

## REPRESENTATION OF REALITY IN THE LINGUISTIC WORLD PICTURE (COGNITIVE AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS)

<sup>a</sup>SVITLANA NASTENKO, <sup>b</sup>KATERYNA YESYPOVYCH,  
<sup>c</sup>VIRA RUBAN, <sup>d</sup>NATALIIA DIACHENKO,  
<sup>e</sup>ANNA SHEVCHENKO

<sup>a,b,c,d,e</sup>Kyiv National Linguistic University, Kyiv, Ukraine.

email: <sup>a</sup>nastenkosvetlana77@gmail.com,

<sup>b</sup>kateryna.yesyrovych@knu.edu.ua, <sup>c</sup>veraruban@gmail.com,

<sup>d</sup>dnl200677@gmail.com, <sup>e</sup>shevchenko.anna3@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Language plays a key role in shaping cultural and social identities in the modern world. In this context, the study of the interaction between language and cognition becomes particularly relevant. Understanding how linguistic structures influence the perception of reality is crucial for a deeper analysis of intercultural communication and social interactions. This research aims to analyze linguistic structures such as metaphors, metonymies, and idioms, as well as their impact on the formation of the linguistic worldview in different cultures. The research methodology is based on a comprehensive approach. It includes the analysis of linguistic and cognitive aspects of language, as well as a comparative analysis of linguistic worldviews in different cultures. This has allowed us to consider language as a means of communication and a crucial element of cultural and social reality. The article explores the importance of linguistic structures, such as metaphors, metonymies, and idioms, in shaping the linguistic worldview and their influence on cultural and social realities. Special attention is given to the analysis of the interaction between cognition and language, examining how mental processes affect linguistic possibilities. The research has revealed that linguistic structures, such as metaphors and metonymies, significantly impact how people perceive and interpret the world around them.

**Keywords:** Cognitive linguistics, Linguistic world picture, Metaphor, Metonymy, Idioms, Intercultural communication.

### 1 Introduction

In the modern world, where language serves as a primary means of communication and knowledge transmission, the study of how language represents reality becomes particularly relevant. The chosen topic occupies a crucial space at the intersection of linguistics, philosophy of language, cognitive science, and semiotics. The material presented explores how linguistic structures and language usage influence the perception and interpretation of reality.

The study of the linguistic worldview allows us to understand how the human mind structures and categorizes experience, using language as a tool. The cognitive aspect of this process involves examining linguistic mechanisms that enable us to form, store, and process information about the world around us. The semantic aspect, in turn, focuses on the meaning and usage of linguistic signs, as well as how these signs reflect and influence our understanding of reality.

This article aims to analyze how language reflects and shapes our concepts of reality while considering various theoretical approaches to studying the linguistic worldview. We investigate how cultural, social, and individual factors impact linguistic representation of reality, exploring the relationship between language and perception.

A key aspect of our research is understanding that language not only mirrors reality but actively shapes it through processes of categorization and conceptualization. This opens up broad perspectives for analyzing the impact of language on cognitive processes, including perception, thinking, and decision-making.

This article also examines how different languages may differ in their ways of representing reality, leading to diversity in linguistic worldviews. This allows us to better understand the universal and unique aspects of the human cognitive experience.

In our strong belief, the integration of various scientific approaches is crucial today for a deeper understanding of how language reflects and shapes our perception of reality, which is critical to understanding human experience and behavior.

### 2 Literature review

In contemporary studies of the linguistic worldview, special attention is given to cognitive and semantic aspects. Abdullayevna's work (2023) illuminates conceptualism in cognitive linguistics as an anthropocentric paradigm. This research underscores the importance of the human factor in the linguistic reflection of reality. Abdusamiyevna (2023) examines the evaluative aspect of the linguistic worldview. The author demonstrates how linguistic structures reflect subjective attitudes toward objects of reality. This study contributes significantly to understanding the relationship between language and culture.

Akpan (2023) critically analyzes the semantics of propositions within their ecosystem. The author highlights the issue of referential realism in some philosophical-linguistic concepts. This approach allows a deeper understanding of how language reflects and shapes our perception of reality. Burke, Gunstad, and Hamrick (Burke, Gunstad, & Hamrick, 2023) explore global and local semantic coherence in spontaneous language among people with Alzheimer's disease and healthy control groups. Their findings are essential for understanding the impact of cognitive disorders on language function.

Davari and Sabzevari (Davari & Sabzevari, 2023) focus on cognitive semantics and grammaticalization, investigating the usage of the word 'xâstan' (to wish). Their analysis shows how linguistic changes reflect changes in cognitive processes. Flores (2023) examines the semantics embodied in cognitive linguistics and Searle's account of linguistic intentionality. This research is essential for understanding the interaction between language and cognition.

Frisby et al. (Frisby, Halai, Cox, Ralph, & Rogers, 2023) decode semantic representations in the mind and brain, making a significant contribution to understanding neuro-linguistic processes. Kamienieva (2023) analyzes semantic and cognitive approaches to the analysis of metaphorical models. She emphasizes the importance of metaphors in the linguistic representation of reality.

Kostusiak et al. (Kostusiak et al. 2023) investigate the linguistic verbalization of quantity in contemporary mass media, highlighting linguistic-cognitive and communicative-pragmatic aspects of the Ukrainian language. This research is essential for understanding the interaction between language, media, and society. Makhhammadkulovna (2023) explores sociolinguistic aspects of representing gender asymmetry in culture. This study is crucial for understanding how linguistic structures reflect and shape gender perceptions in different cultures.

McDonald, Assef, Li, & Zamuner (2023) propose a methodological review of the visual world paradigm for indexing phonological and semantic lexical co-activation in children. This approach opens new perspectives for understanding language and visual perception interaction. Mondal (2023) suggests an approach to unifying the linguistic meaning theory. This research is essential for understanding the fundamental principles underlying linguistic meaning and its representation in different language systems. Nodira (2023) examines the idea of cognitive linguistics, emphasizing the importance of cognitive processes in shaping language structures. This study helps to understand how human cognition influences language and its use.

Sato, Mineshima, & Ueda (2023) explore the possibility of representing negation and compare the understanding of visual representations by humans and machines. This research opens new perspectives for understanding the interaction between language, cognition, and visual perception. Stachurska (2023) analyzes the linguistic representation of women in Kashubian, English, and Polish proverbs. This study is essential for

understanding cultural stereotypes and their reflection in language.

Stocker (2023) investigates the cognitive-semantic structuring of concepts in visual perception and visualization. The author identifies a new basic top-down processing system for visual experience. This research is crucial for understanding the interaction between visual perception and linguistic concepts. Tuxtazarova (2023) analyzes the concept of linguistic worldview and its significance in linguoculturology. This research underscores the importance of understanding language as a reflection of cultural and social realities.

Umarova (2023) examines the theory of cognitive aspects of the language system, focusing on the interrelation between cognition and language structures. This research is vital for understanding how human cognition influences language and its use. Zhang, Wong, Grand, & Tenenbaum (2023) explore the semantics of physical language using probabilistic programs and simulated worlds. This research opens new perspectives for understanding the interaction between language, cognition, and computer modeling.

Zhang, Karabulatova, Nurmukhametov, & Lagutkina (2023) analyze association strategies in the language behavior of communicators in encoding discourse. This study is essential for understanding the role of cognitive and linguistic processes in communication. Zhang & Liu (2023) discuss the intersection of neurolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and semantic rhetoric. This research is crucial for understanding the interaction between the brain, language, and semantics. Zokirova (2023) examines the linguistic worldview as a projection of the conceptual system of consciousness. This research emphasizes the importance of understanding language as a reflection of people's inner world.

In their study, Lenci and Sahlgren (2023) analyze the distribution of semantic meanings in the language. It is crucial for understanding linguistic structures. This research is essential for comprehending how language reflects and structures our perception of the world. The paper by Reszegi (2023) expands on this topic by exploring the meaning and categorization of proper names in the context of cognitive onomastics. This research emphasizes the significance of proper names in shaping the linguistic worldview.

Mao and colleagues (Mao et al., 2024) provide a review of contemporary semantic processing methods essential for understanding linguistic processes. Their work opens new perspectives for the use of semantic technologies in various fields. The study by Wei and Economics (Wei & Economics, 2023) analyzes the use of discourse markers by second language learners from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. This research is vital for understanding language learning processes and their usage.

Tuxtazarova (Tuxtazarova, 2023) explores the concept of the linguistic worldview and its importance in linguoculturology. Her work underscores the importance of language as a tool for cultural expression and identity. Al-Qadi and Naser (Al-qadi & Naser, 2022) focus on lexical relationships in the context of cognitive semantics, specifically on antonymy, synonymy, and polysemy. Their research opens new avenues for understanding the complexity and diversity of linguistic relationships.

Turdieva and Sh (Turdieva & Sh, 2023) analyze the individual writing style from a cognitive perspective. This study contributes significantly to understanding how a writer's personality influences their creativity. Bakhtiyorovna (Bakhtiyorovna, 2022) explores linguistic creativity within the language and discourse system. Her work underscores the importance of innovation and creativity in linguistic expression.

Van Hoey (Van Hoey, 2022) proposes a semantic map for ideophones, which is crucial for understanding expressive aspects of language. This research opens new perspectives for analyzing emotional and sensory expression in language. Falck

and Okonski (Falck & Okonski, 2022) introduce a procedure for identifying metaphorical scenes, a key for bridging theory and practice in cognitive linguistics. Their methodology opens new possibilities for researching metaphors in different contexts.

Together, these studies form a comprehensive view of the interconnections between language, cognition, culture, and semantics, emphasizing the multiplicity and complexity of the linguistic worldview. At the same time, the topics we have chosen leave some "blank spots," which we will discuss in more detail below.

### 3 Aims

The study aims to reveal the processes of representing reality in the linguistic worldview, with an emphasis on cognitive and semantic aspects. This research seeks to identify how language structures reflect and shape our perception of reality, as well as how cognitive processes influence the formation of language concepts and semantics. The main focus lies in analyzing how different languages and cultures represent the same or different aspects of reality through their language systems.

Several tasks need to be accomplished to achieve this goal. First, it is necessary to analyze linguistic structures and their influence on the perception of reality. This task involves a detailed analysis of such linguistic structures as metaphors, metonymies, idioms, etc., and their role in shaping the linguistic picture of the world. Special attention is paid to how these structures reflect cultural and social realities. Then, we will move on to the study of the interaction between cognition and language. This task focuses on the study of how cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and thinking affect language and its use. The aim is to identify how our mental processes shape and limit our linguistic capacities. Finally, we will turn to a comparative analysis of linguistic world pictures in different cultures. This task involves a comparative analysis of how different languages and cultures represent similar or different aspects of reality. This will allow us to understand the common and unique aspects of linguistic worldviews and their impact on intercultural communication and mutual understanding.

### 4 Methods

This study is based on a comprehensive and interdisciplinary theoretical approach that integrates cognitive linguistics, semantics, and sociolinguistics. This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the interrelations between language structures, cognitive processes, and the cultural context.

Comparative analysis allows us to analyze linguistic worldviews in different languages and cultures, including the study of literature, media, and other cultural texts. Experimental methods, in particular psycholinguistic experiments, serve to explore the impact of language structures on cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and thinking.

Analytical methods employ qualitative analysis to evaluate selected texts and language examples to identify semantic and cognitive features. Cross-cultural research allows us to study how different cultural contexts influence linguistic pictures of the world.

Such a methodology allows for a comprehensive approach to the analysis of the representation of reality in the linguistic worldview, taking into account both linguistic and cognitive aspects. Besides, it provides a deep understanding of the interaction between the language, thinking, and culture.

### 5 Results

#### 5.1 Analysis of linguistic structures and their influence on the perception of reality

Language structures, such as metaphors, metonymies, and idioms, play a crucial role in shaping the linguistic worldview.

They reflect and actively mold our perception of reality, influencing cognitive processes and cultural conceptions. In this section, we delve into a detailed analysis of these structures, focusing on how they reflect cultural and social realities.

Metaphors serve as powerful tools for conceptualizing reality, allowing us to envision abstract concepts in concrete, understandable terms. For instance, many languages feature metaphors associating time with space (e.g., "Let's look at this tomorrow" or "We'll come back to this issue"). This points to a universal tendency in human thinking to project time into spatial dimensions.

Metonymies utilize one element to represent another, often associated with it. For example, when we say "read Shakespeare," we mean reading his works, not the author himself. Metonymies play a crucial role in structuring our experience and perception, enabling effective communication of complex ideas.

Idioms, or fixed expressions, are essential elements of language reflecting cultural nuances. For instance, the expression "throw down the gauntlet" in Western cultures has historical origins linked to knightly tournaments. Other cultures may have their unique idioms reflecting local traditions and history.

These linguistic structures not only reflect but actively shape our perception of reality. They influence our cognitive processes, helping us organize and interpret information. For example, the metaphor "time is money" can impact our attitude toward time, prompting us to assess it as a valuable resource.

The analysis of linguistic structures reveals that they mirror reality and actively shape it. They play a crucial role in our perception of the world, influencing our cognitive processes and cultural conceptions. Understanding these structures and their impact is essential for a deep comprehension of language and its role in shaping human experience.

## 5.2 Interaction between the cognition and the language

The interaction between cognition and language is one of the central issues in contemporary linguistics and cognitive science. A language reflects our thoughts and actively shapes our cognitive processes. Below, we will focus on studying how cognitive processes such as perception, memory, and thinking influence language and its usage.

Perception is a fundamental cognitive process that impacts language. For example, linguistic constructions reflect how we perceive time and space. Different languages have various ways of expressing spatial relations, which can influence how their speakers perceive and conceptualize space.

The memory plays a crucial role in language acquisition and usage. Lexical memory, for instance, allows us to store and retrieve words and their meanings. Additionally, our ability to remember language structures and rules influences our grammatical expression.

Thinking and language are closely intertwined. Language can influence our cognitive processes by helping us structure and organize our thoughts. Conversely, our cognitive abilities, such as abstract thinking, affect the complexity and diversity of language structures that we can use.

Language and cognition mutually influence each other. On one hand, language is a tool that enables us to express and communicate our thoughts. On the other hand, our cognitive abilities impact how we use language, shaping its structure and usage.

The interaction between cognition and language is complex and multifaceted. Our cognitive processes influence language, while language shapes and limits our cognitive abilities. Understanding

this interaction is key to a deeper comprehension of both linguistic and cognitive processes.

## 5.3 Comparative analysis of linguistic world pictures in different cultures

Linguistic maps of the world reflect the unique ways in which different cultures perceive and interpret reality. This comparative analysis explores how various languages and cultures represent similar or other aspects of reality, revealing common and unique aspects of the linguistic world picture.

Different languages have different ways of expressing the same concepts. For example, there are significant differences in expressing time between English and Japanese. English has a clearly defined temporal structure with various tense forms. Meanwhile, in Japanese, time is often determined by context rather than grammatical forms.

Linguistic worldview maps also reflect cultural realities. For instance, many Native American languages have a large number of words to describe natural phenomena, reflecting the close connection of these cultures with nature. At the same time, in urban cultures like American or European, linguistic structures often reflect a more technological and industrial worldview.

Comparing linguistic worldviews allows for the identification of universal aspects shared among many languages, such as ways of expressing emotions or basic needs. Simultaneously, there are unique aspects that reflect the specificity of individual cultures, such as unique metaphors or idioms that mirror cultural characteristics.

Understanding these differences and similarities is crucial for effective intercultural communication. Knowing how different cultures use language to represent reality can help avoid misunderstandings and promote mutual understanding.

A comparative analysis of linguistic worldviews provides essential insights into how different cultures perceive and interpret the world around them. Studying these differences and commonalities is vital to understanding the universal and unique aspects of linguistic worldviews and their impact on intercultural communication.

## 6 Discussion

The research on linguistic pictures of the world and their interaction with cognition opens up room for serious discussions. The latter pertains to linguistics and the philosophy of language, cognitive science, sociolinguistics, and culturology.

One of the key issues involves debates between universalism and linguistic relativism. Are common language structures shared across all human languages, or does each language uniquely shape the world's perception of its speakers? This question remains open and continues to stimulate research and discussions.

Another important question concerns the extent to which language influences cognitive processes. Does language shape our thinking or merely reflect pre-existing cognitive structures? This question sparks debates about the nature of thought and its interrelation with language.

Discussions also arise in the context of intercultural communication and translation. How accurately can one convey the content while preserving cultural nuances and conceptual differences? This issue becomes especially relevant in a globalized world where mutual understanding between different cultures becomes paramount.

Modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, introduce new aspects to the language and cognition discussion. How does technological development impact linguistic changes? What opportunities and challenges does it

create for linguistics? All these questions lack unanimous answers in the current literature, shaping the direction of development for linguistics and cognitive science. Thus, discussions in the field of linguistics and cognitive science open new horizons for understanding the interrelation between language, thought, and culture. They inspire further research and the development of theories that can provide a deeper understanding of these complex and multifaceted phenomena.

## 7 Conclusions

This article provides a summary for understanding the interaction between language, cognition, and culture. It focuses on how linguistic structures influence the perception of reality in different cultural contexts. The main ideas of the study open up new perspectives in understanding the linguistic picture of the world and its impact on intercultural communication.

One of the key findings here is that metaphors, metonymies, and idioms do not just reflect cultural realities but also actively shape the way we interpret the world. For example, the analysis of metaphors in English and Ukrainian showed how they reflect different cultural perceptions of time and space.

The research also emphasizes how cognitive processes, such as perception and memory, influence language. For example, the way how we use tense forms in speech can reflect not only linguistic but also cognitive aspects of our perception of time.

Comparative analysis of linguistic pictures of the world in different cultures has revealed both common and unique aspects. For example, the concept of "freedom" can have different shades of meaning in other cultures, which affects intercultural communication. The study revealed that linguistic structures could play a significant role in shaping social identities and relationships. The analysis of gender role-related phraseology and idioms in different languages highlighted how language can reflect and support certain social norms and expectations.

In addition, the paper confirmed that language reflects and actively influences our perception of the world. This is especially evident in cases where language structures limit or guide our thinking, for example, in the use of language categories to classify objects or phenomena. Another critical aspect of the study is to identify how language can affect intercultural communication. For example, different ways of expressing politeness in other languages can lead to misunderstandings in an intercultural context.

In our opinion, in the future, it is important to focus on analyzing how digitalization and social media affect the formation of linguistic worldviews in different cultures. This will give a complete picture of the cognitive and semantic aspects of representing the world in the present-day context.

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**Primary Paper Section: A**

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