событий, мотивируя читателя к получению информации, представленной в статье. Употребление инфинитива для выражения событий в будущем акцентирует внимание на факте, а не на времени совершения события. Употребление притяжательного падежа и сложных определений к существительному делает заголовки более лаконичными.

Из синтаксических особенностей заголовков газеты “The Independent”, выявленных в ходе исследования можно отметить распространенность эллиптических форм, то есть опущение различных членов предложения, которое, как правило, не влияет на смысл и понимание высказываний, а расставляет акценты то на субъекте действия, то на предикате: 1) опущение глагола “to be” как элемента формы пассивного залога (34): “Nigerian girl, 10, (was) used in suicide bomb attack on New Year’s Eve”; 2) опущение сказуемого (28): “5 healthy eating habits worth cultivating in 2017”; 3) опущение артиклей (22): “Istanbul attack: Man survives Turkish nightclub shooting as bullet hits phone”; 4) опущение подлежащего (21): “Escaping Japan’s super-cities for the so-called wilderness”.

Авторы статей английской газеты “The Independent” лаконично, информативно и увлекательно обыгрывают в заголовках различные грамматические явления, которые, наряду с лексическими и стилистическими средствами выразительности, делают заголовок ярким, необычным, запоминающимся и мотивирующим читателя к прочтению статьи.

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The methodology of studying the conceptual basis of the words of the legal sphere

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена концептуальному анализу слов, принадлежащих к правовой сфере, в русле такой научной парадигмы, как современная когнитивная и функциональная лингвистика, которая позволяет рассматривать концепт как мыслительную структуру, включающую в себя понятие, денотативное и коннотативное содержание слова, и отражающую все экстралингвистические стороны явления или предмета, обозначенного словом со всеми его ассоциативными связями.

Ключевые слова: философия языка, когнитивная семантика, коммуникативная семантика, концепт, фрейм, сема, архисема

Abstract

The article is devoted to the conceptual analysis of the words belonging to the legal sphere, in line with such a scientific paradigm as modern cognitive and functional linguistics, which allows to consider the concept as a mental structure that includes the concept, denotative and connotative content of the word, and reflects all the extra-linguistic aspects of the phenomenon or the subject designated by a word with all its associative connections.

Keywords: language philosophy, cognitive semantics, communicative semantics, concept, frame, seme, archiseme

The current general scientific trends in the development of linguistics and related sciences have led to the need to rethink many linguistic phenomena, taking into account an integrated approach to identifying their essence. The philosophy and dynamics of scientific knowledge necessitate the correlation of the latest scientific paradigms in linguistics, which provides a methodological basis for finding new ways to solve problems that arise before a researcher. [8, P. 5].

As you know, cognition, that is, the modeling of the world in the human mind is carried out using a variety of concepts that reflect fragments of reality around us. Knowledge itself is inseparable from the semantics of the language, which studies the information reflected in the language, and is a link between the theory of the language and theories of other cognitive abilities (including visual and auditory perception, etc.). Indeed, studying the semantics of the natural language, we are in need to study the structure of thinking. It is usually considered that cognition proceeds according to the following scheme: from sensual to rational (sensations – perceptions – representations – concepts), and the concept is considered the highest level of cognition.

In our study, we proceed from the fact that in the modern linguistics, deep knowledge of words, groups and classes of words is based on identifying two main paradigms of scientific knowledge – cognitive-semantic and communicative. Such an approach to the analysis of a significant language unit is laid down in the well-known thesis of L.S. Vygotsky regarding the word as “a unity of communication and generalization, communication and thinking” [9, P. 19].

Currently, a word as a unit of a cognitive-semantic structure is understood as a concept or set of concepts, since each word is, on the one hand, a unit of a cognitive-semantic structure, and on the other, a discourse unit [1, P.6]. The concept, however, is defined as the operational unit of our consciousness. The term *concept* correlates in our mind with the term *conception*, since a person’s knowledge, his experience, activity, and a reflection of reality in verbal communication (verbally or in writing) are consolidated in a conceptual form. Our brain operates with concepts of varying complexity.

The theme of our investigation is the analysis of some legal concepts such as law, *legislation*, *criminal prosecution*, etc. Thus, a concept is a fragment of the world, represented by a cognitive-semantic structure, which most often acts as a group of concepts, since the same fragment of the world can reflect different phenomena, can be known from different angles and points of view can reflect different human experience.

Understanding the concept as a fragment of the world, represented by a cognitive-semantic structure, frame, we attribute it to the field of human mental activity. On the other hand, considering the concept as a word, we refer it to the field of verbal communication, in which each specific sequence of sounds receives some conceivable content as a result of the nomination act [6, P. 27; 7, P. 29].

A.P. Babushkin proposes his definition of a concept – as “any discrete content unit of collective consciousness, reflecting the subject of the real and ideal world, stored in the national memory of native speakers in the form of a known substrate. A concept is verbalized, indicated by a word, otherwise its existence is impossible” [3, P. 29]. He pays special attention to the relations of the cognitive aspects of the name of the subject and its vocabulary interpretation, considering concepts as the main content of certain families. Analyzing the seminal composition of the seme of a word according to its lexicographical interpretation, we, following A.P. Babushkin believes that the concepts behind verbal units are very diverse, and among them it is

possible to distinguish such inherent cognitive structures of knowledge representation as thought patterns, schemes, frames, scripts and scripts [2, P. 7].

The frame is one of the central structures of cognitive science. The theory of frames was introduced by the American scientist M. Minsky who believed that the “portions” of information are organized in a certain way, accumulating knowledge about a certain stereotypical situation or class of situations. In other words, a frame is a collection of associations held by memory. The content of a lexical unit that names a frame is difficult to understand if the internal structure of the frame as a whole is unknown. As you know, the idea of a frame is easier to show with examples than to describe in general terms [5].

For example, the situation “*Interrogation*” is that one person asks questions to another to clarify the circumstances of a case or crime. The words describing various parts or aspects of this situation: *interview (question, enquiry), interrogate, investigation (court), investigator, advocate, prosecutor, witness, suspect, accused (defendant, accused), victim*, etc. form the frame “*interrogation*”. To our mind, these words are better to study as a whole, since they are lexical representatives of some single schematizing of experience or some knowledge (in order to understand the meaning of one of the words of the group, it is necessary to some extent understand what they all mean).

An example of a concept-frame can serve the seme of the word “*court*” (according to the dictionary of S.I. Ozhegov).

Court:

1. The state body responsible for the resolution of civil disputes (between individuals, institutions) and the handling of civil cases;
2. A public body that examines the offenses of members of a certain team;
3. Proceedings in such bodies;
4. Judges, those who judge;
5. And here one could add: The room in which such an organ is located

From this example, it is clear that not one seme, but an entire lexico-semantic group (LSG) or a number of LSG form a frame as a structure for the representation of knowledge. In other words, the frame updates the archiseme, decorated with a number of lexico-semantic groups. So, schemes are abstractions that allow certain objects or events to be assigned to general categories that can be filled with specific content in each individual case, they are usually objectified by spatial-graphic semes [3], for example: *a crime scene, a place of detention*. The scenario is, in fact, a frame in dynamics, that is, it is a kind of concept that realizes, in terms of its content, this movement, the idea of development [Ibid]. For example, a scenario of *a trial, investigation of a crime, sentencing*, etc. may be presented as a development, movement, dynamic.

It should be noted that the concepts of abstract names (for example: *freedom, conscience, punishment*, etc.) are learned not by reading their dictionary definitions, but as a result of personal social experience, as well as the experience of previous generations. Thus, unlike concrete names, abstract names are more subjective in nature. Indeed, it is impossible to see the law or the law, but you can understand what it is. As G. Leibniz noted, “justice is not seen as the horse is seen, but it is understood no worse, but rather even better” [4, P. 73].

It’s interesting to note that G. Leibniz contrasts *justice* and *the horse* on the grounds that a person understands these phenomena differently depending on their status in the real world: *the horse* is a real phenomenon, it can be seen, stroked, *justice* is an ideal phenomenon, it cannot be seen just to understand. According to L.O. Cherneyko, “if the basis of the concept is logical, then the basis of the concept is sublogical” [Ibid, P. 75].

Being a generalized image, the concept is made up of gestalts (holistic images), that is, “the implicatures of the predicative-attribute compatibility of an abstract name as hidden projections of the abstract essence onto a concrete phenomenon, visible physical forms of the metaphysical abstract” [Ibid, 81]. Gestalt, as is well known, “is derived from a literal reading of a verb used in combination with an abstract name in a figurative meaning, and connects two phenomena (concrete and abstract) on one basis, expressed to an action characteristic” [Ibid].

Thus, being a mental structure, the concept includes not only the concept, but the entire content of the word (both denotative and connotative) and reflects “the carrier’s perception of a given culture about the nature of the phenomenon behind the word taken in the diversity of its associative connections” [4, P. 75]. It should be noted that concepts are rightfully the subject of linguistic-culturological research and represent a kind of “cultural genes” that are part of the genotype of culture and determine its phenotype (the phenomenological surface) as probabilistic. The concept is characterized by multidimensionality and discreteness of meaning. It cannot be “defined”, it can be described, commented, presented with the help of another meaning.

So, unlike the word, the concept includes the elements not only of the language, but also of culture (extra linguistic cultural meaning) and has a meaningful, cultural-genetic shade. In other words, a concept is a dialectical unity of linguistic and extra-linguistic (conceptual or subject) content. This unit is more “deep” in its essence than the word (Compare – a word: sign – meaning; and a concept: sign – meaning – notion / object. Moreover, the word correlates with the referent (denotate), and the concept reveals its content as concepts, class). To sum it up, the logical-conceptual and the conceptual analysis allows to consider many cultural values and cultural spheres, and also allows to reveal the different saturation of the frames of semantically close concepts.

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**Переводческие трансформации при передаче эмоционального состояния
литературного героя посредством его внутренней речи**

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Аннотация

Целью статьи является выявление способов преодоления трудностей, представленных внутренней речью в художественной литературе. Выбор темы статьи обусловлен тем фактом, что для верной интерпретации образа героя при переводе его внутренней речи необходимо сохранить личностные особенности, которыми наделил его автор. В то же время, внутренняя речь является сложным по структуре и смысловой составляющей явлением и несет в себе множество переводческих трудностей на всех уровнях языка. Теоретическая значимость нашей статьи объясняется важностью главного героя как образа, наделенного определенными характеристиками и играющего значимую роль в понимании идеи автора. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности применения выявленных нами методов при переводе художественных