

## INTERLINGUAL MODI OF THE CONCEPT NOTHING

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The last decades saw extensive research in cognitive linguistics. The change of dominant paradigm of the humanities from mechanistic to cognitive-discursive in the third part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century shifted the focus of linguists' attention from the system of language to speech human activities. This naturally increased interest in studying a concept as an operational unit that provides speech activity and formed many directions of conceptual analysis: ontologic (M. Boldyrev, O. Kubryakova, R. Jackendoff, G. Lakoff), logical, linguistic and cultural (S. Vorkachev, V. Karasyk), psycholinguistic, semantic, psychological (J. Sternin, Z. Popova) and discursive (M. Nikitin).

Concept is one of the major metasigns in modern cognitive linguistics. The attention of linguists is primarily attracted by the concepts that are closely related to the culture of the people and clearly reflect the specificity of their collective consciousness. It became the key sign of cognitive linguistics, one of the most popular verifying models of reality and linguistic categorization perceptron [1, 92].

The concept NOTHING is closely connected to the category of negation that is a complex multidimensional universal category, which is of linguistic and general scientific interest. The problem of negation is one of the key problems in the theory of grammar. That's why many researchers have studied various aspects of this category: A. Bakharev, S. Shvachko, V. Bondarenko, V. Panfilov and others.

Negation is inherent of all languages, of the world semantic categories, which is apparent at all levels of linguistic structure. The specificity of linguistic negation is the ability to update one logical negation in various means of language: *He was joyless. He did not know the joy. He was not joyful. He was joyful. Does he know what the joy is? Isn't he joyful?*

"NOTHING" is a category associated with the denial of existence and is correlated with the category of non-existence. It shows the dual nature of the world, division into positive and negative, existing and absent.

Concept NOTHING is an operational and semantic memory unit that has a certain structure. It consists of components (conceptual signs), that are certain features of objective and subjective reality. These features are differentially reflected in the content of the concept. They are called "*modi*".

Interlingual modi of the concept NOTHING are specially presented in the language. This semiotic system affects mental activity, the results of world cognition are evaluated interlingually in the semes "yes / no", "present / absent", "explicit / lacunar", "positive / negative", "affirmative / negative".

T. Lunyova offers the following concept model, which includes kernel five modi. The kernel is a core of the concept. The kernel maintains the most essential information about a particular subject, performance, quality, person. Concept modi are divided into:

- rational and logical modus; it is associated with the formation of logical notions of the perceived object or aspect of reality;

- pictorial and figurative modus; it is associated with visual and sensory perceptions of the object / reality aspect;

- fictitious modus; it is an arranged set of metaphors with the help of which occurs additional understanding;

- axiological modus; it contains assessment of a certain fragment of reality by speakers;

- value modus; it is characterized by practical or cultural significance attributed by the speakers to a particular phenomenon [2, 134].

M. Nikitin models the structure of the concept in the form of operating interlingual modi as substructures that actualize particular components of its potential content and implement various functions of speech and intellectual activity [3, 53].

Each modus contains both cognitive (subject) and pragmatic (emotional and evaluative) parts. In the systematized modus the concept is constructed by means of summing the list of its essential features. Normative modus provides the correlation of conceptual features as typical or atypical for identifying of regulatory and extreme representatives [3, 55].

Normative modus is a model of internal organization that can be represented as a framing structure. The categorized modus reflects external relations of the concept.

As a result, the methods of interlingual modi are widely used for structuring concepts in the modern cognitive linguistics.

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