse assumes that our all statements are not guaranteed against mistakes. Truth in its classic sense is the ratio of the accordance of statements (hypotheses, theories) to its allocated fragment of reality.

• Conceptuality. This rule considers usage of categories system in any area of scientific discourse which serves as specific coordinates of the space of theoretical thinking. Firstly they are philosophical categories — ontological, epistemological and axiological. Secondly scientific categories, the system of which emphasizes a certain aspect of reality which is the objective content of statements of science.

«Time as a basic category of being is originally shaped in the ingenious image of the world and is represented in it by the richest paroemiological stock fixing an important role of the time phenomenon in a human life» [17].

• Methodology. It means that any scientific research can be carried out with the help of a certain set of rational methods.

«In the second half of the twentieth century scientists actively use the methods of mathematical analysis and differential equations, mathematical modeling, methods of probability theory and mathematical statistics have great success» [16;17].

• Creativity. Innovative research begins when the impossibility of solving a certain kind of problems (issues) on an existing theoretical base using previously established methods and means is fully realized. This evidence encourages the researcher to develop new ideas and hypotheses, to invent non-traditional experimental methods, means of monitoring and measurement.

«Modernization of the educational process in medical higher institutions shows that the training demands innovative technologies that provide development of skills directly required in future practice. The leading place among these methods belongs to the method of projects which allows to create a natural environment for the development of students' key competencies, educational situations, enables students to formulate and solve problems themselves, it is a technique of self-activity support by a student to resolve targeted problem» [18].

• Criticism requires the ability to listen to counterarguments, try to be on others' point of view, to look at own position as if from outside and start a meaningful dialogue with other views.

• Evidence of presentation.

«Thus the surface-active properties at interphase borders with air and a solid surface are characteristic of all three varieties of amines and significantly enhance due to increase of their the molecular mass composition. In accordance with Rebinder classification they can be referred to the surfactants of wetting and dispersing properties. The last one is particularly important for any paint composition which includes white spirit solvent» [19].

Also monotonous, uniqueness, a high degree of certainty (invariableness) of linguistic units, lack of new speech means and original ways of their use, the use of well-established, stereotyped and therefore usual forms of expression devoid of any allegories, allusions, etc. are considered to be characteristic features of scientific style. An important tool to implement the effective functions of modern scientific text is estimability of presentation which promotes the development of socially and lingually cultural significant values. In the modern scientific text there is a tendency to simplify the syntax, use special turn of speech. Authors often use analogies, comparisons and even metaphors [20]. In addition to the basic features scientific discourse has minor, namely: emotional and expressive features.

One could argue that scientific discourse is a discourse that satisfy three basic requirements: the study of the surrounding world should be its issue, the status of its members should be equal and a creative dialogue in the broadest sense of the word should be the method of its implementation [21]. Just these features make it possible to identify the scientific discourse among the overall system and distinguish it from other types of discourse.

Thus the scientific discourse can be defined as institutionally caused communicative process having a spectrum of specific functions, all of which meanwhile are subject to the implementation of the basic function of a pragmatic scientific discourse — to inform the recipient.

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Г.Ю.Аманбаева, Ә.Т.Төлеубекова

Ғылыми дискурсты зерттеудің интеграциялық модельдері

Мақалада лингвистикалық зерттеу нысандарының бірі — дискурс категориясы, сонымен қатар оның типологиясы қарастырылды. Дискурстың ғылыми типі негізінде институционалдық қарым-қатынастың негізгі компоненттері сипатталды. Оның интегралды дифференциалдық нышандары талданды. Осы дискурс типінің критерийлері мен оның жанрлық кеңістігі анықталды. Реттеуші қағидалар кешені зерттеліп, оларды ұстану білімді қалыптастыру, көрсету және қолдану үдерісін оңтайландыратыны анықталды.

Г.Ю.Аманбаева, А.Т.Толеубекова

Интеграционные модели исследования научного дискурса

В статье рассмотрен один из объектов лингвистических исследований — категория дискурса, а также его типология. Изучены основные компоненты институционального общения на основе научного типа дискурса. Проанализированы его интегральные дифференциальные признаки. Определены критерии данного типа дискурса и его жанровое пространство. Отмечено, что так называемый комплекс регулятивных принципов оптимизирует процесс создания, трансляции и использования знаний.

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A.B.Kuanysheva

Ye.A.Buketov Karaganda State University
(E-mail: sab_85@mail.ru)

Parameterization of the concept «husband» in the Russian language picture of the world

The article is devoted to one of the key problems of cultural linguistics — issue linguocultural concept. The author presents a conceptual analysis of the basic concept of Russian culture — the concept of «husband». Analyzed collected by V. I. Dal' Russian Proverbs and sayings that reveal the semantic content of the concept «husband». In conclusion, the most and the least important semantic components of the concept of «husband» for Russian culture.

Key words: concept, world picture, language picture of the world, linguistic culture, cultural connotation, cultural sema, conceptual analysis.

Each natural language reflects a certain way of perception and the organization, conceptualization of the world. Values and meanings which are reflected in language, develop in a certain uniform frame of reference, some kind of collective philosophy which is imposed as obligatory for all carriers of this or that national language. The way of conceptualization of reality peculiar to this language is partly universal and partly national specific. Therefore carriers of different languages see the world differently, through a prism of languages. On the other hand, the language picture of the world is «naive» in the sense that in many essential relations it differs from a «scientific» picture. Thus the naive representations reflected in language aren't primitive at all: in many cases they aren't less difficult and interesting, than scientific. Reconstruction of a language picture of the world makes one of the most important problems of modern linguistic semantics.

Due to the above relevance of this research is defined by the following: in spite of the fact that linguistic cultural modeling is one of the most actively developing directions of modern linguistics, the insufficient attention to allocation and research of concepts of national culture is paid. The list of the studied concepts is