

структуре знания через имя собственное, а также через лингвистический контекст, имеет большую важность для интерпретации значений деонимов.

Ключевые слова: имена собственные, деонимы, оценочные слова, метафорический перенос

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«SHELL» NOUNS AND LINGUISTIC COGNITION

The paper is to be dedicated to nouns of the «thing» type called «shell» nouns by H.-J. Schmid, which neutrality allows the use of these words in a variety of situations.

Key words: conceptual fields, context, cognitive matrix, replacement

There is a special group of «shell» nouns in many languages. In English this group is presented by such words as *thing, problem, fact, matter, act, idea* and so on. After H.-J. Schmid we call such nouns – «shell» nouns [Schmid 2000]. Such words have a capacity to point to a wide class of objects or events and they also have a smeared conceptual content. As some scientists note [Garkovskaja 2004, Irishanova 2008], «shell» nouns are semantically devastated and contextually conditioned, although they have their own meaning partially desemantized.

To show this, H.-J. Schmid singles out functional subgroups inside the group of «shell» nouns, including nouns denoting: facts, verbal actions, mental state, modality, events, circumstances [Schmid 2000]. T. N. Garkovskaja also picks out definite subgroups of «shell» nouns. In her classification «shell» nouns denote: subjects, allotted in space, belonging to a human race, emotions, a propositional meaning [Garkovskaja 2004].

The main function of «shell» nouns, according to H.-J. Schmid, is the ability to frame any kind of experience, which is difficult to impart by ordinary words [Schmid 2000]. The author believes that «shell» nouns have a cognitive function of temporary concept formation. They allow inserting information of complex structure into temporary nominal concepts with tough outlines. On the one hand, «shell» nouns, like ordinary nouns, produce an impression that the experience they frame relates to the class of things. On the other hand, their content is temporary because the content changes depending on situational and language contexts in which they function [Schmid 2000].

A «shell» noun is lexically abstract. Such a noun is characterized by a categorically generalized significative meaning. The degree of individualization of features at its designation is minimal.

So, the English noun *thing* can replace any noun as its categorically wide meaning is in correlation with its grammar categorical meaning of nouns. In such cases the «shell» noun *thing* can be replaced by any word of concrete semantics. Some examples:

1. We are taught that repetition is a bad **thing**. (BNC)

In this sentence noun *thing* means *repetition*.

2. You know it's saying that motherhood is a good **thing**... (BNC)

In the second sentence noun *thing* means *motherhood*.

3. Clearing up is not an act to share; it is a **thing** you do alone. (BNC)

Here the noun *thing* means *clearing up*.

4. She could never forget how she had swung a boy, a little **thing** of six or seven; that nor the heat; as all the purr of a pussy cat. the linger of her hand. (BNC)

In the last example the noun *thing* means *human being, a boy*.

The «shell» noun *thing* represents all the nouns mentioned here in on-line process of communication.

These words are taken from different fields of our life; they mean different objects. But all of them can be replaced by the «shell» noun *thing* as we see from the above given examples.

«Shell» nouns represent knowledge of matrix format, which can be construed as a cognitive matrix. Cognitive matrix combines some cognitive contexts which provide understanding of language units [Boldyrev 2008]. Although cognitive contexts are individual, they can be represented as independent components of united matrix. They provide access to different conceptual fields. Some aspects of their concrete content are components of the matrix. The English noun *thing* can include such components as **object** (Sit on that obscene stone *thing*), **fact** (A horrible *thing* happened yesterday), **feeling** (What a stupid *thing* this sadness), **idea** (A wonderful *thing* came up to me), **situation** (How are things with you?), **equipment** (I left my swimming *things* at home), **clothes** (Pack your *things*), **person** (you poor *thing*), **animal** (What an unlucky *thing* this terrier) and so on.

«Shell» nouns have the most generalized meaning as they do not belong to a definite field. Neutrality of such nouns promotes their usage in all situations. «Shell» nouns need contexts to realize their full meaning. Such nouns are necessary elements of structural and content organization of any text. They help to connect separate parts of the text, make it more informative; do not permit the repetition of units. So, we can make the conclusion

that the examples from this paper show manifold contexts of the usage of «shell» nouns and manifold meanings they form. The investigation of «shell» nouns in cognitive discursive approach allows us to determine cognitive foundations of their functioning in English through the investigation of their semantics and description of their concepts. It also allows us to discover cognitive and linguistic mechanisms that provide the function of «shell» nouns in the English language.

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СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ШИРОКОЙ СЕМАНТИКИ И ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ПОЗНАНИЕ

В статье рассматриваются существительные типа «thing», называемые вслед за Х. Й. Шмидом «слова-оболочки», нейтральное значение которых позволяет использовать их в разнообразных ситуациях.

Ключевые слова: концептуальные области, контекст, когнитивная матрица, замещение

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SOME RESULTS OF FRAME MODELLING OF THE ENGLISH NANOTECHNOLOGY SUBLANGUAGE. «NANOMATERIALS» SUBFRAME

The author dwells upon the issue of the nanotechnology sublanguage as the knowledge domain making an attempt to reconstruct its conceptual model with the help of frame semantics.

Key words: frame model, slot, unicomponent/multicomponent units, segmentation

Nanotechnology is one of the newest and the most up-to-date areas in science and engineering which is of interest to linguists as well. The terminological units of the nanotechnology sublanguage can be considered as the realization of nanotechnologists' cognitive activity, and the corresponding terminological system – as the process of assimilation and comprehension of professional experience, a means of verbalization of the scientific (professional) map of the world. In the context of this research we have made an attempt to reconstruct a conceptual model of the nanotechnology sublanguage with the help of frame semantics. In order to create an adequate frame structure, we have conducted a textual analysis of nanotechnology books, newspapers, magazines, internet sites, specialized dictionaries and singled out the basic concepts belonging to the nanotechnology sphere as the knowledge domain, then determined their main correlates in the terminological system.

We have analyzed five thousand nanotech terms, picked out by continuous selection from books, newspapers, magazines and web-sites on nano-