# CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES 0F FRAME MODELS
# OF ENGLISH PHRASES

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**Abstract.** The characteristic features of frame models of English phrases in cognitive linguistics are given in the article. The main concept of cognitology is – categorizing, e. g. The process of human cognition in base of various logical experiences. Categories of cognitive linguistics: comparison, definition, putting opposite, abstraction are defined.

**Key words:** phrase; cognitive linguistics; frame; categorizing; classification; linguistic units.

Cognitive linguistics having been formed in the last decade of the previous century has developed rapidly. The sole purpose of this branch of linguistics is to investigate the process of gathering, keeping and reproducing the information about the whole existence through linguistic units. It would not be an exaggeration if we say that this branch became one of those which is being treated mostly nowadays. In spite of being in the center of attention of the cognitive reproach of the linguistic units, the analyzing of phrases from the point of cognitive linguistics is lacked yet. As the authors of the English textbook "Cognitive Linguistics" say: "Every unit is worth to be explained semantically and analyzed pragmatically" [1, 247].

One of the main subjects of cognitology is – categorizing, e. g. The process of human cognition in base of various logical experiences. And logical experiences, in their own turn, may exist in the form of comparison, definition, putting opposite, abstraction etc. [2, 53–61]. Many linguists contend that categorizing is able to put in order the process of formation the linguistic units and we dare to say that it concerns the formation of phrases too. The cognitive mechanism of the formation of phrases is the logic model, which gives an opportunity to compare the simple everyday events with the abstract constructions in the human mind. Saying in other words, it means the process of comparison of new experience with the old, being practiced before experiences. In the process of abstracting the meaning of some lexemes is generalized. For example, while

categorizing the features of the word *head,* only its place (the highest from the rest parts of the human body) is taken into consideration and as the result the new abstract meanings appear, as: leader- a  *head of the group, a head of the school;* top – *head of a mountain, head of a ladder*; ability – *a good head for subjects, a head on one's shoulders;* etc.

The various forms of putting opposite of the features to each other are also followed in the process of categorizing, which results with the appearance of generalized imaginations. If the meaning of the word *hand* is taken as the object of comparison, again, not the shape, size or smth. else, but its place in the human body (being situated close to the body) is generalized: *go hand in hand, close at hand, first hand*. The semantic construction of the next phrases is the product of mental activity too: *to rule with a heavy hand, strict hand of the family, strong hands etc.*

Imaginations about one of the domestic animals may serve as the categorical base of formation of negative marked concepts. This domestic animal is dog. If in: *a dog in the manger,* the negative behaviors of some people are characterized, in the next: *like a dog with a bone,* the people's character of being busy with some problems is meant. The next phrase, *a dog's breakfast (dinner),* is understood as the bad result of some activity; *a dog's life* means the complain of life or the refusal from a bad condition.

The meaning of all these conceptual constructions is formed on base of comparative experiences of human's and animals' characters. The given analyses of the phrases show that the descriptive meanings are the results of the direction of knowledge from concrete to abstraction.

Using of frame models is also recommended in the cognitive analyses of the semantic constructions of phrases, because it gives an opportunity to approve the appearance of the relations of language units in base of certain cognitive structures. The substance of "frame" was brought into usage by M. Minsky, and it is widely used in cognitive researches nowadays. In the formation of frame as the separate linguistic theory the distributions of such scientists as Ch. Fillmore, J. Andorru, T. Hoffman, T.A. Wan Deik are great. In cognitive linguistics frame is described as the unit of gathering of typical information about the concept; and serves to join the meanings of knowledge and language.

Linguistic knowledge is actualized in language through phrases too, and while realizing this process it is necessary to treat to the frame modeling. Frame, as usual, exists in graphical description. The general information which must be defined through the frame modeling is situated on the top part of it. The next lower parts will be located with the private features of all objects, taking part in whole class. Sometimes these features may not be constant. The frame modeling helps to

define the ethnic, semantic structure of phrases; to define the features of certain components of phrases belonging to this or that linguo-culture. It is important to clarify the meaning of communities between the persons in some situations. Using of one and the same frame model in the system of several languages makes clear to analyze and describe cognitively the differences in the attitudes of the representatives of various nationalities towards the world around, towards the objective existence, saying in other words, towards the linguistic view (linguistic frame) of the world.

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