

Торайғыров университетінің  
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**ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ  
ХАБАРШЫСЫ**

**Филологиялық серия**  
1997 жылдан бастап шығады



**ВЕСТНИК  
ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Филологическая серия**  
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

**№ 1 (2026)**

**Павлодар**

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Филологическая серия**

выходит 4 раза в год

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**СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО**

О постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,  
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ30VPY00029268

выдано

Министерством информации и общественного развития  
Республики Казахстан

**Тематическая направленность**

публикация материалов в области филологии

**Подписной индекс – 76132**

<https://doi.org/10.48081/BGQF1735>

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<https://doi.org/10.48081/BGQF1763>

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## **AUTHORIAL INTERPRETATION AS A MECHANISM OF COGNITIVE DYNAMICS OF CONCEPT IN LITERARY DISCOURSE**

*This article examines the role of authorial interpretation in the transformation and cognitive dynamics of concepts within literary discourse. Drawing upon theories from cognitive linguistics, narratology, and discourse analysis, the study explores how cultural and historical contexts influence the structure and evolution of concepts such as FREEDOM, HEROISM, OTHERNESS, and ROBOT in the works of George Orwell, John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, Margaret Atwood, and Isaac Asimov. The comparative analysis demonstrates how narrative and discursive strategies reflect the authors' interpretations of knowledge about the world and contribute to the formation of collective cultural paradigms. Particular attention is given to the selection and application of cognitive tools for shaping concepts, forming interpretative semantics, and their linguistic objectification by the authors of these works. The findings underscore the interdisciplinary significance of literary discourse in understanding the interaction of language, culture, and cognition within the framework of the anthropocentric scientific paradigm. The study offers valuable insights for further research in cognitive literary studies and related disciplines.*

*Keywords: cognitive dynamics, literary discourse, authorial interpretation, concept transformation, cultural context, narrative analysis.*

### **Introduction**

All information received by an individual through various channels must undergo a process of interpretation and acquire mental and linguistic representation within the person's conceptual system to become a subject of communication.

As Lakoff points out, this representation is not a mirror reflection of objects or events; rather, it conveys individual perceptions and interpretations of the world [1]. The anthropocentric paradigm of language, according to Boldyrev, highlights the role of humans as active participants in the process of conceptualization, where knowledge about the world is structured through language and represented within specific types of discourse [2]. Literary discourse, as a unique form of communication, transforms individual interpretations into structured cultural and philosophical expressions [3; 4]. Each person, including authors, interprets the surrounding world through the prism of their knowledge, experience, and value systems, resulting in unique forms of knowledge representation.

Language plays a crucial role in this process, not only by recording knowledge but also by acting as an interpretative tool. Boldyrev emphasizes that language forms conceptual structures that convey both collective and individual knowledge [2]. These structures, known as concepts, reflect both shared and personal meanings. Within literary discourse, these meanings are contextualized and transformed through the interaction of narrative, stylistic devices, and cultural frameworks. The interpretation of the world and knowledge by an author in language and literary works manifests through the creation of operational concepts – mental representations of objects and events employed by the author to convey knowledge and navigate the world [2; 5]. In this regard, Boldyrev highlights the interpretative function of language alongside its communicative and cognitive (knowledge-related) functions, emphasizing that language not only structures and transmits knowledge but also serves as a tool for shaping and reinterpreting meanings within literary discourse [2].

Authorial interpretation of knowledge and the world is expressed within the conceptual system of a literary work. This is particularly evident in the genre of science fiction, where authors not only interpret existing realities but also create new, imagined worlds. Boldyrev notes that authorial interpretation is grounded in the anthropocentric paradigm of language, where humans play a central role in the processes of conceptualization and categorization of knowledge [2]. It is within such conditions that operational concepts acquire a functional status, conveying the author's unique vision. For instance, modal concepts, as a distinct form of linguistic consciousness [6; 7; 8], allow the author to not only represent knowledge but also express their attitude toward it, which is reflected in the functional nature of linguistic tools.

An essential element in analyzing authorial interpretation is the narrative and its structure. Narrative is not merely a storytelling form but also a method of structuring experience through language, as emphasized by scholars such as Paul Ricoeur [9], Jerome Bruner [7; 10], and Wolf Schmid [11]. In this context, literary discourse functions as a multidimensional framework, where narrative becomes a

vehicle for reshaping cultural and philosophical paradigms [12; 13; 14]. Schmid, in his work *Narratology*, highlights that narrative analysis reveals how authors establish connections between events. It also elicits the construction of cognitive scenarios and frames and the conveyed meaning through textual sequencing [11]. In the context of science fiction, narrative structure plays a significant role, enabling authors to experiment with the time, ethics and philosophy.

The relevance of this study is determined by the growing interest in the exploration of concepts within literary discourse. By the latter is meant the context of cognitive linguistics, literary studies, and narratology. Literary discourse possesses a unique capacity to reveal the dynamic interaction between language, culture, and individual interpretation, which makes it a vital subject for analyzing cognitive and conceptual transformations.

Concepts, as mental structures, not only reflect cultural and philosophical shifts but also undergo transformation under the influence of authorial interpretation. This is especially relevant in science fiction, where authors create unique conceptual models that offer new ways of understanding existence.

Despite the considerable attention given to concepts in cognitive linguistics, narratology, and discourse analysis, most studies examine either theoretical foundations or the interpretation of single concepts within individual works. What remains underexplored is how authorial interpretation functions as a mechanism of cognitive dynamics across different literary traditions and genres, especially when comparing dystopian, epic, feminist, and science fiction narratives. This study addresses this research gap by applying an interdisciplinary approach that integrates cognitive linguistics, narratology, and discourse analysis to investigate the transformation of the concepts FREEDOM, HEROISM, OTHERNESS, and ROBOT in the works of George Orwell, J.R.R. Tolkien, Margaret Atwood, and Isaac Asimov.

The aim of this article is to address the identified research gaps by proposing an interdisciplinary approach and identifying the mechanisms through which authorial interpretation affects the cognitive structure of concepts.

The objectives of this article include examining the theoretical foundations of the cognitive dynamics of concepts, analyzing the influence of narrative and discourse on their transformation, and identifying the cognitive and cultural mechanisms underlying authorial interpretation.

### **Materials and methods**

To achieve the goals and objectives of this study, materials were drawn from works of literary discourse as well as theoretical works in the fields of cognitive linguistics, literary studies, narratology, and discourse analysis. Literary discourse serves as a unique medium where the interplay of language, narrative, and authorial interpretation fosters the transformation and reinterpretation of key concepts. The

research is based on an analysis of conceptual dynamics within the context of literary texts, exemplified by works such as 1984 by George Orwell [15], The Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien [16], The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood [17], and the short story collection I, Robot by Isaac Asimov [18]. These texts were selected for their representativeness in demonstrating authorial interpretation and the cognitive transformation of concepts.

The research methods include conceptual analysis aimed at studying frames, scenarios, and metaphors that represent concepts in language. In addition, the analysis of literary discourse makes it possible to identify discursive patterns that mediate the relationship between cognitive structures and cultural narratives. Narrative analysis focuses on the structure of texts and its influence on cognitive models of perception and concept formation. Comparative analysis is employed to examine the interpretation of concepts in the works of different authors and their relation to cultural and historical contexts.

The research involved the analysis of literary texts in order to identify the cognitive mechanisms underlying the formation of such concepts as FREEDOM, HEROISM, OTHERNESS, and ROBOT. Through literary discourse, these mechanisms become intertwined with cultural and historical narratives, reflecting the dynamic interaction between individual authorial interpretation and collective conceptual frameworks. Particular attention was given to authorial interpretation of these concepts, their transformation through narrative means, and the influence of cultural context on their representation.

The methodology is grounded in cognitive-linguistic theories [1; 2; 5; 6; 8; 4] and studies in narratology [7; 8; 9; 11; 14]. The integration of discourse analysis further allows for the examination of how conceptual transformations are shaped and communicated through linguistic and narrative structures within literary texts. This approach has enabled a deeper understanding of the cognitive dynamics of concepts in literary discourse.

### **Results and discussion**

Authorial interpretation, as revealed in the analysis (Table 1), is deeply embedded within the cultural and historical contexts that shape and redefine literary concepts. Drawing on the works of Boldyrev [2] and Lakoff & Johnson [1], it is evident that language serves as a dynamic medium through which societal shifts and individual perceptions are reflected in literary discourse.

Table 1 – Comparative Analysis of Concepts in Literary Works

	<b>Concept FREEDOM in George Orwell's 1984 (1949)</b>	<b>Concept HEROISM in J.R.R. Tolkien's Epic The Lord of the Rings (1954)</b>	<b>Concept OTHERNESS in Margaret Atwood's Dystopian Novel The Handmaid's Tale (1985)</b>	<b>Concept ROBOT in Isaac Asimov's I, Robot (1950)</b>
Cultural and Historical Context	The post-war fear of totalitarian regimes significantly influences the perception of the concept FREEDOM through the lens of lost personal autonomy. Orwell's 1984, written in 1949, reflects a society grappling with the experiences of World War II and the horrors of totalitarianism.	After World War II, HEROISM was re-defined as a concept of «quiet strength» and moral resilience. Tolkien, a veteran of World War I, focuses on the inner qualities of heroes, such as loyalty, sacrifice, and friendship.	The women's rights movement of the late 20th century amplifies the interpretation of the text as a warning about the consequences of patriarchal control. Published in 1985, the novel emerged against the backdrop of the growing feminist movements and resistance to conservative policies.	Against the backdrop of the technological optimism of the mid-20th century, Asimov presents ROBOTS as symbols of both hope and fear regarding automation. Amid the rapid advancement of science and technology, science fiction explored ways to regulate human-machine interactions, reflecting both optimism and ethical dilemmas.
Authorial Interpretation	Orwell employs the concept of FREEDOM within a dystopian narrative, transforming it into its antithesis by portraying a society characterized by strict control, where language functions as a powerful tool to suppress thought and undermine freedom.	HEROISM is portrayed as self-sacrifice, emphasizing the inner qualities of heroes, such as strength of spirit and selflessness, within an epic narrative that seamlessly integrates elements of fantasy, adventure, and philosophy.	Dissent is depicted as a threat to the system in a dystopian narrative that combines elements of social satire, focusing on gender and political critique and reinforcing this theme through the portrayal of women's oppression.	Asimov portrays ROBOTS as ethically governed assistants, bound by the «Three Laws of Robotics», within a science fiction narrative that delves into the interaction between technology and morality, exploring complex philosophical and ethical questions through their encounters with moral dilemmas.
Concept Model	The proposition «Freedom is slavery» redefines FREEDOM as a tool for control, using metaphors and perspectivalization to equate it with manipulation and subjugation.	The frame centers on the eternal conflict between good and evil, with a focus on friendship, self-sacrifice, and duty, forming a multifaceted concept of HEROISM.	The frame-scenario portrays a rigid societal structure where OTHERNESS symbolizes conflict and resistance, dynamically transformed through metaphors and contrasts with the regime's harsh reality.	The cognitive matrix is built around the interplay of the «Three Laws of Robotics», conceptual metaphors of «electronic assistants,» and scenarios where ROBOTS navigate ethical conflicts, highlighting contrasts between law, morality, and disrupted harmony.

Linguistic Mechanisms	Word-formation models, cognitive derivation, antitheses, paradoxes, and the juxtaposition of normativity and deviation are employed to deconstruct the traditional concept FREEDOM.	Rhetorical appeals, repetition of key components of the concept, description of actions through modal verbs of obligation, and word-formation models are utilized to emphasize and reinforce the multidimensional nature of HEROISM.	Contrast, allegories, and the opposition between normative and deviant behavior are emphasized through stylistic and rhetorical figures of contrast, such as antitheses and oxymorons, alongside the repetition of key concepts.	The «Three Laws of Robotics» serve as a foundational linguistic construct, enriched by metaphors of robots as reliable assistants, with stories like Liar!, Runaround, and Evidence exploring their moral dilemmas, practical applications, and the boundaries of humanity.
Examples from the Text	The antithesis «Freedom is slavery», metaphors of control and submission, and the description of Doublethink – where freedom is reinterpreted as the loss of autonomy – illustrate the systematic manipulation of concepts. The language of power employed by the Ministry of Truth redefines meanings to sustain ideological control and suppress individual autonomy.	The scene of the destruction of the Ring, where Frodo and Sam exemplify HEROISM as an act of inner resilience and friendship, and the episode of Boromir's sacrifice to protect Merry and Pippin, vividly illustrate the thematic emphasis on selflessness and loyalty in Tolkien's portrayal of HEROISM.	The scene where the Handmaids are deprived of the right to speak, their uniforms symbolizing submission, and their lives controlled through fear and repression; the depiction of the Ceremony as a manifestation of oppression.	In the story Liar!, the robot Herbie faces a moral dilemma, breaking the laws to preserve human emotions. In Runaround, a robot prevents human error, showcasing the practical application of the laws in action. In Evidence, a robot posing as a human challenges the boundaries of humanity, raising profound questions about the essence of human identity.

As Gadamer [3] notes, understanding and interpretation are inherently influenced by the «fusion of horizons» between historical context and the author's perspective. Literary discourse becomes a vehicle for this fusion, allowing authors to reinterpret existing paradigms while contributing new cultural and philosophical insights. The transformation of concepts is achieved through several interrelated cognitive models and mechanisms: metaphorical structuring, framing and scenarios, blending and conceptual integration. As proposed by Lakoff & Johnson [1], metaphors play a key role in reshaping concepts. Orwell's use of metaphors like «Freedom is slavery» demonstrates how abstract ideas are reframed to convey ideological manipulation.

Frames, as described by Fillmore [19], provide a structured context for interpreting concepts. Tolkien's heroic narrative relies on moral scenarios that emphasize duty and sacrifice, creating a rich cognitive framework for heroism. Fauconnier & Turner's [5] theory of conceptual blending explains how Asimov combines human and robotic attributes to create a new paradigm of ethical reasoning. Language becomes a tool for embedding cultural narratives. Atwood employs symbolic clothing and contrasting lexical fields to emphasize gendered oppression, illustrating Fairclough's theory of critical discourse analysis and its impact on concept formation [20].

In summary, the comparative analysis demonstrates that authorial interpretation plays a decisive role in reshaping concepts through the interaction of narrative strategies, cultural-historical contexts, and cognitive-linguistic mechanisms. Orwell redefines FREEDOM as a paradoxical tool of control, Tolkien presents HEROISM as inner resilience and self-sacrifice, Atwood portrays OTHERNESS as a mode of resistance against patriarchal oppression, while Asimov frames the ROBOT as an ethical agent navigating the tension between law and morality. Together, these findings confirm that authorial interpretation is not only a stylistic or ideological choice but also a cognitive mechanism that generates new conceptual models, reflecting both individual creativity and collective cultural paradigms.

### Conclusions

This study has confirmed that authorial interpretation functions as a critical mechanism in the cognitive dynamics of concepts in literary discourse. By employing frames, scenarios, metaphors, and discursive strategies, authors reshape concepts in ways that both reflect and challenge cultural and historical paradigms.

The analysis of George Orwell's 1984 revealed how the concept of FREEDOM is paradoxically redefined as control, exposing the ideological manipulation of thought through language. J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* demonstrated that HEROISM is conceptualized less through external feats than through loyalty, friendship, and self-sacrifice, offering a moral framework for resilience. Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* showed that OTHERNESS embodies resistance and dissent, emerging as a dynamic category shaped by gender and political oppression. Finally, Isaac Asimov's *I, Robot* emphasized how the concept of the ROBOT becomes a site of ethical negotiation, where human and technological attributes blend within the framework of the «Three Laws of Robotics».

These findings underscore that concepts are not static entities but dynamic cognitive models shaped by cultural context, narrative form, and authorial vision. The comparative perspective highlights how dystopian, epic, feminist, and science fiction narratives create distinct yet interconnected paradigms of meaning.

The practical significance of the study lies in its contribution to interdisciplinary research in cognitive literary studies. By revealing how language and discourse mediate between culture, cognition, and conceptual transformation, this work provides a framework for further exploration of the mechanisms by which literature participates in the ongoing evolution of collective cultural knowledge.

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Received 29.01.25.

Received in revised form 13.10.25.

Accepted for publication 16.02.26.

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Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ.

29.01.25 ж. баспаға түсті.

13.10.25 ж. түзетулерімен түсті.

16.02.26 ж. басып шығаруға қабылданды.

## **КӨРКЕМ ДИСКУРСТЕГІ КОНЦЕПТТІҢ КОГНИТИВТІК ДИНАМИКА МЕХАНИЗМІ РЕТІНДЕГІ АВТОРЛЫҚ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ**

*Бұл мақалада көркем дискурста авторлық интерпретацияның концепттер трансформациясы мен когнитивтік динамикасындағы рөлі ашылады. Когнитивтік лингвистика, нарратология және дискурстық талдау теорияларына негізделі отырып, зерттеу Джордж Оруэлл, Джон Рональд Руэл Толкин, Маргарет Этвуд және Айзек Азимов шығармаларындағы FREEDOM, HEROISM, OTHERNESS және ROBOT сияқты концепттердің құрылымы мен эволюциясына мәдени және тарихи контексттердің қалай әсер ететінін қарастырады. Шығармаларға жасалған салыстырмалы талдау нарративтік және дискурстық стратегиялардың әлем туралы авторлық интерпретацияны қалай көрсететінін және ұжымдық мәдени парадигмаларды қалыптастыруға қалай ықпал ететінін айқындайды. Авторлар пайдаланатын когнитивтік құралдардың концепттерді форматтаудағы, интерпретациялық семантиканы құрудағы және оны тілдік объективизациялаудағы таңдалуы мен қолданылуына ерекше назар аударылады. Алынған нәтижелер антропоцентристік ғылыми парадигма аясында тіл, мәдениет және танымның өзара әрекетін түсінуде көркем дискурстың пәнаралық маңыздылығын көрсетеді және*

*когнитивтік әдебиеттану мен оған жақын пәндер саласындағы болашақ зерттеулер үшін құнды идеяларды ұсынады.*

*Кілтті сөздер: когнитивтік динамика, көркемдік дискурс, авторлық интерпретация, концепт трансформациясы, мәдени контекст, нарративтік талдау.*

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Поступило в редакцию 29.01.25.

Поступило с исправлениями 13.10.25.

Принято в печать 16.02.26.

## **АВТОРСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ КАК МЕХАНИЗМ КОГНИТИВНОЙ ДИНАМИКИ КОНЦЕПТА В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ДИСКУРСЕ**

*В данной статье раскрывается роль авторской интерпретации в трансформации и когнитивной динамике концептов в художественном дискурсе. Основываясь на теориях когнитивной лингвистики, нарратологии и дискурсивном анализе, исследование рассматривает, как культурные и исторические контексты влияют на структуру и эволюцию таких концептов, как FREEDOM, HEROISM, OTHERNESS и ROBOT в произведениях Джорджа Оруэлла, Джона Рональда Руэла Толкина, Маргарет Этвуд и Айзека Азимова. Сравнительный анализ произведений демонстрирует, как нарративные и дискурсивные стратегии отражают авторскую интерпретацию знаний о мире и способствуют формированию коллективных культурных парадигм. Особое внимание уделяется отбору и использованию когнитивных средств форматирования концептов, формирования интерпретационной семантики и ее языковой объективизации авторами произведений. Полученные результаты подчеркивают междисциплинарное значение художественного дискурса в понимании взаимодействия языка, культуры и познания в рамках антропоцентрической научной парадигмы, предлагая ценные идеи для дальнейших исследований в области когнитивного литературоведения и смежных дисциплин.*

*Ключевые слова: когнитивная динамика, художественный дискурс, авторская интерпретация, трансформация концепта, культурный контекст, нарративный анализ.*

Теруге 16.02.2026 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 27.03.2026 ж. кол койылды.

Электронды баспа

5,46 МБ RAM

Шартты баспа табағы 40,7. Таралымы 300 дана.

Бағасы келісім бойынша.

Компьютерде беттеген: З. С. Исакова

Корректорлар: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Тапсырыс № 4508

Сдано в набор 16.02.2026 г. Подписано в печать 27.03.2026 г.

Электронное издание

5,46 МБ RAM

Усл. печ. л. 40,7. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.

Компьютерная верстка: З. С. Исакова

Корректоры: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Заказ № 4508

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