GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF FRAME ANALYSIS IN THE COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. *Despite the fact that cognitive linguistics emerged as an independent field of research by the end of the last century, it has received a wide interpretation among linguists, since this discipline covers all areas of knowledge related to human mind and speech abilities, for example, artificial intelligence, linguistics, psychology and philosophy were studied. The article below highlights the evaluation of frame as a category and a methodological cognition instrument in military-political sciences.*

Key words. *Cognitive linguistics, consciousness, artificial intelligence, frame, human brain, concept.*

INTRODUCTION

By the end of the twentieth century linguistics has experienced a linguacultural boom, when problems of the interaction between man, language and culture became the most relevant and researched. The cognitive revolution, which started when a “dead end” emerged in conversations about man, human intelligence, and their interaction with the language and culture of society, sparked an outburst of interest in this spectrum of subjects.

The idea that language reflects a particular image of the world first appeared in the writings of rationalist philosophers, who discussed the need to research the lexical and grammatical differences between ethnic languages as well as attempts to identify the peculiarities of a nation’s spiritual identity through linguistic representations.

The formal appearance of cognitive linguistics in the history of linguistics dates back a scientific conference held in Duisburg (Germany) in 1989, when the establishment of cognitive linguistics association had been announced, and since that date the cognitive linguistics has become a separate linguistic discipline. The

origin of modern cognitive linguistics is associated with scientific works of American authors George Lakoff, Ronald Langaker, Ray Jackendoff and others. Scientific works of these scientists and the interpretation of the problems of cognitive linguistics are reflected in the works of E.S. Kubryakova. Scientific research by E.S. Kubryakova has a fundamental character and Russian cognitive linguistics arose on it.

MAIN TEXT

In cognitive linguistics we see the next step in studing the complex relationship between language and mind, which to some extent is theoretical linguistics. Such studies were founded by neuroscientists and psychologists. Neurolinguistics arose on the basis of neurophysiology. Language activity is a process that occurs in the human brain and language activities (such as language acquisition, listening, speaking, reading, writing, etc.) are associated with different parts of the human brain.

Monographs, collective works and individual articles published in recent years by N.D. Arutyunova, A.P. Babushkin, N.N. Boldirev, G.I. Berestnev, G.A. Volokhin, E.S. Kubryakova, Z.D. Popova, Yu.S. Stepanov, I.A. Sternin, V.N. Teliy, V.A. Maslova and other researchers, include such important theoretical questions, how our knowledge of the world is stored, what is the structure of language in the process of communication. Cognitive linguistics-future linguistics deals with such problems.

In the late 20th century, cognitive linguistics and linguacultural science became actual subjects in Uzbekistan, as well. Works published by D.U.Ashurova, Sh.S. Sirojiddinov, Yu.K. Yusupov, Sh.S. Safarov, G.I.Ergasheva, G.K. Odilova, Z.I. Salieva and other scientists who have studied the cognitive linguistics in recent years, show that linguistic knowledge is developing and keeping up with the time in Uzbekistan.

It was noted that the main concepts of the theory of cognitive analysis are the collection and processing of information, a reserve of knowledge, a cognitive model, and a conceptual system. These concepts are interrelated; to implement one

of them, it is necessary to form the other. In fact, in order to consolidate and retain knowledge, it is necessary to generalize the acquired knowledge according to a cognitive scheme. In order to condense knowledge about cognitive patterns (concept, image), it is necessary to take the form of these units of the conceptual system (frame, script, scenario, gestalt, etc.).

In the brain of every person there is a "set of frames"; this set ensures that the activities of cognition and perception are carried out on the basis of certain "templates". The frame is one of the model structures of the same group. M.A. Minsky's definition serves as a working definition, according to which a frame is "a package of knowledge stored in the brain or in computer memory, which is activated in a certain situation and serves to explain and predict it" [1, p. 4].

According to this approach, "a frame is a data structure for representing a stereotypical scenario. Each frame has varying levels of information associated with it. One part of it indicates how a given frame should be used, the other indicates what its implementation may presumably entail, and the third indicates what should be done if these expectations are not confirmed. A frame can be thought of as a network consisting of nodes and connections between them. The "upper levels" of the frame are clearly defined, since they are formed by such concepts that are always fair in relation to the intended situation. At lower levels there are many special terminal nodes, or "cells," that must be filled with representative examples or data." [1, p.3].

Each term system frame scenario, regardless of its content and field of knowledge, must include the following aspects:

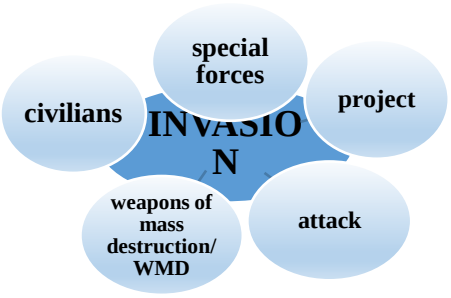
- topic or title;
- typical roles;
- typical conditions;
- a sequence of scenes and actions determined by a goal;
- result [2,3 p.64].

A frame is a concept used in linguistics and cognitive science to describe the structure and organization of knowledge in our brain. It is a network of related

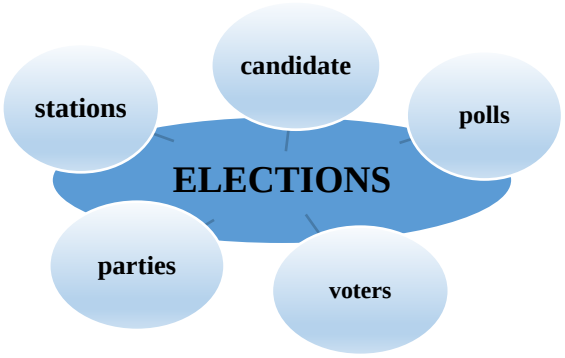
concepts that help us understand and interpret the world around us, frames help us organize, remember, and analyze information. They represent a certain frame or structure into which we invest our knowledge and experience. Frames include core concepts, the connections between them, and the expectations we have about those concepts.

In the interpretation of linguist C. Fillmore, the concept of "frame" takes on a rather narrow meaning. According to his interpretation, frame experience represents a model cognitive structure, this structure is formed through linguistic units and forms the basis of the concept. [4, p. 104]

As an example, let's take the frame ***"invasion"***. In the following case there are concepts such as ***"special forces", "project", "attack", "weapons of mass destruction(WMD)", "civilians",*** etc. We know that in invasion special forces act in accordance with the project, WMD destroy local buildings, as a result civilians suffer from attacks. These concepts and the connections between them constitute the "invasion" frame.



Or, the frame ***"elections"*** has the concepts of ***"candidate", "polls", "voters", "stations", "parties"***. It's obvious that candidates-show their nominations to the post of a president or deputy, polls-are held in every city, region, district of the country, voters-elect their candidate, stations-places where the elections are held, parties-show their candidates.



Conclusion. Based on the results it's possible to conclude that frames help us understand and interpret new information quickly and effectively because we can link it to existing frames and use our previous knowledge and experience to analyze new information. Indeed, the events of everyday life are complex, and therefore our knowledge of reality is shaped by a complex system of frames.

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