

# An Empirical Analysis of the Use of Discourse Markers by Second Language Learners Based on Cognitive Linguistics

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**Abstract:** An empirical analysis of the use of discourse markers by the second language learners based on cognitive linguistics is conducted in this paper. For complex and abstract syntactic forms, internal resources alone are not enough, and external forces are needed to make learners focus on such target language forms, hence in this paper, we combine the Discourse Markers. The cognitive translation view holds that there are multiple interactions in translation, and this multiple interaction is reflected in the cognitive subject, between the source language and the translator, and this will guide the general performance. The combinational study will help us to better understand the tasks and find out the solutions.

**Keywords:** Cognitive Linguistics, Empirical Analysis, Discourse Markers, Second Language Learners

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Cognitive semantics is actually the process of analyzing the human concept system, meaning and also reasoning, in which concept is the core, and the other two parts are the extended structure. Conceptual system includes the concept of the concretization, directness and also abstractness. Cognitive linguistics integrates the research methods of the language typology and functional linguistics within linguistics by reflecting on research on the relationship between language and also cognition in the psychology, philosophy, linguistics, anthropology, neuroscience, computer science and other disciplines. Following the philosophy of non-objectivism and the language of empirical realism.

The focuses of the linguistics can be summarized as following aspects.

(1) The core issue of cognition is thinking, the expression form of cognition is concept, and the central process of the cognition is reasoning; language is an important tool for carrying thinking, expressing concepts, and running reasoning.

(2) Cognitive linguistics is based on empirical philosophy and studies translation from the perspective of the cognitive linguistics. Traditionally, it should be compared with literal translation and traditional translation methods.

(3) Empiricism holds that human awareness of the real world originates from daily experience, our conceptual system is derived from bodily experience, and physical experience plays a decisive role in shaping the conceptual system.

Cognitive linguistics' cognition and also interpretation of translation concepts reflect the cognitive activities that exist objectively in translation, and also consider the objective world and the cognitive world, which are both original, in order to achieve maximum reproduction. The principle of translation is to use different languages to restore and express the author's intention, making it easier for the readers to communicate with the outside world. Experience is based on the real world and is the premise of human cognition, and

human language is formed based on cognition. It can be seen that the experience of the external world determines the human language.

As the cognitive and language activity, the translation has experiential nature. Whether in the creation or translation of the works, the cognitive subject is based on experiential. In the next sections, the details will be studied.

## 2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 The Focus of Cognitive Linguistics

The cognitive translation view holds that there are multiple interactions in translation, and this multiple interaction is reflected in the cognitive subject, between the source language and the translator, between the target language and the translator, between the author and the reader, between the translator and the reader, in the Interaction occurs in any link of translation activities. This multiple interaction requires the translator to be loyal to the original text, to be based on the text, and not to do whatever he wants when translating. Metaphors are an important mechanism of human thinking and behavior. It is the basis for our understanding of abstract things. Express understanding of the objective world through similar associations. Similar association is also a kind of the metaphor, which is the basis of comparative cognition.

Cognitive linguistics provides a new visual and theoretical basis for translation research provides the new visual and theoretical basis for the translation research, including cross-mapping from the original scene to the cross-mapping from the original scene to the target scene and its main application in the 3D translation process. The focuses should be listed as the follows.

(1) Language often allows different windows to be opened, ie windows of attention are placed in the different parts of this complex without reference to the rest. Different choices of the interrelationship window openings also allow selection of the strongest attentional location within the complex, or take a particular perspective on the complex, while still expressing the entire complex in the appropriate context.

(2) Cognitive Linguistics takes non-objective empirical realism as its philosophical basis. It understands the nature of language with the brand-new empirical language view, and studies language from the perspective of people's cognition and experience of the objective world.

(3) When human beings understand things, they need analysis and induction, so the categories are gradually refined, and then constitute categorization. However, the basis of the categorization is to complete the classification in the core concept, and generate marginal and core meanings.

## 2.2 The Empirical Analysis of the Use of Discourse Markers by Second Language Learners

To express the logical relationship between events in language, one of the most important relationships is causality. Therefore, the status of causal connection markers in texts and discourses is quite special, and it is of the great research value. Before discussing, it is necessary to define some related terms in the text. Regarding "chapter" and "chapter connection marker", domestic and foreign scholars have different definitions in different works. Regarding the definition of the "chapter", because different scholars have different understandings of the connotation and extension of "chapter". In the context of linguistics, language transfer is an important factor that must be considered. Language transfer occurs when learners make use of the general old language behaviors automatically and subconsciously when they acquire new language behaviors.

The research at the word level extends to the generalized grammaticalization at the discourse and pragmatic levels; and how typical concepts, event structures, etc. become explicit grammatical means and sentence structures, and thinks that grammaticalization begins with semantic re-deployment. The meaning is constantly weakened, the abstract meaning is gradually strengthened, and the degree of grammaticalization is gradually increased, resulting in the result of semantic blurring. Therefore, this combination will be efficient.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

An empirical analysis of the use of discourse markers by the second language learners based on cognitive linguistics is conducted in this paper. In formal contexts, the complexity of language items and the differences between native and target languages are important factors that affect learners' mastery and use of discourse markers. This paper constructs the combinational study that will promote further studies.

## 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Funding information:

The joint foreign language research project funded by the Hunan Provincial Social Science Foundation: Second Language Acquisition in Cognitive Linguistics, project number: 17wlh06.

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