THE PROBLEMS OF PROTOTYPE MODELS IN COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

Ismailova Zebo Axtamovna
Student of Master'S Degree of Sam SIFL

Abstract

This article reflects on the realizing and use of prototype theory of notion in cognitive linguistics. Generally, prototype focuses on the comprehending and misunderstanding by the linguistic scholars, its initial use and extended use in the field. To assess prototype's life and role in cognitive linguistics a number of cognitive psychologists mainly Rosch, Cohen,Murphy,Daniel Aberra, Komatsu, Geeraerts' scientific works have been studied. As a result, It is observed that: There are some misunderstandings of prototype's main tenets and confusing them with other types of the theory of concepts. In this article, some theoretical notions and practical examples to the prototype are given. For instance, unlike other prototype models, there given a new prototypical sample such as reptiles that it is based on their lives, forms and organic structure of reptiles. They have been analyzed by prototypical categorization below.
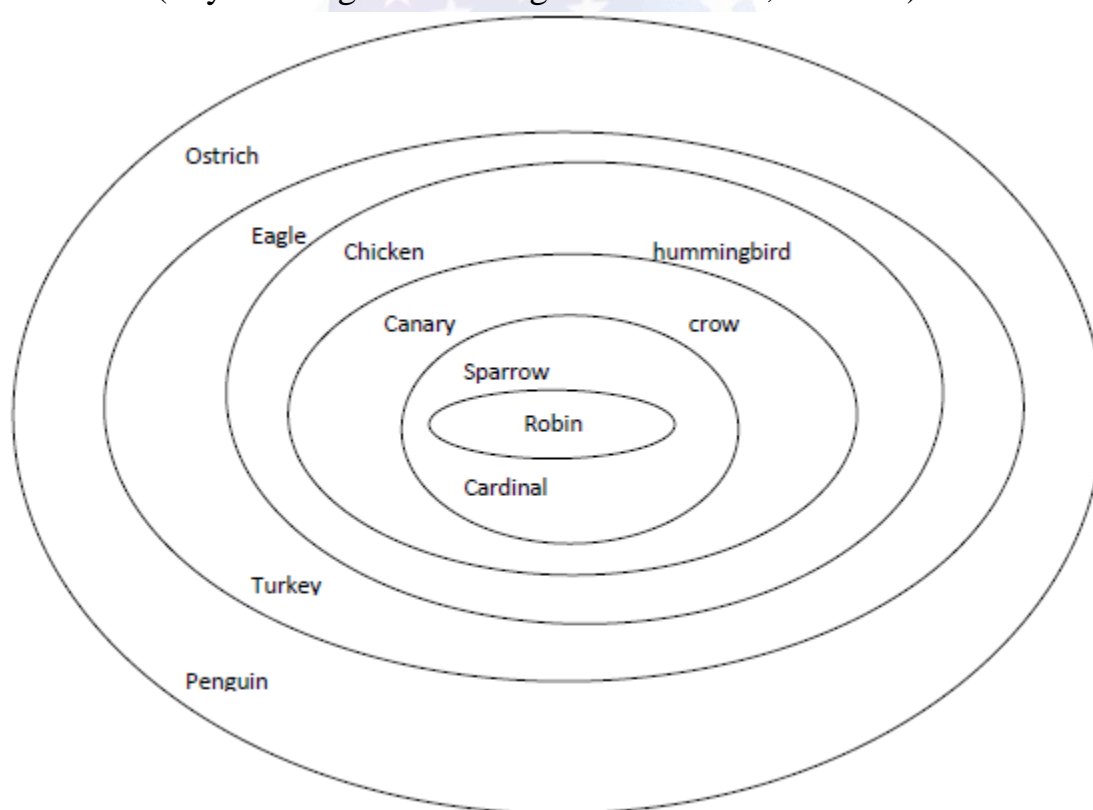

Keywords: Prototype, cognitive linguistics, cognitive psychology, categorization, catchall device, prototype model

Introduction

Certainly, the prototype is mostly referred to any kind of person or episode in literature. "Prototype" is a Greek word that means "primary or initial sign or image". It is characterized as a real person who is a main source or pattern/model for writers to create a fictional image. But therefore, there are a number of various theories about "Prototype". For example, In Russian language, firstly, prototype is a literary hero who has served as a creative base or source used to compose another one in literature. Secondly, It denotes primary kinds such as some things which have identical organs and bodies. It has so many synonyms that are "archetype"," face or image", "order", "sample", "original". In Greek, It interprets these meanings like "principal patterns or samples, truth, elementary, objective"," initial figure". Besides, It means "a real reliable person or literary hero which has been created in a work". It is also expressed as a certain historical and modern human to create an image of foresighted person. This process is considered as "recycling" in literature. For example: Bulakov is the main prototype of the roman "Master and Margarita" by Michail Bulakov,a famous Russian writer(1891-1940). Bobur (means "Lion") is the main prototype person of "Boburnoma" , the autobiographical and memorial work of Zahiriddin Mukhammad Bobur who was a king and a poet(1483-1530).

In linguistics, prototype is a cognitive reference point, the proto-image of all representatives of the meaning of a word or of a category. Prototype theory is a theory about mental

4th -ICARHSE

International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education
Hosted from New York, USA

https://conferencea.org   **July 28th 2022**

representation of meaning or categorization. Early approaches in linguistics took meaning as something that could be described by binary features. While it is helpful, this cannot deal with quite a lot of thing. Let's define a bird: has feathers, grows from an egg, can fly, makes a sound and so on. Biologists may not totally agree, according to this, admittedly rather crude, definition an ostrich would not be a bird (can't fly) while some strange flying dinosaur with feathers would be. Therefore Ludwig Wittgenstein and especially Eleanore Rosch came up with different theory of knowledge representation. Think of a bird. Depending on your location, you will probably have thought of a robin, sparrow, maybe an eagle. All of these are representatives of the category bird. And they all fit the crude definition given above. If I asked you know, if an ostrich or a penguin is a bird, chances are high, that you would say yes, while prototypes come into play." Prototypes serve as reference points for the categorization of not-so-clear instances" (Taylor: Linguistics Categorization.OUP,2009:45)

Prototype model is a broadly used and partly confused concept in cognitive linguistics due to overlap with a schema model. From it is use as a model in the theory of concepts and covering natural objects and nouns in cognitive psychology, it ascends to the status of a theory and covers a wider language phenomenon from phonology, syntax, prepositions, semantics to the study of diachronic lexical semantics in cognitive linguistics. Unlike its wider coverage it lacks methodology and procedure of data gathering and interpretation.

What is a prototype of a category?

One answer is, the clearest cases of category membership defined operationally by people's judgements of goodness of membership in the category (Rosch, 1978).She also warned us of

the two sources of confusion in the discussion of prototype. (1) The notion of prototype has tended to become reified as though it meant a specific category member or mental structure. (2) The empirical findings about prototypically have been confused with theories of processing-that is, there has been a failure to distinguish the structure of categories from theories concerning the use of that structure in processing. Moreover, typically differences for Rosch is an empirical fact of people's judgements about category membership.

Geeraets (1989) states four characteristics of a prototype that are frequently mentioned in the literature.(1)Prototypical categories cannot be defined by means of a single set of criteria attributes.(2) Prototypical categories exhibit a family-resemblance structure, or more generally, their semantic takes the form of a radial set of clustered and overlapping meaning.(3) Prototypical categories exhibit degrees of category membership; not every member is equally representative for a category.(4) Prototypical categories are blurred at the edges.
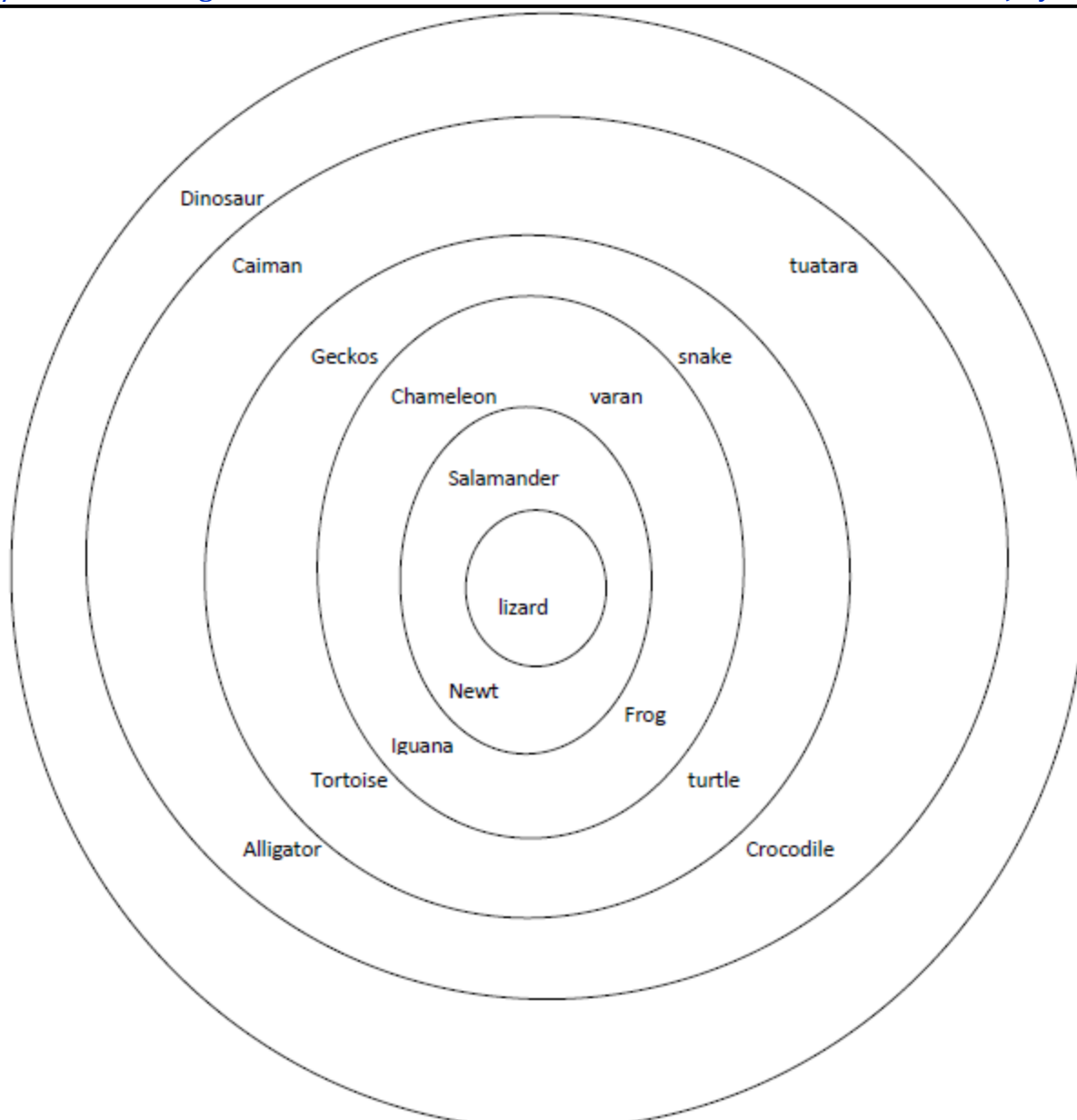
Komadsu (1992) has listed five characteristics of prototype under the name of a family resemblance view: (1) centrality of typically,(2) abstractness, (3) weighed attributes, (4) independence and additive combination of weights: linear separability, and (5) Retention of central tendencies. Concerning schema Komatsu (1992) explicitly states first that a schema is a single structure that captures characteristics of both the family resemblance view. He states that some people used them interchangeably. Others made a clear distinction between the two and still others used schema more generally, not suggesting any more than that schemata are networks of associations that include representations of specific instances. Murphy's (2020) discussion of the relation between prototype and schema shows where their ties are. One development that is tied to the prototype view is the use schemata to represent concepts. It is an improvement on the feature list of prototype.

Let's define reptiles. They all have some common features. They are: lizard, newt, salamander, varan, chameleon, monitor lizard, frog, iguana, snake, geckos, tuatara, tortoise, turtle, alligator snapping turtle, caiman, gharial alligator, crocodile, dinosaur. Lizards, dinosaurs, crocodiles, turtles and snakes-all belong to that ancient and stout class of animals known as the reptiles. This is a diverse group with more than 10,000 various species and a huge representation in the fossil record. The dominant land vertebrates on the earth, reptiles still occupy about each single ecosystem outside of the extreme north and south. In addition to this, reptile is an evolutionary classification. Every species within this class shares a common ancestor that back more than 300 million years. But it also shares a common set of characteristics. At a basic level, all reptiles have four legs, or are descended from creatures with four legs (including snakes, which still apparently carry some of the genes for making legs).They are also vertebrates with a backbone to house the spinal cord. All reptiles are vertebrates that breathe air with lungs. Vertebrates are divided into reptiles and amphibians. Amphibians are also cold-blooded animals of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians. They are

distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage. All amphibians spend part of their lives both in water and part on the land. Unlike most amphibians, reptiles evolved the ability to complete their life cycle away from water, giving them an advantage that allowed them to thrive in a wider range of habitats. Furthermore, most reptiles share the following characteristics: have rough scales, regular shedding, cold- blooded (lacking the ability to alter the temperature of their bodies), egg-laying (grows from an egg), highly developed lungs, short digestive tracts, vertebrate, skull morphology, chemoreception, can move and straggle, and so on. But dinosaurs began to disappear about 90 million years ago due to the reasons of becoming worse of the climate and the changing of plants, the developed brain and being of warm-blooded. Moreover, most dinosaurs could move with only back legs. Nowadays there exist only 4 types of reptiles from 16 groups including: Crocodylia (crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and gharials), Rhynchocephalia (the tuatara), Squamata (snakes, lizards, worm lizards), Testudines(turtles and tortoises and etc).

4th -ICARHSE

International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education
Hosted from New York, USA

https://conferencea.org
July 28th 2022

Conclusion

This article is first reflection to understand of prototype theory in linguistics. However ,using prototype theory literature from cognitive psychology and following one or another definition or features of prototype model, but there are some argumentative concepts too. In the first place, there is confusing and overuse of prototype theory. In the second place there is an extensive subject and a little improvement in studying of noun concepts in cognitive psychology and linguistics. In order to study this linguistic field, in this article how categorization of prototype and schema have been discussed and explained in both theoretical and practical aspects. In this article prototypical models and categorizations are partly classified by prototypical characterizations.

4th -ICARHSE

International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Applied Sciences and Education
Hosted from New York, USA

https://conferencea.org   **July 28th 2022**

The list of used Literatures

1. Daniel Aberra (January 2006). Prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. ReaserchGate

2. Cohen, B & Murphy,G (1984). Models of concepts.Cognitive Science 8,1-26

3.Geeraets, Dirk.(1989).Introduction: Prospectus and problems of Prototype theory. Linguistics 27-4,587-612

4.Rosch, Eleanor.(1975). Cognitive representations of semantic categories. Journal of Experimental psychology: General 104-3, 192-233

5. Rosch, Eleanor.(1978).Principles of categorization. Rosch, E & Lyoyd, B.(eds). Cognition and Categorization. Hillsdale/N.J. Lawrence Erlbaum.PP.27-48

6. "Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi".(2000-2005)

7. Internet sources:

Wikipedia

MOOCSP.RU.

www.shutterstock.com