COGNITIVE GENERATIVE PRAGMATICCS OF TRANSDISCIPLINARY INTERMEDIARY TERMS

The study offers the analysis of pragmatic function actualization through ‘umbrella’ elements of transdisciplinary intermediary terminological systems of cognitive linguistics and discourse studies. The purpose of the study is the analysis of specific cognigenerative features of pragmatics as regards the elements in question in borderline types of discourse. The study employs complex methodology incorporating hermeneutic, discourse, definition and component analyses. Dialectical correlation of mental structures formed along with detailing and differentiation of knowledge components, and their further representation in the verbal information flow is carried out not only on the basis of the initial generally accepted deobjectification (in nuclear components), but also involves consituational formants of a specific area of the information-knowledge continuum. Such a permanent flow of illocutions for objectification and perlocutions for deobjectification of actualized components of transterminological meaning forms a special area of cognigenerative pragmatics, which provides a constant reflexive transformation of invariant structures into potentially conventionalized signs of individual terminology. Within the framework of its intellectual argumentative impact, cognitive-generative nature of transterm pragmatics contributes to the explication and intensification of the key methodological principles of a concept or theory. It also enhances modification of the conceptual and conceptual space of the recipient areas, the change in the mechanisms for integrating the modes of consideration of the studied phenomena of one discipline or direction to another and the growth of transdisciplinarity degree. The study deals with the delimitation of transdisciplinary areas of information-knowledge continuum, fosters dissymmetric features of subject-object-subject pragmaticon space of borderline areas, and proves the primary character of cognigenerative basis when realizing the pragmatic function of transterms and quasi-terms.

Keywords: functional pragmatics, intermediary term system, generative function, functional constraint, producer-receiver illocution, subject-object asymmetry.
В работе производится анализ актуализации прагматической функции на основе «зонтиковых» элементов трансдисциплинарных промежуточных терминосистем когнитивной лингвистики и дискурсоведения. Целью является анализ специфического когниогенеративного характера прагматики исследуемых единиц в пограничных типах дискурса. Изучение строится на основе комплексной методологии, включающей приемы герменевтического, дискурсивного, дефиниционного, компонентного анализа. Диалектическое взаимоотношение ментальных структур, формируемых при детализации и дифференциации знаниевых компонентов, и их дальнейшее представление в вербальном информационном потоке осуществляется не только на основе исходного общепринятого распределения (в ядерных компонентах), но и предполагает привлечение конситуативных формантов конкретной области информационно-знаневого континуума. Такое перманентное перетекание иллокуций по опредмечиванию и перлокуций по распределению актуализированных компонентов транстерминологического значения формирует особую область когниогенеративной прагматики, обеспечивающей постоянную рефлексивную трансформацию инвариантов структур в потенциально конвенционализируемые знаки индивидуальной терминодеривации. Когниогенеративный характер прагматики транстерминов в рамках своего интеллектуального аргументативного воздействия способствует экспликации и интенсификации ключевых методологических принципов концепции или теории, а также модификации концептуально-понятийного пространства принимающих областей, изменению механизмов интегрирования модусов рассмотрения изучаемых феноменов одной дисциплины или направления в другую, росту степени трансдисциплинарности. В исследовании впервые осуществляется делимитация трансдисциплинарных областей информационно-знаниевого континуума, постулируется диссимметричный характер субъектно-объектно-субъектного пространства прагматика на пограничных областях, доказывается примат когниогенеративных оснований при реализации прагматической функции транстерминов и квазитерминов.

Ключевые слова: функциональная прагматика, промежуточная терминосистема, генеративная функция, функциональные ограничения, адресантно-адресатная фокусность, субъектно-объектная асимметрия.

**Introduction**

To understand the pragmatic implications of a particular language unit, it is necessary to try to interpret the dominant type of human activity, namely, cognition in the broad sense of this concept, through the
prism of more than a century of research on syntactic-semiotic and pragmalinguistic studies proper. Ch. S. Pierce described it as a process of mediating reality by signs. This mediation, i.e. initial objectification, definition of functional limitations of use and subsequent transfer, results in the sphere of interpretive space that allows the community to identify the “truth”. At the same time, it is necessary to take as a presupposition not the semantic, as is customary with Alfred Tarski, but the pragmatic character of knowledge as such [Hodges, 2022]. The knowledge components mediated precisely by the process of verbalization are not only transmitted, but are themselves called upon to act as “triggers” for the generation of new knowledge, in the conditions of the modern understanding of language as a system for the production of signs [Manaenko, 2013]. It is on the basis of the creation of such a verbal-cognitive unity, which has an inextricable link in the operational systems of the information-knowledge continuum and is characterized by the structural properties of the semantheme, that modern terminological systems operate.

Methods and material

Individual transterminologized constructions contained in the specific contexts of the argumentative discourse of cognitive linguistics served the material for the analysis. Scattered contexts were taken from monographic studies, as well as scientific articles on cognitive linguistics, the total volume of the card-index extends back more than 1,500 consituatively and contextually determined cases of use. It is precisely the quasi-terms that seem to be the most appealing in the explicatory plan. It is mostly preconditioned by the fact that the degree of mastery and terminology in the source or target field of knowledge is not the main indicator of the level of cogniogeneration and the productive potential of this construction as a modifier of the terminological space. In most cases, the linguistic mechanisms of transterminologization cannot serve as an adequate marker for effective contextual actualization, i.e. intensification of cogniogeneration.

The study of peculiarities of the pragmatic load of intermediate transterms is carried out on the basis of a complex methodology based on a combination of techniques of hermeneutic-noematic analysis, critical discourse analysis, which involves the study of the connections of interpretative spaces with the structures of the social context. It is decisive for clarifying the actualization of cogniogeneration when deobjectifying the actual constitutinal meaning of the tranterm within the framework of overcoming the dominance of collective interpretive attitudes in a new field of knowledge. The study of the mechanisms of prescribing new vec-
tors of interpretation of transterms as special “action schemes” to recipients contributes to understanding the possibilities of stereotyping the conceptual direction for the production of new knowledge based on the perceived models of its verbalization.

**Literature Review**

The formation of complex systems of explication and actualization of knowledge components in the border areas follows the contamination of the information-knowledge continuum [Serebryakova, Bredikhin, Plokhaya, 2021]. The key interaction parameters of both different derivational models and the inclusion of multidirectional parameters of the actualization of meaning have already been considered in the studies of the Pyatigorsk school of terminology [Latu, 2018]. The forms and methods of contamination of verbal-cognitive phenomena in terms of generating both primary reflexive objects and their further detailing in the process of objectification in language were studied in the works of J. Fauconnier [Fauconnier, Turner, 2002], E. Morin [Morin, 1999]. At the same time, it should be noted that the influence of such contradictory processes on the modification of the pragmatics of scientific discourse within the framework of the dissymmetry of the semantic and the actual in the collective and individual transdisciplinary terminology has not been studied so far.

**Results and Discussions**

Formalization in metalanguages of description, especially linguistic ones, is organically combined with inductive individualization, i.e. assignment of knowledge components. Induction in this case does not imply mandatory empirical verification, because we all live in the world of signs and meanings, having long ago moved away in our cognitive activity from testing concepts empirically. If there is any experience, then it is not subject-activity, but social-conceptual in nature.

In the modern world, the information-knowledge continuum is characterized not only by the interweaving and non-linearity of verbalism and empiricism, but appears as a verbal-cognitive unity that is formed on the basis of the synergy of objective, reflexive and textual reality as an interpretive space for the constant transformation of information and knowledge. The pragmatics of verbalized transdisciplinary knowledge is based on fundamental principles of potential deobjectivity / objectivity of components generated in contextual and consituative argumentation. In this process, the key role is played by the counter mechanism of con-
cretization / generalization, which operates within the framework of the functional limitations of interpretation imposed by the conceptual area. The pragmatic function consistently implemented by discursive practices of transdisciplinary areas of knowledge is undergoing significant transformations. This happens due to the transformation of the functional core and the acquisition by the generative, classifying and modeling functions of the status of transdisciplinary areas of the information-knowledge continuum, in particular, such as cognitive linguistics, which dominate in the argumentative boundary discourse.

The addition of the functional-pragmatic direction of the determinative area of the information-knowledge continuum to the dyad turns the mechanism of representation of mental structures in the text into a functional-pragmatic-relative phenomenon. Thus, the functional restrictions generated by the field of application itself serve as determinants of the very “activity” component that constitutes the initial layer of pragmatics. The subject-subject asymmetry in the pragmatic aspect is complemented by the obligatory awareness of the role of the verbal-cognitive space of interpretation [Bredikhin, Serebriakova, 2016], i.e. takes the form of subject-object-subject dissymmetry. Representatives of knowledge components themselves contribute to the generation of new knowledge, as specific units transposed from one sphere of the information-knowledge continuum to another. Performing the general functions of signification and representation of the key concepts of a particular theory [Volgina, 2013, p. 171], within the framework of individual argumentation, they nevertheless demonstrate the primacy of the pragmatic function of maintaining and developing the cognitive sphere of their functioning.

The metalanguage of borderline knowledge areas in this case solves the problem of dissymmetry of individual and consitative implications by means of an extended concept formalization model. The conceptual model chosen within the transdisciplinaryization framework (overcoming the boundaries of functional limitations) is no longer only a term derivation scheme, but also an algorithm for objectifying relevant knowledge components in a particular field of knowledge. It has a primary impact on the verbalization process of intensifying that layer of an intermediate term that correlates primarily with initialization recipient potentials for the generation of new knowledge. The initial areas of transgression play the role of natural systems of the first level of abstraction in relation to the metalanguage of the transdisciplinary sphere. The set of transdisciplinary intermediate terms is perceived not just as a copy of the presigns of the initial areas, but as an image of primary systems intentionally built on the basis of phenomenological reflection. This is what makes it pos-
sible to describe cases that are not only represented in the original areas, but also the phenomena of adjacent areas, without going beyond the metalanguage of description. For example A. Teixeira Kalkhof introduces hyponymic quasi-terms into the context, representing the etymological-historical layer of the transterminologization of term “gestalt”, which are designed to explicate the original semantics of “unconscious recognition” within the framework of the argumentative-noematic description of the amorphous undifferentiated representation: **Under normal circumstances, we recognize a word at once like we recognize a known person by his “habitus”** (for the related Indian notion of “sphota”…) No one can say which aspect of the word triggered the recognition process. Sounds of a word form part of a whole, of its “lautgestalt”… [Teixeira Kalkhoff, 2020, p. 68–69].

The initiality of noematic perception and generation based on its receptive efforts to derive unconventionalized meanings of the term “gestalt” occurs in the holistic construct of cognitive-communicative interaction of various areas within information-knowledge continuum (behaviorism, linguistics, cultural studies, information theory, etc.). It suggests that the verbalized in a constitutive and contextual environment knowledge component, regardless of the final form of representation, will always satisfy the conditions for the existence of a unary predicate. Whereas the functional conditions of the interpretation space itself will define this unary predicate without referring to original or any other areas [Hodges, 2002].

Due to the specificity of the continual objectification and deobjectification of knowledge components in transdisciplinary areas, combining both the fundamental-applied convergence of tools and the supradisciplinary convergence of methodological principles for studying phenomena that are not subject to empirical verification, special units — the terminological concepts — acquire the key role. These units, represented in transplantation, transposition and transgression variable terms and quasi-terms, have the greatest explicatory potential. Such nodal elements have special cognitive-generative pragmatic load. Their key task in the intermediate terminological system is the formation, marking and maintenance of the relative stability of the entire system of variant explicators of a single terminological concept in all its guises (as a number of classification necessary and sufficient conditions and as the core of the associative nest of the subsystem, based on family resemblance). However, it should be emphasized that the explicatory of the informative part of the intermediate transterm does not carry the full cognitive-generating load. The “underwater part of the iceberg” turns out to be quite impressive, which ultimately leads to the creation of new knowledge. The implication of each of these constructions, characterized by a semanthemic structure, looks like a non-intentional goal of countercom-
municators, determined by the internal logic of scientific communication, to “come to a common denominator” not only in the construction of verbal translators, but also in the constructions behind them [Grice, 1975], i.e. knowledge components. At the same time, implication is possible only if there are common basic criteria for interpretation, namely a single cogni-generative space. The only possible integral space of interpretation, which ensures the collectivization of the vectors of generation of new knowledge and its objectification in adequate terminological derivatives, can only be a concept detailing the object of study.

Any verbalization is designed to correspond and most accurately convey both generalized meaning and constitutational meanings as an integral semantheme-structured unit, the functional area of which is delimited by the social group on the basis of cogni-pragmatic criteria only. Thus, the organic integrity of the discrete elements of the system for generating and representing knowledge components is very similar in its interpretation to the epistemological holism of Willard van Orman Quine, which must be supplemented by a priori recognition of the ontological relativity of the semanthemic organization of such constructions. After all, the very areas of cognitive linguistics and discourse studies, which we consider as trans-disciplinary, are “non-deterministic” not only in the classical sense, as not ensuring the adequacy of knowledge only within the framework of empirical verification, but also on the simple basis that the correspondence of language expressions to certain objects of reflexive reality can only be characterized in terms of another (background) language [Quine, 1960].

When creating such background metalanguage of description at the junction of the formal-logical and inductive-noematic areas, it becomes necessary not only to de-objectify knowledge components actualized in a horizontal context, but also to re-objectify them in metatexts, i.e. the form is constantly filled with new content based on the detailing of the object and the categorization of newly identified features. Thus, the cognitive process takes the form of a spiral, constantly returning to the object when considering more and more of its aspects, which should eventually lead to its analysis as a holistic phenomenon. This is the super-task of cogniogenesis and the dominant goal of the considered verbal-cognitive unities as elements of intermediate transdisciplinary areas of knowledge.

Cognitive potentialities are immanently inherent in the considered elements of the intermediate terminological system due to both the presence of certain functional limitations in the use of transterminologized concepts and their semantheme-like properties, i.e. organizing them as verbal-conceptual unities. This specific organization implies the possibil-
ity of thinking (deobjectification), objectification as a unit of description (objectification) and adaptation to the paradigmatic network.

Cognitive-generative pragmatics in the functioning of an intermediate term in transdisciplinary discourse suggests the possibility of translating the knowledge component into the information field. It presumes the very possibility of subsequent disobjectification of the terminological concept and its functioning as the basis for the formation of new associative nests and subsystems of metalinguistic description, and hence subsequent objectification in a verbal way. It is on the basis of the implementation of this function that the expansion of the transdisciplinary field is carried out. The cognitive-generative nature of the pragmatic function within the framework of the implementation of the intellectual argumentative impact contributes to the intensification of the key methodological principles of the concept or theory [Matveeva, 1984]. It also fosters the modification of the conceptual space of the target areas, the change in the mechanisms for integrating the modes of consideration of the studied phenomena of one area or direction to another, in fact, the growth of transdisciplinarity degree. The implementation of specific cognitive-generative pragmatics ensures not only the reception and assimilation of components that go beyond the limits of intra- and interdisciplinary knowledge, but also the generation of new knowledge components on the ray of conscious reflection directed inward. These “quanta” of new knowledge need constant reflexive verification and verbalization. Objectified in such a system, “the scale becomes not only the usual means of designating the object of study, but also a means of activating cognitive activity aimed at encoding the properties and features of the object being known and called” [Alefirenko, 2006, p. 47]. The growth in the importance of classifying characteristics makes it possible to more precisely hierarchize the set of elements of the terminology system, to determine the functional place in the ever-expanding network of paradigmatic relations. The initiation of the need for the recipient each time to go through the path of objectification of knowledge components in an intermediate term, while fixing a clear place in the cognitive-generating system, is eventually erased and when new knowledge is generated at a certain stage, a phenomenon of the so-called unreasoned “saccadic transition” can be observed. This is a manifestation of the highest degree of noematic cogniogeneration based on implications, characterized by an intuitive search for a representative in a horizontal context. It should be pointed out that the functional freedom immanently inherent in the term, its initial “umbrella” nature [Vorkachev, 2003], makes it possible not to explicate the conditions for the transition between terminological systems. Saccadicity is one of the key character-
istics of a transdisciplinary field, which has the highest possible degree of determinism. In intermediate terminological systems, the framework of clarity and precision of the elements that inspire cogniogeneration seems to be rather blurred, thus, it is quite acceptable to introduce components into their structure that specify the vector of generating new knowledge. In addition, F. Schleiermacher’s paradox allows the recipient to see in verbalizers some components of implied knowledge that were not intentionally laid down by the producer, but were predetermined by hidden plans in functional restrictions — the etymological, the historical and the associative ones. It is on the basis of this that new knowledge components are generated, which are then conventionalized in a transdisciplinary intermediate system, expanding its apparatus and functionality.

Conclusions

Mutually directed processes of in- and de-coding (the transition of mental structures into verbal ones and vice versa) determine the permanent dynamics of the conventionalization of invariant structures according to subjective models, subjectivation and objectification in this case are determined by the addressee-addressee focus. At the same time, the correlation of addressee-addressee focus with the forms and mechanisms of signification of reflexive objects is determined not only by the communicative space itself, but also by the prognosis of the conventionalization of areas of use. Cognitive pragmatics of intermediate transdisciplinary terms and quasi-terms is realized not only in the very unit of the term system, but also in paradigmatic relations established consitutively in the process of discourse generation. Going beyond the boundaries of the usual pragmaticon of various system elements is provided by holistic determination on the set of coils of the cognitive spiral. As the most promising areas of studying the intermediary transdisciplinary constructions pragmatic potential in their terminological meaning, it is possible to indicate the identification and analysis of the key principles of creating functional constraints for the introduction of individual knowledge components into the common domain of conventionalization. On the basis of this principles, it is possible to create models of consitutative term derivation in conditions of uncorrelating concepts convergence.

References


