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МАТЕРІАЛИ V ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ, ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ

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MODELING THE *HUMAN LIFE* FRAME CONCEPT

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Cognitive linguistics is a linguistic branch that considers ways of collecting, keeping and using verbalized knowledge. It is a science about language itself as well as about a reflected world picture. In its broadest meaning, world picture is regarded as a knowledge set about reality that was generated by public, group or individual consciousness. World pictures are divided into objective-reality, cognitive and linguistic pictures.

An objective-reality world picture is an object of human's cognizing the world, which further provides individual and collective consciousness with a cognitive world picture that becomes a certain result of perceiving and considering the environment. The most important cognitive-picture elements are reflected in a linguistic world picture that is interpreted as a total information set about inner and outer worlds fixed in a colloquial language. Linguistic world pictures verbalize results of human-consciousness considered reality facts creating certain units that are called concepts. A difficult problem in the cognitive-research theory is also defining a concept typology. Approaches researchers propose different principles of their classification, which allows distinguishing such concept types as thinking pictures, schemes, hyperonyms, frames, insights, scripts, kaleidoscope concepts, feeling images, ideas, notions, prototypes, propositions, gestalts, symbols, etc. Each of these concept types has own features differentiating them among other concepts and conditioning their role for representing world pictures.

A great representing potential of researched-concept essences is provided by frames that are generally regarded as a single category uniting different human knowledge and experience; an arranged representation of a certain reality situation; a structure containing linguistic and extralinguistic information about a notion or stereotype situation. As a separate concept type frame actualizes issue of its research methodology. In particular, in terms of modeling frame concepts she offers to apply propositions of five basic frames (thing frame, action frame, possession frame, identification frame and comparison frame) that are represented by corresponding schemes.

Any frame is graphically reproduced as a network of nodes and node connections. Among frame nodes there are notions and slots. Notions are

top nodes as main invariable frame elements. Notion levels are usually called frame core. Lower levels consist of nodes whose information is variable, namely it changes depending on a situation. Such nodes are called slots, or periphery. A basis for understanding a stereotype situation is provided by notions that are connected with slots by means of propositions. Concretizing and agreeing slots with notions allows understanding a certain situation.

In terms of corpus linguistics corpora are interpreted as a set of texts that is stored in a computer-readable form, contains over thousand words and is arranged for maximal language representation. The given article bases on this definition of the corpus notion.As a single text set, any corpus is characterized by certain features distinguishing it from other random text collections. These features include: representativeness, e-format, annotation (layout), data computer processing.. The most important of them is representativeness, namely corpus ability to represent certain language properties that occur in each text of an arranged corpus. Such properties can be a common genre of all corpus texts, their common language style, etc. and they are used as a base for constructing corpora for certain practical purposes. The given frame-modeling algorithm is derived from a similar algorithm for modeling concepts on the basis of proverbs, which was researched by us previously. We find it reasonable to apply exactly this algorithm because proverbs and aphorisms are identical notions with the only difference in their authorship: while the former have unknown folklore origin, the latter are created by certain famous persons (writers, public figures, politicians, etc.) at certain time in history. That is why this algorithm is well-applicable for current frame-modeling reasons.

Before implementing the above-mentioned algorithm we arrange a philosophical-aphorism corpus. Our corpus is constructed on the basis of the virtual corpus (the Internet) where we find two websites dedicated purely to aphorisms by Friedrich Nietzsche – http://best-aphorisms.ru/fridrih-nitsshe/ and http://www.aphorisme.ru/by-authors/nicshe/?q=843. All selected aphorisms are saved in the *Microsoft Word* text editing program and translated into English because the two above-mentioned websites are in Russian. Then we proceed to frame-modeling itself according to the algorithm.

Thus, the HUMAN LIFE frame concept modeled by means of the Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophical-aphorism corpus is revealed through thing and possession subframes representing its essence in three corresponding spheres of human life. Further researches will be aimed at providing similar frame models of certain concepts on the basis of other philosophical aphorisms, for example those by Immanuel Kant.