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With the right of manuscript

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CONCEPT "TIME" IN MODERN ENGLISH AND GEORGIAN PHRASEOLOGY

(Based on the Material of English and Georgian Phraseology)

AN ABSTRACT

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General Overview of the Research

Anthropocentricism has become one of the most important directions of Linguistic research in the XX-XXI centuries. The research conducted within the premises of anthropocentric paradigm is focused on the problems of getting, encoding, storing and transmitting information by means of different methods. The study concentrated on the mentioned vector requires integration of different thinking spaces and only the mentioned type of integration gives the opportunity to humanize the scientific thought.

According to Anthropocentricism, human is considered to be the center of the universe and the events occurring in it. According to the principles of anthropocentrism, during the language usage process, human can "appropriate" the language, as far as the language possesses only the type of objectivity that can exist only in the "subjective depths".

Despite the diversity of points of view concerning anthropocentricism, the one thing is evident - the vector of linguistics, the paradigm of development, has changed during the last decade. According to the mentioned paradigm, human is the creator of the language and human is created by it. This kind of change can be considered to be the "anthropocentrism shift". The marker of philology of the last decades of the XX century is the direction philological thought which implies realizing the essence of the language as an anthropological phenomenon.

The study of phraseology, according to the anthropocentrism principle - "human in the language", has launched the new direction - anthropocentric phraseology, which aims at analyzing the relation existing between linguistic and extra-linguistic meanings of phraseological units. Concentration on the mentioned relation provides possibility of deeper study of phraseological units, because only one part of information is coded in the meaning of phraseological units, while the other part is stored in the human psychics in the form of extra linguistic mental icons.

The actuality of the research is due to the following factors:

- The vector of linguistic research conducted within the premises of anthropocentric paradigm is oriented on the study of conceptual structures. The mentioned direction of the research gives the opportunity to reveal the peculiarities of conceptual and language icons of the universe. Cognitive Linguistics, the direction developed within the premises of anthropocentric paradigm, clearly shows growing interest in the study of concepts. This interest is determined by the multidimensional nature of the information encoded in the concept;

- Despite the huge number of theoretical and practical works dedicated to cognitive linguistic, there are still some problems referring to the validity of the methods of objectivization of the concept in the language;

- Analysis of the depth of human's representation in the language should include axiological aspect of the linguistic research. Unfortunately, this issue has not been thoroughly explored yet;

- Comparative study of the concept "time" in the phraseology of modern English and Georgian has not been the object of separate research yet.

The purpose of the research is revealing similarities and differences in English and Georgian. The mentioned similarities and differences are revealed by means of identifying the frame representation of the concept "time", elements needed for the concept representation in the language and characteristics of nominative fields of the frame word-representors.

The novelty of the research is the identification of similarities and differences in modern English and Georgian languages, from anthropocentric, namely, lingo-cognitive and lingo-cultural perspectives of the concept "time".

The theoretical value of the work lies in the following facts:

- The work deals with the analyzes of phraseological objectivators within the premises of anthropocentricism and axiology;

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- The methods of conceptual and semantic analysis have been synthesized. The mentioned synthesis provides completeness of the description of multidimensional nature of the fragment - "time" in the English and Georgian lingual consciousness;

- The criteria for comparing and contrasting "time" frame net in modern English and Georgian are valid for specifying the criteria needed for identifying similarities and differences between English and Georgian.

The research methodology is based on expansionism implying interdisciplinary approach, in this particular case, the survey is carried out on the basis of data analysis of linguistics, cultural studies, philosophy and anthropology. Poly-paradigmatic research methodology is also applied.

The practical value is determined by the fact that research results that can be applied in the theoretical courses of cognitive linguistics, lingvo-cultural studies, structural linguistics, contrastive linguistics as well as in the course of the English Language lexicology.

Phraseological units expressing the concept "Time" in modern English and Georgian languages serves as the **research material.** The mentioned material was obtained by means of analyzing the data of bilingual and explanatory dictionaries.

The structure and volume of the work is determined by the goals and objectives of the research. The work consists of the introduction, three chapters, subchapters, conclusion, bibliography and appendix.

The introduction gives an explanation of the choice of the research topic, its significance and scientific novelty. The research goals and objectives are emphasized. Theoretical and practical value of the work, the methodological approach to the problem and the basic research principles are determined.

In the chapter one – "Cognitive linguistics and lingo-cultural linguistics" – the concept is considered to be the essence of fundamental category of cognitive and lingvo-cultural studies. Markers of linguistic and conceptual meanings are also discussed.

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Chapter Two – " Conceptual model of human memory and knowledge organization" - is dedicated to the representation of knowledge structure, structuring principles of the concept "Time" and principles of constructing the frame of "Time".

Chapter Three – "The frame net configuration of "time" in modern English and Georgian languages" – presents the characteristics of "time" interpretation in different thinking spaces; The frame net configuration of "Time" in modern English and Georgian languages is revealed.

The Concluding Chapter summarizes and generalizes the research results.

The main results of the research were presented as papers at the international scientific conference *Modern Interdisciplinarism and Humanitarian Thinking* (Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi, 2015); also, scientific sessions of Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars of the English Philology Department. The dissertation was presented and approved by the English Philology Department staff meeting on May 14, 2015.

The Main Content of the Work
Chapter I. Cognitive Linguistics and Lingo-Cultural Linguistic

Concept as a lingvo-cognitive phenomenon is a unit presenting "human knowledge and experience, awareness and information structure, mental or psychological resources; Concept is a unit of memory, mental dictionary, conceptual system, mind language ("lingua mentalis"), the reflection of the world icon in the human psychics, which has a substantial certainty (Kubriakova 1995:173-189,90).

Concept is a mental unit of consciousness. Human consciousness is the mediator between the real world and the language. Cultural information enters into the consciousness. Cultural information is filtered, processed and systemized in consciousness. Concepts
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create a "layer of culture ", being the mediator between man and the universe (Arutinova 1993:3). Concept is a clot of culture existed in the human consciousness and due to this very clot people enter into the culture themselves. Concepts exist in human consciousness (the mental world) in the form of concepts, knowledge, associations, feelings. Concept is not only understood, but experienced as well (Stepanov 1996:40-42).

According to Stepanov, culture is the combination of the concepts and relationships among them. The researcher creates original sample of the culture which he imagines as a space that vibrates and has a temperature and we can fully feel it. This is the space in which ideas are fixed in rows. This is the space of the reign of sounds, some of which being in harmony with our souls, while others being in disharmony. In this area, any idea, any icon echoes the ideas, images, thoughts (Stepanov 1996: 39).

The researcher points out that everything is involved in the structure of the concept that makes it as a cultural fact. Concept contains the limited history condensed to the basic signs, modern associations, assessments, etc. (ibid. 1996: 45). Combination of concepts creates concept- sphere which is directly related to the language icon of the universe.

Concept-sphere is a purely semantic area. It consists of schemes, concepts, frames, scripts, and the concepts of objective reality in the form of generalized abstract phenomena. Cognitive classificators provides certain, though inaccurate organization of the concept, also belongs to the concept-sphere.

According to the lingvo-cultural approach, the concept ("cultural concept") is considered to be the fundamental unit of culture. According to Slishkin (Slishkini 1999, the concept, as a lingvo-cultural unit, connects scientific research, consciousness and language to each other in the field of culture. Concept belongs to the consciousness, is determined by culture and realized in the language. Formation of the concept is the process of reduction of the reality's experienced awareness in which the "dominant cultural values" existed in the
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human memory where take part (Prokhorov 2008:176). Lingvo-cultural concept is a kind of verbalized opinion reflecting lingvo-mentality of a particular ethnic group. Lingvo-cultural concept as expressed by the thought of ethnic culture, has the name which, as a rule, matches dominant order of specific synonyms or the core of lexical-semantic field (Vorkachov 2003:20).

After generalizing different opinions of scientists about the concept, it can be concluded, that in the premises of lingvo-cultural approach, concept presents multidimensional mental unit including valuable, conceptual and icon elements. Cultural concept is different from other types of concept though it is multidimensional; its supremacy presents valuable relation to the object. Formation of the concept means data generalization process derived from the cognition of reality. The mentioned process also includes association of derived data from the cognition of reality with fixed dominant values in religion, ideology and art. Functioning process of the concept means selection and usage of the language meanings, which, in the opinion of the addresser, the addresser can understand the concept activation in the recipient's knowledge. Thus, concept exists in the knowledge, is determined in the culture and realized in the language.

Chapter II. Conceptual model of human memory and knowledge organization

What type of knowledge representation structure presents the semantic frame? – The knowledge relevant to the semantic frame implies the regularities based on the practical activities and experience. The mentioned regalities comprise some principles, relations and laws.

The approaches connected to the problem of constructing semantic frames can be divided into two major classes:

- Structural (systemic) approach or analysis - based on the idea of decomposition. In this context each element presents one of the most important components of the entire construct;
- Objective approach – connected to the idea of decomposition of objects: each object represents the element of a certain class. Objects, classes and heredity of hierarchy properties are the notions the mentioned approach is based on.

To sum up, constructing semantic frame aims at building a pyramid of knowledge comprising the concepts of hierarchical construction. Deepening of understanding and raising the level of concept's abstraction is revealed in the mentioned construct. The relationship between concepts is evidenced within each level of the pyramid as well as in between its levels. Pyramid connects all notions and relationships. One of the types of relationship is the relation between extensional and intentional. Extensional represents basic concepts and correlations, describing sets of objects, things and events in the set. Intentional is particular feature of the elements, concepts and relationships relevant to the set.

At first glance, semantic frame is characterized by astounding almost mystical firmness and order. In the process of research we have to answer the following question: "Does this order limit free individuality?" We will try to answer this question.

To our mind, scenarios of mental models (scripts) create predictable, safe and orderly arranged universe. Freedom and necessity are correlative notions in semantic frames and scenarios. The mentioned elements are characterized by coexistence of individual and super individual aspects in them. Constructing the universe as the arranged integrity by means of scenarios and frames is the aptitude of consciousness.

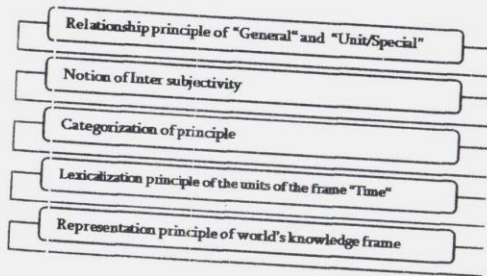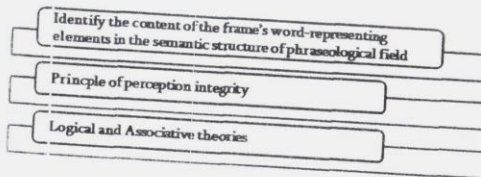## Chart 1 Structuring principles of the concept - "Time"

- Relationship principle of "General" and "Unit/Special"
- Notion of Inter subjectivity
- Categorization of principle
- Lexicalization principle of the units of the frame "Time"
- Representation principle of world's knowledge frame

Chart 2 Construct foundations for the frame - "Time"

- Identify the content of the frame's word-representing elements in the semantic structure of phraseological field
- Princple of perception integrity
- Logical and Associative theories

Chapter III. "Frame net configuration of "time" in modern English and Georgian languages"

The analyzes of the characteristics relevant to the means of objectivization of the concept "time" in modern English and Georgian, the frame net comprising different constructions has been revealed:

Chart 3 Structure of "time" frame net
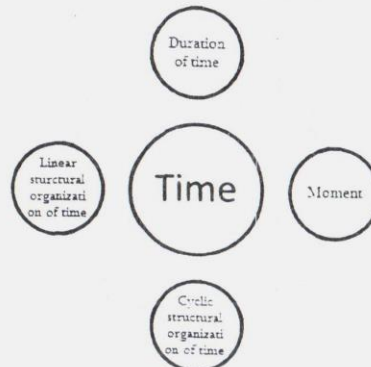
I Frame - "Duration of time"

Lexicalization of the frame is implemented by means of the by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Long time ago"/"little time ago", "For a long time"/ "for a little time", "Quickly"/"Slowly", "Fleeting", "Period", "Sufficiency"/"Insufficiency", "Age".

The following phrases belong to the frame "Duration of time":

- "from the cradle" - „უხსოვარი დროიდან";
- "from the dawn of time" - „ადამ და ევას დროიდან"; „საძგარის დასაბამიდან"; „ათადან- ბაბადან", „უხსოვარი დროიდან";
- "a lot of water has flown since then" - „მას შემდეგ ბევრმა წყალმა ჩაიარა";

- "dating from the times of the siege of Eighty-eight"-
„საუკუნის წინ; ათასი წლის წინ";
- "when Adam was a boy"- „ადამის ქამიდან";
- "when queen Anne was alive" - „თავის დროზე";
- "Queen Ann is dead!" - „ძველი ამბავია!"
- "in the year dot" - „უხსოვარი დროიდან".

For example, Georgian equivalent for the English phrase "from the cradle" is „უხსოვარი დროიდან" (from ancient time). Itself the word "cradle" was first seen in 12th century in old English. "Cradol" means „პატარა საწოლს, ბავშვის საწოლს", „აკვანი" (cot). "Cradle" means the beginning of time.

This phrase was first used by Richard Still in his story - "The Tatler" (1709):

"A modest fellow never has a doubt *from his cradle* to his grave" (1700).

Georgian equivalent of English phrase - "Queen Ann is dead!" is „ძველი ამბავია!" (it is an old story). Queen Ana became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1702. When Queen Anne died in on August 1st 1714 (though she had many children, all of whom had died in childhood or earlier) there would have been several claimants to the throne. In order to prevent any upheavals or civil unrest, the death of Queen Anne was officially his it for a while. "Queen Anne is dead" is said in reply to someone who has told stale news, stated the obvious or told a very old joke.

Another phrase is "forever and ever". The word "forever" means „სამუდამოდ" და comes from 14th century, from the words - "for" და "ever" („მუდამ"). It was written together since 17th century:

"Now she had got a start, and she went on and told me all about the good place. She said all a body would have to do there was to go around all day long with a harp and sing, *fore ver and ever*" (Mark Twain "Huckleberry Finn", chapter 1).

Georgian equivalent of this phrase is - „ერთხელ და სამუდამოდ":

„- გადაეცი ამ დედაკაცს, რომ ერთხელ და სამუდამოდ უარს ვამბობ ფრანგულზე. მეკო... დროა გავათავოთ... ესეც დაუმატე:
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ამ დღეებში საშობაოში ვგრუნდები და კისრიდან სამუდამოდ მოვწყდებით-თქო" (მიხეილ ჯავახიშვილი, „მიწის ყივილი").

English phrase - "rough times" belongs to sema - "Period" which Georgian equivalent is - „ქარიშხლიანი დღეები":

"That's what's the matter! It used *to be rough times* with me when you knew me--insurance-agency business, you know; mighty irregular. Big fire, all right--brisk trade for ten days while people scared; after that, dull policy-business till next fire" (Twain Mark "Life on the Mississippi", chapter 43).

„მე ვწერ ამ სტრიქონებს ქართან ლამეში, როდესაც წვიმის წვეთები ეცმიან მინას და როცა სიშორეზე ტირის როიალი. მე ახლა მაგონდება ჩემი ცხოვრების ქარიშხლიანი დღეები და სინანულის გრუანტელი მიელის. თანაც მიხარია, რომ :ჯარ ტერენტი გრანელი (ტერენტი გრანელი, „გულიდან სისხლის წვეთები").

There are few phraseological units connected to the notion - "little time ago". Phraseologisms with the meaning - "being somewhere in a small period of time" - lack of experience", are characterized by negative and positive connotations in English and Georgian: **"A new broom sweeps well"** - „ახალი ცოცხი კარგად ჰგვის"; **"smb. is a fresh hand at smth."** - „გუშინდელი ლლაპი".

English phrase - "A new broom sweeps well" was first mentioned in John Heywood's (1546) collection of proverbs. This proverb was used figuratively even in Shakespeare's era:

"It would have made a horse break his halter sure
All the first fortnight their ticking might have taught
Any young couple their love ticks to have wrought.
Some laughed, and said: all thing is gay that is green,
Some thereto said: the green *new broom sweepeth clean.*
But since all thing is the worse for the wearing,
Decay of clean sweeping folk had in fearing"
(Heywood 1546).

Georgian equivalent of the English phrase - "A new broom sweeps well" is - „ახალი ცოცხი კარგად ჰგვის". This phrase was used
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by Ilia Chavchavadze in Georgian literature. He called of one of his work's chapter XIII - "Otaraant Qvrivi" - „ახალი ცოცხი კარგად ჰგვია!." That describes beginning of George's peonage.

English phraseological unit - "young blood" - has two meanings and both of them have positive connotation:

- ახალხედობა - ამ მნიშვნელობით ერთეულები "young blood" (ახალი სისხლი") და "A new broom sweeps well" – „ახალი ცოცხი კარგად ჰგვის" სინონიმურ ობიექტივატორებად გვევლინება;

- ახალგაზრდობა - "young blood" – „ახალგაზრდა სისხლი".

II Frame - "Moment"

Lexicalization of the frame is implemented by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Timely"/"Untimely", "Suddenly", "Early"/"Late" and "Now"/"After".

Both cultures have a negative connotation of **"Untimely"** and **"Suddenly"**:

- "out of the blue" - „მეხივით გავარდა";
- "out of a clear blue sky" -„მოწმენდილ ცაზე მეხის გავარდნა";
- "out of nowhere" -„დაუპიტიკებელი სტუმარი";
- "X hit Y like a thunderbolt" - „მეხივით გავარდა";
- "X was (like) a body blow (to Y)" - „მეხივით გავარდა";
- "Y was stunned by X" - „მეხივით გავარდა";
- "like a bolt from the blue" - „მოულოდნელად";
- "it is not a good time" - „უდრო დროს".

There are two other units carrying the meaning of the sema - **"Suddenly"** in Georgian language. They are - „არც ავივა, არც აცხელა" და „თვალსა და ხელს შუა".

Georgian equivalent of the following phrases - "out of a clear blue sky" და "like a bolt from the blue", "out of a clear blue sky" are -
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„მოულოდნელად", „მეხივით გავარდნა". Blue colour expresses the "sky". Usually, there is no thunder in the clear sky; though, when it happens, then all are surprised by this unexpectedness.

This phrase first time was used by Quintus Plakus (B.C..65-8), the Roman poet, in his ode to "Horace":

"My prayers were scant, my offerings few,
While witless wisdom fool'd my mind;
But now I trim my sails anew,
And trace the course I left behind.
For lo! the Sire of heaven on high,
By whose fierce bolts the clouds are riven,
To-day through an *unclouded sky*".

Later, Tomas Sarlel used it in his book: *"The French Revolution"* (1837):

"Arrestment, sudden really *as a b o l t out of the B l u e*, has hit strange victims" (ფ.მ.წ.)

Georgian equivalent of English phrase "out of nowhere" is - „დაუპიტიკებელი სტუმარი". We often meet it in the sentences like this - "come out of nowhere". This term was formed from the words: "out of" - „დან", "nowhere" -„არსად":

"Their team *c a m e o u t o f n o w h e r e* and won the state championship" (ფ.ო.ლ.).

The existence of such units which dominant unit of the semantic structure are "Early/Late": "at cock-crow" - „მამლის ყივილზე"; "at first light" - „მზის პირველ სხივზე"; "with the sun" - „მზესთან ერთად"; „მზეს აყოლა"; "be up with the lark" - „ტოროლასთან ერთად" (როგორც ვიცით, ტოროლა დილით ადრე იწყებს სიმღერას. Georgian equivalent of this phrase is „ტოროლასთან ერთად", „დილაადრიან": "You were up *with the l a r k* this morning!"

The following phrase carrying the meaning is "at cock-crow", which Georgian equivalent is „მამლის ყივილზე". The following phrase unites "at first light" (ქართული შესატყვისი - „მზის
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პირველ სხივზე") and "with the sun" (ქართული შესატყვისი - „მზესთან ერთად") means „დილაადრიანს".

This semantics can be seen in the formula of the oath (Barbaqadze 2003:149):

"One of the main functions of the time is the sun ... figuratively sun is an hour, everything in the world lives in the time and with time ... everything has its time ... each person has a certain way of life, hour, sun ... Time, which is recorded by the sun, is life, so in this case the sun is time and this means life. This semantics can be seen in the formula of the oath: „შენს მზეს ვფიცავ..." რაც ნიშნავს: შენს სიცოცხლეს ვფიცავ..." (Ibid. 2003: 149).

Fixed units in English which include a component of "sun" represents such kind of cognitive differential signs' objectives, such as:

- სისწრაფე - "go to bed with the sun" („ადრე დაწოლა");
- სიცრცე - "There is nothing new under the sun" („არაფერია ახალი ამ ცისქვეშეთში").

In both languages there is an associative link between the sun and time, though this association is sharper in Georgian language than in English. The criteria of sharpness of the language objectivity is not only the degree of expressiveness (which is significantly higher in the units of Georgian), also units' quantitative mark. Such fixed units are greater in number in Georgian than in English.

The units comprising the component - "sun" are characterized by positive semantics in the study languages. This is natural, because in both languages, Georgian and English lingual consciousness, "life" (sun) is against "death", "day" against "night". Human dies, but life goes on; it dawns and the sun rises.

The unity of time and space is revealed in the following units: "There is nothing new under the sun" /„არაფერია ახალი ამ ცისქვეშეთში". Its linguistic expression presents biblical phrase's paraphrase: "What is happening now, it already happened before" („ის, რაც ახლა ხდება, მომხდარა უწინაც").

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Units expressing the concept "early", play an important role both in English and Georgian cultures. In both cultures, this concept is related to **hard-working and success:**

"The early bird catches the worm" - „ადრე ადგომა მეტი სიკოცხლეაო"; „ადრე ამდგარსა კურდღელსა, ვერ დაეწევა მწევარი"; - „ადრე ამდგარსა ყმაწვილსა, დედა უმზადებს სადილსა";

"Get a name to rise early, and you may lie all day" - „ადრე ამდგომი - მორჩს წავა"; „ადრე ამდგომს უბაროდეს, გვიან - მოსავლელისაო";

"Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise" - „ვინაც დილით ადრე დგება, გამარჯვებაც მასვე რჩება"; „ადრე ამდგომო ჩიტი ნისკარტს იწმენდს, მძინარა კი - თვალებს იფშვნეტს";

III Frame - "Cyclic structural organization of time"

Lexicalization of the frame is implemented by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Forever", "Often", "Seldom", "Sometimes", "Always", "Never".

Phraseological units connected to the concept "never" in both study languages has negative connotation:

- "never for a moment" - „არც ერთი წამით";
- "not for a minute" - „არც ერთი წამით";
- "on no account" - „არავითar შემთხვევაში";
- "the day pigs fly" - „არასდროს";
- "when the moon turns green cheese" - „არაფრის დიდებით";
- "when two Sundays come together" - „არასდროს";
- "on the second Sunday of next week" - „არასდროს";
- "tomorrow come never" - „არასდროს";
- "when hell freezes over" - „არასდროს"; „უშabათო კვირას"; „როდინობის კვირაში".

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For example, "moon" is an universal icon for the study in languages: "Once in a blue moon" („ახალ მთვარესავით გამოჩენა"). As in English as well as in Georgian, phraseological units are used to mark those events that happen very rarely.

Two notions - "a blue moon" and "the moon is made of green cheese" express absurd, unreal fact. These phrases are like - "pigs might fly".

These phrases are not new and was used even in the Middle Ages by William Barlow (1528) in his stories - " *Treatyse of the Buryall of the Masse*":

"Yf they say the mone is belewe,
We must beleve that it is true." (o.b.)

English phrase "pigs might fly" is humorous and sarcastic phrase:

"I might make a start on papering the back bedroom tomorrow".
"Yes, and *pigs might fly*" (�.მ.წ.).

In Georgian the phrase - „როცა ვირი ხეზე ავა" is used in the same context like - "pigs might fly"; so, as this fact is absurd, anything which is related to it, can be considered to be far from it. This phrase is identical to the phrase: "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle…" („ეს უფრო რთულია, ვიდრე აქლემისთვის ნემსის ყუნწში გაძრომა").

at first, Charles Whitehide (1835) wrote in his story - "Biography of Jack Kethch": "Yes, pigs may fly, but they're very unlikely birds". This phrase appeared in the newspaper "Illustrated Times" (1855): "… pigs might fly. An elephant, too, might dance on the tight-rope …". In 1865, Lewis Carroll wrote in "Alice - Wonderland": "I've a right to think," said Alice sharply… "Just about as much right," said the Duchess, "as pigs have to fly". An interesting incident happened in 1909, when Baron Brazon, a wag, took pig in his biplane, which was attached by the cords in the paper bin. There was written the following words on it: "I'll be the first pig, who will fly".

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Another phraseological unit is "from time to time" which Georgian equivalent is „დროიდან":

"In the pools of sky, between broken clouds, a few stars shone, and half of a thin moon was seen *from time to time*, like the fragment of a silver horn held up there in an invisible hand, waiting to be blown" (John Galsworthy "Another Sheaf - The Road").

„ცეცხლის ირგვლივ როკავდა გაძვალტყავებული, დიდმუცლიანი დედაბერი და მეჩხერი, გახინწლული თმა ეწეწებოდა,ორბიცმოუხემავითხუნთვითდასდევდა,სანახევროდ ფრთაგაშლილი. დროიდანdრო შეშერდებოდა, ზემოთ აიღებდა თავს, განზე იყურებოდა, თვალებაბრიალებული, და ხეებშუა გასხლეტილი ალი ზღაზღედაც მძიმედ იჭელებოდა" (გურამ დოჩანაშვილი, „თავფარავნელი ჭაბუკი", თავი 4).

Icon of the road, as the idea of the unity of time and space, is universal for both study languages. During the understanding process of the time and space semants, first of all, the creation of the universe appears associatively in the consciousness. Human kind brain connects certain meaning function to the denominator, as it always requires designator. Its function is much more than just an object, event or faxing.

In Georgian language phraseology, idioms of the "road" is presented in a figurative sense: „ვინმეს მოღვაწეობის მიმართულება", „რაიმეს განვითარების გეზი", „გზა ხსნილია" (დაბრკოლება არ შეხვდება),„გზას ააცდენს" — ცუდ გზახე დააყენებს, ცხოვრების გზა,„ გზა-კვალი" (სავალი გეზი, მიმართულება), „თავგზას აუბნევს" — დააბნევს, „გზიანი სიტყვა" — გონივრული სიტყვა" and so on.

In English, the unity of time and space units is revealed in those units which includes component "road": "all along the line" („მთელი გზა"); "all the way down the line" („პროცესის ყოველ ეტაპზე"); "along the way" („იმ დროის განმავლობაში, როდესაც რაიმე ხდება").

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In both languages there is an associative link between way and time, though the associative link is sharper in Georgian than in English. The criteria of sharpness of the language objectivity is not only the expressiveness degree (which is significantly higher in Georgian language's unities), also units' quantitative mark – such fixed units are greater in number in Georgian than in English.

IV Frame "Linear structural organization of time"

We will discuss some elements of the following phraseological fields - **"Present"**, **"Past"** and **"Future"** in English and Georgian languages.

For example, English phrase - "The old wounds", which Georgian equivalent is „ძველი ჭრილობები", belongs to the phraseological field - **"Past"**:

"He seemed to take everything as a matter of course. It was clear that he had forgotten the catastrophe that had parted him from Hamlyn's Purlieu, and yet, strangely, he asked no questions. Lucy was tortured by the thought of revisiting the place she loved so well... *T h e o l d w o u n d s* would be opened. But it was impossible to refuse, and she set about making the necessary arrangements" (Somerset Maugham (1909:87) "The Explorer", chapter 9).

English phrase - "Here and now", which Georgian equivalent is „აქ და ახლა" belongs to the phraseological field - **"Present"**:

"I could decide if I were but certain," I answered: "were I but convinced that it is God's will I should marry you, I could vow to marry you *h e r e a n d n o w*-come afterwards what would!" (Charlotte Bronte (1847:76) "Jane Eyre", chapter 35).

English phrase - "Another day", which Georgian equivalent is „სხვა დღეს", „მომავალ დღეს" belongs to the phraseological field - **"Future"**:

"Jane, you don't like my narrative; you look almost sick--shall I defer the rest *t o a n o t h e r d a y?*" "No, sir, finish it now; I pity you--I do earnestly pity you".

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(Charlotte Bronte (1847:54) "Jane Eyre", chapter 27).

„...აბა ცოტა ხანი მოიცადეთ, რა მოხდება...ამ ყოფითა მთიელი ბეტერბურგის განათლება აქ გადმოვა. მაშინ შნახავთ, რომ ე რ თ ს მ შ ვ ე ნ ი ე რ დ ღ ე ს სეირნობა გაიმართება იზლერის ბაღში, იმ ბაღში თქვენი ქალები თამამად სიარულს დაიწყებენ, გინდა ერთს უთხარ „შენი ჭირიმე", გინდა მეორეს, ხმასაც არ გაგცემენ"

(ილია ჭავჭავაძე, „მგზავრის წერილები", თავი 3).

Conclusions

Following conclusions can be made from the results of the research:
- There are four frames in the frame net of "time": "Duration of time", "Moment", "Cyclic structural organization of time" and "Linear structural organization of time";
- Lexicalization of the frame - "Duration of time" – is implemented by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Age", "Long time ago"/"Little time ago", "For a long time"/ "For a little time", "Quickly"/ "Slowly", "Fleeting", "Period", "Sufficiency"/"Insufficiency";
- Lexicalization of the frame - "Cyclic structural organization of time" - "Moment" is implemented by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Timely"/"Untimely", "Suddenly", "Early"/"Late", "Now"/"After";
- Lexicalization of the frame - "Cyclic structural organization of time" - is implemented by means of the phraseological units integrated by the following common semantic denominators: "Forever", "Often", "Seldom", "Sometimes", "Always", "Never";
- Lexicalization of the frame - "Linear structural organization of time" - is implemented by means of phraseological units integrated

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by the following common semantic denominators: "Present", "Past" and "Future";

After analyzing the components of the frame "Linear structural organization of time" ("Present", "Past" and "Future") the following regularities have been revelaed:

• The "Past" in the study languages is characterized by high quality level of determination. The mentioned fact is evidenced by the existence of the attribute-component in the ისტორია - "ancient history", ძველი დრო - "the good old days" და ა.შ.;

• There is some fatalism and submission towards the phraseological units of the "past" in the study of languages: "What is done, can not be undone" ("რაც იყო - იყო"); "Let bygones be bygones"(„რაც მოხდა - მოხდა"); "Let it be"(„რაც გინახავს - ვეღარ ნახავ"; „წარსულს ვერ მოაბრუნებ"); "What can be broken, must be broken" („მოსახდენი მოხდება");

• "Present" and "Future" are characterized in study languages by:

a. short duration and unsteadiness of the moment "present"- "the hero of the day" - „დღის გმირი" („ჩვენი დროის გმირი");

b. uncertainty - "someday day or other" - „ოდესმე";

• The events of the past have focused on human consciousness - they are much more reliable and reasoned, than the present and future events. To our opinion, just for this reason lingual consciousness reflects and evaluates familiar phenomenon with a higher degree of expressiveness and expresses positive or negative attitude to it;

• Both English and Georgian cultures are characterized by the pursuit for the future: "sooner or later" (ადრე თუ გვიან); "the sooner the better" (რაც ადრე, მით უკეთესი);

• Both cultures are characterized by curiosity, which is linked to the future: "look into the future" („მომავლისკენ ყურება"); "look ahead to future" ("მომავალში გახედვა");

• Both cultures also have some conciliatory attitude towards the future, which is reflected in the recognition of the inevitability

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of future developments, however, it is obvious that the number of phrase units expressing obedience to the destiny is greater in Georgian langauge: „რაც იქნება, იქნება"; „დრო გვიჩვენებს"; „როგორც ღმერთი ინებებს"; „რაც გიწერია - არ აგცდება" ("Come what may"); "Time (alone) will tell" - „დრო იტყვის," – this phrase is used in the following meanings: „მომავალში გახდება ცნობილი". Georgian equivalent of this in Georgian language is „დრო გვიჩვენებს".

The study concludes that:

• Similarities between study languages and its cultures is identified by means of conceptual analysis of the data obtained by frame modeling. The mentioned fact reveals concentration of conceptual analysis on antropotsentrizm and not on ethnotsentrizm;

• Differences between study languages and its cultures is emphasized by semantic analysis of the data derived from the semantic analysis. The mentioned fact informative nature of semantic analysis and explores principle for the study of specific character of the nation's disposition;

• The analysis of the phraseological ojectivators of the concept - "time" in modern English and Georgian languages revealed that the frame net of "time" presents the entire space of elements characterized by universal and national awareness;

• Coincidences of English and Georgian lingual awareness is emphasized in the analysis of the phenomenonon - "time", imply the similarities of knowledge's vectors and mental projection of English and Georgian languages;

• The difference between English and Georgian lingual awareness emphasized in the analysis of the phenomenon - "time" implies language objectification of the universal (identical) vectors of the knowledge by means of phraseological units marked by cultural codes.

From the analysis of objective phrase units of the concept "time" in modern English and Georgian languages, the existence of the

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following type of cultural codes was revealed: **Anthropomorphic cultural code** considered to be the means of representing the human and his body; **Biomorphic cultural code** considered to be the means of representing animals, birds, insects and plants; **Cultural code** considered to be the means of symbolizing some phenomena by some other phenomena; **Religion-cultural code; Temporal-cultural** considered to be the means of representing points of view concerning time; **Spatial-cultural code; Quantitative-cultural code** considered to be the means of representing measurement units; **Color-cultural code** considered to be the means of representing the icons linked to the color symbolism; **Anthropology's cultural code** implying symbolization of some phenomena by personal name.

THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF THE DISSERTATION ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING WORKS:

1.   Chankvetadze A. *Cognitivism and Cognitive Linguistics,* Akaki Tsereteli State University, Journal of work of faculty of Humanities, Kutaisi 2013, volume II, pp.56-59.

2.   Chankvetadze A. *World icon and its species.* Foundation for Development of Art and Pedagogical Sciences. Language and Culture, Scientific Journal. N11, 2014, pp.157-160.

3.   Chankvetadze A. *The concept – Lingvo-cognitive and Lingvo-cultural approaches,* Foundation for Development of Art and Pedagogical Sciences. Language and Culture, Scientific Journal. N12, 2014, pp.74-79.

4.   Chankvetadze A. *Time- the main category of history perception and remembering the past,* Foundation for Development of Art and Pedagogical Sciences. Language and Culture, Scientific Journal. N13, 2015, pp.130-136.

5.   Chankvetadze A. *Frame Network in modern English and Georgian languages - Frame - "Duration of time",* Akaki Tsereteli State University, Journal of work of faculty of Humanities, Kutaisi 2015, 571-575.