

The work has been conducted at the English Philology Department of Akaki Tsereteli State University

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The defence of the dissertation will take place on _____ 2016, at the meeting of dissertation board of the Faculty of Arts at Kutaisi Akaki Tsereteli State University.

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The dissertation will be available from the library of the Faculty of Arts at Akaki Tsereteli State University (59 Tamar Mepe Str., Kutaisi, 4600).

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General Overview of the Research

In the twentieth century structural-systemic and static paradigms were changed by anthropocentric, cognitive and dynamic paradigms, which gave the person his dominant status and put him in the center of the universe.

Different directions have developed in modern linguistics within the premises of anthropocentric paradigm. Our interest is focused on cognitive linguistics.

Cognitive Linguistics analyzes the language as a cognitive mechanism that is involved in the transformation and coding process of the language. The aim of cognitive linguistics is the study of the processes of perception of the universe, categorization and classification, in other words, cognitive linguistics aims at understanding the process of knowledge accumulation.

The indispensable condition of human existence is the rationalization of the world- i.e. think about the threats of the universe, identify their causes, make mechanisms to tackle threats, create the principles of communication. It is impossible to take meaningful action without rationalization. The structure of the universe creates a prism, in which people see the world and themselves. People "fit" the real world with the help of naming objects, events and determining their places in the real world. It creates the view of the existence in a particular ethnic group.

The essence of human is understood as the contrast of human and other creatures, such as animals and robots in different anthropological concepts. Unlike these creatures, human needs special symbolic structures to orientate in the universe - the language, mythology, religion, art, science. These structures perform the function of regulation for human activities.

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Any major change in the human being changes the regulation of human activities - the position of people, ideals, principles of perception, activities, values and spiritual orientation. These regulators are variable in time and space.

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

- Special interest of modern linguistics is focused on a variety of cognitive processes that are related to the conceptual structure of linguistic concepts. Linguistic concepts represent one of the types of mental structures, which can reflect reality;
- Speech - one of the most important cognitive processes, the conceptualization of the language and the possibilities of the linguistic manifestation on the micro level are not studied properly;
- In linguistic works, cognitive-linguistic analysis of the verbs expressing the concept of "speech" are fragmented;
- Revealing of the link between mental structures (knowledge representation structures) and language structure is becoming increasingly significant in modern linguistic studies. There are many problematic issues in Cognitive Linguistics, which are connected to the relation between the concept and its linguistic expression.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the peculiarity of "speech" concept for the frame representation in English and Georgian languages, to identify elements and organize elements to construct the field.

To achieve the mentioned goal we have to pass the following stages:

- Searching special relevant literature and making its systematization;
- Constructing nominative fields of "speech" concept in modern English and Georgian languages;

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- Semantic analysis of the elements integrated in the field of "speech" concept and its description in modern English and Georgian languages;

- Cognitive interpretation of the description of linguistic semantics - to reveal the cognitive signs that transform the concept as the mental unit in modern English and Georgian languages;

- The description of the contents of concept with the help of the identification of the cognitive signs.

Scientific novelty of the research is to study the phenomenon of speech in modern English and Georgian languages from the perspective of anthropocentric (linguo-cognitive), and systemic-structural paradigms, which provides:

- Defining the configuration of the frame net in Georgian and English languages and taking the following elements into consideration: the density of the nominative field of the concept and the quality of communicative relevance;

- Interpreting the multidimensional nature of speech phenomenon in-depth.

The theoretical value is determined by the following facts:

- The synthesis of anthropocentric (linguo-cognitive) and systemic-structural paradigms will contribute to a further specification in the modeling of thematic spaces;
- The combination of the analysis of conceptual and semantic methods in order to identify the specific features;
- The criteria for comparing and contrasting the net of "speech" frame in modern English and Georgian languages are valid for establishing similarities/ differences from the perspective of Cognitive Linguistics.

The research methodology is derived from the objectives. The general methodology, proceeding from the specifics of the research,

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is interdisciplinary in nature and constitutes a synthesis of cognitive and structural approaches. Accordingly, the work is equally relevant to the type of analysis made within the framework of cognitive linguistics (conceptual analysis, semantic frame net construction), as well as to the methods relevant to structural linguistics (component analysis, the construction of thematic and lingual fields).

The nature of the research methodology is determined by its interdisciplinary nature. The work is predominantly based on the theoretical data of modern communicative linguistics, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics and contrastive linguistics.

The practical value is determined by the research results that are valid for structural and cognitive linguistics. This work will provide theoretical material for the course of lexicology.

The material of the research is taken from "speech" denoting verbs and phrases in modern English and Georgian. The material is found in bilingual and explanatory dictionaries, as well as data analysis is made of frame net of Berkeley.

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 and the conclusion.

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

Chapter One - "The peculiarities of the language, culture and national energy reflected in the icon of the universe" - discusses issues related to the relationship between language, thought, culture, national energy and spirit.

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cultures where they are universal. As the perception and knowledge of the subject is based on the characteristic of a particular nation, social stereotypes and the system of cognitive schemes, the human consciousness is identified by features.

Thus, the national and ethnic peculiarities determine the formulation of opinion. It is obvious that this process is often unconsciously developed, as the awareness is determined by the ethnic stereotypes of behavior. This system and the icons of universe affect the behavior of the different cultural carriers and defines it.

The truth, which is universally acknowledged, is that language and thinking are two different sides of the same spiritual process. Only the word gives a clear and sharp outline to the ideas and the structure of sentence reflects the thinking process. Therefore, differences of language diversity are always determined by thinking and spirit.

The affect of human thought process is vital for the formation of linguistic units. Such kind of thinking process creates some types of units in languages, which distinguishes different languages from each other and creates an invisible connection between them. This invisible connection is called human's universal consciousness. Different kinds of languages are formed by combining the linguistic icon of the universe, which is outlined by the image of human thought and development.

Language, existence of a person and culture are inseparable from each other. Language is so integrated into the system of culture that it is possible to separate them only with the help of cognitive consideration. To analyse the relationship between language and culture we should know the function of language in the cultural-creative process. When we speak about the relationship between language and culture we mean natural or national languages. The diversity of national languages is based on the feature being

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Chapter Two - "Cognition, cognitive linguistics and cognitive science" - is devoted to the problems of cognitive linguistics, as well as to the analyse of the relationship between the fragments of the net of knowledge representation structures.

Chapter Three - "Speech concept and frame in modern English and Georgian languages" - segmented data are represented by various cognitive differential marks. The study reveals similarities and differences according to the repertory of "speech" frame.

The Concluding Chapter summarizes and generalizes the research results.

The main results of the research have been presented at the international scientific conference *Modern Interdisciplinary and Humanitarian Thinking* (Akaki Tsereteli State University, Kutaisi), scientific sessions of Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars and colloquiums 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

The introduction gives an explanation of the choice of the research topic, its significance and scientific innovation. Research goals and objectives determined, also the theoretical and practical value of the work, the methodological approach to the problem and the basic research principles are presented.

Chapter I - The Peculiarities of the Language, Culture and National Energy Reflected in the Icon of the Universe

Although, some of the categories are universal in cultures, the expression of a specific category can be different even in these

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fundamental for people - this is the freedom of choice. Definition of the language as system of signs is imperfect description of language. Of course, language is a system of signs but it is much more than a sign. Language is connected to the perception of the world, ideology and the way of thinking of the people - creators of the language.

There is no culture without language. The phenomenon of culture is inspired by the language. It means that language determines not only the concrete fragment of culture but language determines everything existing in the language in the form of culture. Language is the form of the existence of culture. Language is one of the main indicators of national and cultural mentality.

The method of conceptualization of the world for the concrete language is partly universal and partly unique. It means that the speakers of different languages see the world differently. They transfer it in their prism.

Modern science isn't interested only in the person but it takes into consideration the person who has national mentality.

A person has the dialogue with the world, with himself and with other people. Language is the source to penetrate into the mental field. Language is considered to be the most important characteristic of the national identity. Language creates our consciousness. Our consciousness is the factor needed for constructing of our cultural life.

Language is the emission of the spirit in a person. The word - concept is formed by segmenting and synthesizing - the idea is developed in the word. Thus, the people who speak the same language have the same ideas. Those who speak different languages have both the same and different ideas. So we can conclude that language is determined by the way of thinking. Thinking creates culture. This is like a circle. Thinking is influenced by the culture and vice-versa. Consciousness of a person exists in this circle. It's natural that there

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is a question - is there language in culture or culture in language? The answer is unambiguous - language is in culture and culture is in language.

Language is the foundation of cultural life. It is the icon of cultural values. Language is the power to connect present and past. It is the part of national culture. It is the factor which participates in the construction of national character. Thus, it is an unbreakable union. The question is - has language the national character and distinctive code from other culture? The answer is unambiguous - language and culture determine and form national mentality. Language and culture determine and form national individuality and national character.

Chapter II - Cognition, Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive Science

Cognitive linguistics took special place in the paradigm of modern linguistic conception. Cognitive linguistics studies the language as the cognitive mechanism that plays an important role in the transformation and coding process of information. The research horizon of complex relation between language and thoughts evidenced in Cognitive Linguistics. The mentioned research horizon covers the following issues such as: language and thought, human's role in language and the role of language for human.

Cognitive Linguistics belongs to the modern sciences that explore one common thing with the help of specific methods - cognition.

Cognition as knowledge, perception of reality by the human consciousness and awareness of the data transformation process, acquired the values of modern science, such as "inner", "mental", "interior". The interpretation of term "cognition" is significantly different from its former interpretation, which was associated with the values of cognition, such as: "cognitive" or "knowledge-related".

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There are several levels in frames and they are hierarchically connected to each other. Top-level nodes are general by its nature - they are always "correct" - typical for certain situation. These nodes are always submitted by "mission". The highest node of frame is filled with the name of situation - the name of the visual image.

The nodes of lower level aren't mostly filled with "mission". These types of empty units are called the terminals. They should be filled with specific data, which represents the possible task that emerged in a frame of particular situation in the process of adapting.

The group of frame may unite as the system of frame. The results of actions are reflected in the transformation of the relations between the frames.

After choosing the adequate frame for the representation of the situation, frames are adapted to the particular situation, which includes determining "missions" for the terminals of frame. They correspond to the markers of terminals. This process is controlled partly by the information related to frame (which gives an unusual situation - "surprises" in the case of the calculation of the acts), partially - by the knowledge of the goals.

Representing the knowledge about the world with the help of frames is an effective way to understand the essence of the mechanism of natural language. Knowledge of the world is a universal unity of fragments, from which the formation of a new frame system is available.

Chapter III - Concept and frame of speech in modern English and Georgian languages

The types of language representation are revealed with the help of linguo-cognitive approach, which realize the verbalization of concept in modern English and Georgian. Verb is particularly interesting to

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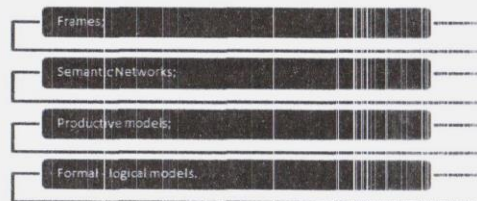
The aim of cognitive science is to study and describe the systems of knowledge representation, information processing processes, general principles for organizing cognitive skills of human.

Semantic frame represents the conceptual model of the structure of knowledge representation and the organization of the human memory. The basis of human thinking process is represented by accumulated structures in his memory - frames. Frame is considered to be the unit of knowledge representation, which describes the relations between objects and events.

Frame represents the scheme for stereotypical perception of representation, which gives possibility to express various knowledge about the world. Semantic frames create repertory grid, which is considered as a matrix of the knowledge.

There are a lot of models or languages to represent the knowledge for various subject areas. Most of them can be classified as following.

Scheme 1. Models of representing knowledge



One can imagine a frame as a net, which is composed from nodes and links between them; Therefore, each node must be filled with its "mission", in other words, with the typical characteristics of a particular situation.

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form the idea, as it is an unit where the events of outside world are conceptualized in semantics as objective situation in the world as an act, condition or process. Verb, compared to other parts of speech, can nominate condensed, compressed form of the knowledge as complex and represent structures which consist of various cognitive signs.

The combination, which forms the verbalization of concept, represents the nominative field of the concept. Nominative field is different from all other types of lexical units. First of all, the nominative field of concept is complex in its nature - it includes both the lexical-semantic and semantic fields, lexical-phraseological field and synonymous sets.

The dynamic nature of the phenomenon of speech is revealed in procedural and dynamic nature. Speaking is a complex phenomenon that has many sides and aspects: communication (which deals with the relationship), semiotics (which refers to the use of a system of signs), information (information relating to the development, transfer and sharing), instrumental (which refers to the language skills and speech mechanisms).

The network of "Speech" frame is the frame "speech production". It represents the top of the semantic frame and the foundation of constructing the frames and subframes of verbs which have communicative semantics.

Frame "speech production" is realized by the following elements: "say", "tell", "speak", "talk" - „თქმა“, „ლაპარაკობა“. These elements represent the nucleus constructors of "speech" concept. As they are elements where are shown the concept of speech with its "pure form."

The subframes of the main frame create the near and distant periphery. The composition of these subframes specifies the nature, modality, the impact force, the content of the communication, roles,

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attitudes, relationships, intellectual and emotional state of the verbs of 'speech':

To take all these into consideration, the near periphery of the concept of "speech" is represented by the following elements: **"verbal expression"** (ვერბალური გამოხატულება) **"pronouncing"** (წარმოთქმა), **"informing"** (ინფორმირება).

Subframe **"verbal expression"**

This frame is represented by the following verbs: **word** -სიტყვებით გადმოცემა, განსიტყვება; **verbalize** - სიტყვებით გადმოცემა, განსიტყვება.

Subframe **"pronouncing"**

This frame is represented by the nominative field of markers of voice, content and quantity of speech. The content contains the following verbs: **pronounce** - წარმოთქმა; **utter** - გამოთქმა; **enunciate** - წარმოთქმა; **articulate** - მკაფიოდ, გარკვევით წარმოთქმა; **sound** - ხმის გამოცემა; **voice** - გამოთქმა; **stress** - მახვილობდა; **accent** - აქცენტირება, **accentuate** - მახვილობდა. The verbs in this frame emphasize the physical process (sounds, voice and speech organs) and minimize the substantive aspects of speech. The verbs of articulation are represented by semas, which reflect the character of pronunciation - (distinct / indistinct), (fast / slow pronunciation) and other. The addressee is not revealed it is meant.

"Markers of voice, content and quantity of speech" in nominative field includes the elements describing the action of speech that convey the peculiarities of sound, specify the volume and the rate of speech, and so forth. The field also includes the elements, which describe the plane of content and quantity of speech. "Markers of voice, content and quantity of speech" in nominative field create the repertoire of elements: **articulate** - მკაფიოდ, გარკვევით წარ-

მოთქმა; **croak** - ჩხავილი; **babble** - ტიტინი, ტუტუტუ; ბუტბუტუ; **gabble** - რომვა; ბუტბუტი, ლულულუდი, არამკაფიოდ ლაპარაკი. **gibber** - ლულულუდი; **natter** - ბუზღუნა; **cheep** - წრიაწინი, წრუწრუნი; **wheeze** - ხმაჩხვლით, ჩახლჩილი ხმით თქმა; **cackle** - ყიყინი, ყყინი and so on.

The near periphery of speech is represented by the subframe **"informing"**

This subframe is the basis for the informing verbs. The meaning of the message is very important and it may be conveyed by various degrees of accuracy of the verb and the character of the pronunciation is moved on the second place: "inform" - შეტყობინება, ინფორმაციის მიწოდება, ინფორმირება.

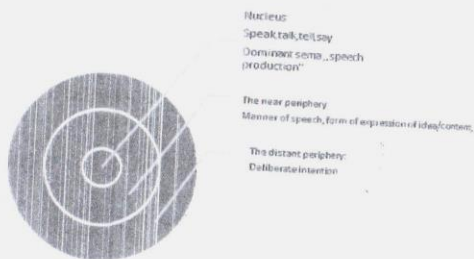
There are the following elements in this group: **notify** - შეტყობინება, ცნობება, საყოველთაოდ გამოცხადება; **announce** - გამოცხადება, განცხადების გაკეთება, შეტყობინება; **claim** - მოთხოვნა; პრეტენზიის ქონა, პრეტენზიის განცხადება; **state** - ცნობება, უწყება, შეტყობინება, განცხადება, კონსტატირება, დადასტურება, თხრობა; **decree** - ბრძანებულებების გამოცემა; **dedicate** - გამოცხადება (საზეიმოდ); **assert** - მტკიცება; **affirm** - მტკიცება, დამოწმება, დადასტურება and so on.

Subframe **"informing"** is represented by the following fields: **"predicting"** (წინასწარმეტყველება), **"lying"** (ცრუ ინფორმაციის გადაცემა), **"slandaring"** (ცილისწამება), **"conversation"** (საუბარი). The last one contains two groups (ზონას) - **"ask"** (შეკითხვა) და **"answering"** (პასუხი).

The distant periphery of "Speech" concept is expressed by the verbs, where the function of intention is more than the function of informing. Subframe "intention" is realized by the nominative fields where the word-identifiers are: attest - მოწმობდა, depose - არწმუნებდა, warrant - აფრთხილებდა, insinuate - მიანიშნებდა

წმობდა, propose - სთავაზობდა, dictate - კარნახობდა (პირიწმობდა), imply - გულისხმობდა and so on.

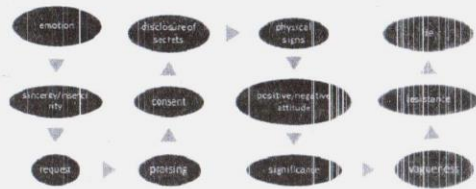
Scheme 2. Lexical-semantic field of "speech" concept



The peculiarity of the "speech" concept is revealed by the phraseological units. This is quite natural, the phraseology is formed by the interaction of the social, linguistic and cultural factors as a result of a long process. Phraseology is determined by the experience of nations accumulated by the social and philosophical factors.

The analysis of the contents of phraseology revealed the different cognitive signs of speech.

Scheme 3. Cognitive signs of speech



• The qualitative marker of 'emotion'

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "talk angrily", "talk roughly": talk tough, tell someone where to get off, give somebody the rough side of your tongue, foam at the mouth - ცხელ გულზე თქმა, ენის აქაყება, შხამის ნახვევა, პირიდან ცეცხლის ყრა, პირიდან ცოფების ყრა, პირიდან ცოფის დრობლების წამოყრა.

• The qualitative marker of 'chatter'

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "much talk", "pointless / meaningless talk", "boring speeches," "thoughtless, irresponsible talk": talk to hear one's own voice, beat the air, bend somebody's ear, shoot one's mouth off, can talk the hind leg(s) off a, can talk the legs off an iron pot, talk someone's ear off, talk someone's head off, talk on, talk one's head off, talk oneself out, talk someone, talk until one is blue in the face, have a big mouth, be all mouth, run your mouth, run off at the mouth, flap one's jaw, wag one's chin

- ენად გაკრეფა, ენად გადაქცევა, ენად გაკრეფა, ენის წაგდება, ენის წაგრიკლება, ენის მხარზე გადაგდება, ენის გაბრტყელება, ენის ფხანა, ენას არ დააყენებს, ყბის დაღება, ცხრა ენის გამოზმა, ენით ზურვის ფხანა, ძაღლის ყბის გამოზმა, პირის მოშვება, პირის მოხსნა, ქადაგად დავარდნა/ქადაგად დაღება (ქადაგი ერქვა წარმართული ღვთაების მსახურს, რომელსაც თითქოს შეემლო ღვთაებასთან ურთიერთობის დამყარება), გაღურებამდე ლაპარაკი, წყლის ნაყვ, მოშლილი წისქვილივით რახუნი, გუდას პირს მოუხსნის.

There are the phraseological units defining the speaking process as senseless in both languages. In some cases, they include identical components (talk until one is blue in the face - გაღურებამდე ლაპარაკი), sometimes the various components define the same cognitive differential signs (beat the air - წყლის ნაყვ).

The existence of the following unit is confirmed only in Georgian language: „მოშლილიწისქვილივით რახუნი.“

- **The qualitative marker of "shrewdness"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "talking carefully, thoughtfully": weigh one's own words, say one's piece/speak one's piece - სიტყვისწონ-დაწონვა.

- **The qualitative marker of "insincerity"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "avoid direct speaking": run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, say something in a roundabout way, hint at something - არც მწვადი დაწვა, არც შამქური, კიდევ ჭრის და კიდევ კერავს, ცალვზად თქმა, გადაკრულად თქმა, სიტყვის ჩაკვრა, სიტყვის გადაკვრა, ქარაგმებით ლაპარაკი, ზანზე სიტყვის აგდება.

- **The qualitative marker of "sincerity"**

unburden one's heart, talk turkey, lay/put your cards on the table, speak in earnest, speak one's mind, speak/say one's piece, tell the truth and shame the devil - გულის გადაშლა, გულის გადახსნა, გულზე ხელის დაღება.

- **The qualitative marker of "vagueness"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "talking ambiguously": beat around the bush/beat about the bush, talk in circles, chop and change - მიდებ-მიდებით ლაპარაკი, ღონე-ყორეს მოღება, მიკიბულ მოკიბული ლაპარაკი.

- **The qualitative marker of "significance"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "important information for communication", "insignificant information for communication": get smth off one's chest; bend your ear - გულის გადაშლა; ყურების წაღება

- **The qualitative marker of "physical sign"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "difficult to pronounce": get your tongue around/round something, talk monkey talk - ენას უკიდებს, ენის ღრძობა, ენის მოტეხვა, ენის დაზმა.

- **The qualitative marker of "negative attitude"**

The common "denominator" of the semantic structure where the elements are united by the quantity markers of speech is "scold", "curse", "insulting", "rebuking", "abuse", "reprimand", "public shame", "discredit": give someone a (good) talking to, tell someone off, chew someone out.

These elements are very interesting in Georgian language - ქოქოლის დაყრა, წიხლის დაცემა, თავზე ბრის დაყრა, თავზე ლაფის

დასხმა, ვირზე შესხმა, საყვედურით ცხვირის გახვერცხვა, ძალ-
ლოთან დახმა, ცხვირის მოჭრა, ალაიაში გატარება, უშვერი პი-
როთი ლანძვევა.

• **The qualitative marker of "positive attitude"**
put in a good word, give smb. a pep talk, talk someone or
something up, speak for someone or something, speak up for
someone or something, speak highly of someone or something,
set someone's mind at ease, calm someone down - სიტყვის შეწვე-
ნა; გულის გაკეთება; გულის გამაგრება; გულის მიცემა/გულის
ძოვება; ვინეს გულის დაუცხრო, გულზე მალამოდ დაედო,
გულზე მალამოს მოცხება, მარის დაჭერა/მიცემა, თავზე ბაღ-
ნის დაღება.

• **The qualitative marker of "concent"**
agree (with someone) (about someone or something)/ agree (with
someone) ((up)on someone or something); consent to something -
ზალის დაკვრა, ზანია მიცემა, ყაბულს ყოფნა.

• **The qualitative marker of "lie"**
stack the deck against (someone), throw (someone) a curve,
Bend the truth, be economical with truth, take someone for a
ride, throw dust in somebody's eyes, pull a stunt (on someone)/
pull a trick (on someone), speak with a forked tongue, pretend/say
that black is, lie through one's, fast-talk someone into something,
fast-talk someone out of something, sweet-talk someone - თვალი-
დან ბეწვის გამოცლა, თვალის ახვევა/თვალის ახმა, თვალბ-
მი პაგრის მიყრა, ანკესზე წამოყვება, ერთ ჯარის დატრიალება,
ტყუილის გამოცხობა, შავზე ამბობდეს თეთრიო, ლაპარაკით
ხერს ცოლს შეართვევენებს

• **The qualitative marker of "disclose the secret"**
spill the beans, let the cat out of the bag, tell tales out of school,

tell the (whole) world - გუდას პირი მოხსნა, წყალი პირში ვერ
ჩაივლება, ენაზე არაფერი უჭერდება.

• **The qualitative marker of "ask"**

ask for ask for, beg for, pray for - ჭირის მოჭმა, ყელის გამოწყება.

• **The analysis of "speech" concept in phraseological units reveals:**

• Full coincidence of the cognitive signs of "speech" in
phraseological units: "Tread water" - „წყლის ნაკვა"; "Speak the same
language" - „ერთსა და იმავე ენაზე ლაპარაკი"; "Pour cold water
on somebody" - „ვინმესათვის ცივი წყლის გადასხმა"; "Weigh
one's own words" - „სიტყვების აწონ-დაწონება"; "Talk until one is
blue in the face" - "გალურჯებამდე ლაპარაკი".

• Partial coincidence of the cognitive signs of "speech" in
phraseological units: "Fight tooth and nail" - „კბილებით დაცვა";
"your ears" - "ყურების წაღება"; "Beat the air" - „წყლის ნაკვა".

• Full mismatching of the cognitive signs of "speech" in
phraseological units: "Run with the hare and hunt with the
hounds" - „არც მწვადი დაწვა, არც შამფური"; "Stack the deck
against (someone)" - „თვალისაგან ბეწვის გამოცლა"; "Hell-bent
on something" - „ქვის შეგდება და თავის შემყვრა"; "Foam at the
mouth" - „პირიდან ცოფების ყრა"; "Harp on the same string" -
„მომლილი წისკვილივით რახუნო";

• There is structural asymmetry of phraseological units in
Georgian language.: "Bend the truth" - „სიმაართის ნაწილობ-
რივ თქმა"; "Be economical with truth" - „ფაქტების დამახინჯე-
ბა"; "Kiss the dust" - „მლიქვნელობა"; "Hammer (something) home"
- „გამუდმებით ერთი და იგივე ამტკიცო"; "Throw (someone) a
curve" - „მოტყუება"; "Spin a yarn" - „ამბების შეთხზვა";

• There is structural asymmetry of phraseological units in
English language.: „ჭირის მოჭმა" - "ask for something"; „ძალ-

ღობს ყბობს გამობბა" - "talk a lot"; "ენით ჯარის დატრიალება"
- "tell lies"; "ღლაპარაკით ბერისთვის ცოლის შერთუკვინება" -
"deceive someone".

- While contrasting the structures of the English and Georgian versions, three types of interrelations are observed: full symmetry, partial symmetry and asymmetry.

Conclusions

The results of the research of "speech" frame in modern English and Georgian languages can be stated as the following conclusions:

- The structure of "speech" concept is heterogenous: it consists of the dominant segments - the nucleus, the near and distant periphery;
- The analysis reveals that the sema of "speech" in various structural segments (dominant / non-dominant) is characterized by a "variable value";
- The sema "speech production" is static in the nucleus of the research concept - in all the semantic structures the sema "speech production" is represented by the dominant status;
- The elements of the semantic structure of the "speech" are interpreted only as "speech production." This type of elements are conditionally called "monocontextual" elements;
- The repertoire of the near and distant periphery is created by the elements of the semantic structure where "speech" has different interpretations. In this type of elements the sema of "speech" is not differentiated by the type of speech (verbal / written). It is not differentiated by the type of action (verbal / non-verbal). In this semantic structure the elements acquire meaning with the help of the context which gives the elements differential signs, such as

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the oral / written speech and verbal / non-verbal action. Elements, where the sema of "speech" has different interpretations, are called "policontextual". This classification is the analogue of the theory of an anthropologist Edward Hall, who proposed classification of "broad" and "narrow" context of the communication;

- Edward Hall's "narrow" and "broad" context element markers are in full compliance with "mono" and "policontextual" elements' markers, therefore, it is appropriate to consider "monocontextual" elements as "narrow" element of the context of communication, while "policontextual" elements are considered to be "broad" context communication elements. We think that this analogy represents the union of the manifestation of perspectives of linguistics and anthropology;

- The frame of "speech" is characterized by similar configuration, which is determined by the identity of the identified cognitive classified signs and cognitive differential signs; Many elements are joined in the group of "intention", less elements are in the group of "expressing the form of the idea" and "attitude", the least elements are in the group of the "manner of speech";

The analysis of the objective representators of phraseology in the concept of "speech" can be stated as the following conclusions.

The compatibility of the submission for the consciousness in English and Georgian language is manifested in two ways:

- a. The existence of the identical cognitive differential signs and the same components in phraseological units is confirmed in Georgian and English languages;
- b. The existence of the identical cognitive differential signs but different components in phraseological units is confirmed in Georgian and English languages;

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- The relationship between the motivation of phraseological meaning and the abstraction of phraseology is the following: the higher is the degree of motivation of the phraseological unit, the lower is the degree of abstraction of the phraseological unit;
 - In Georgian language "speech" concepts are distinguished by the high degree of phraseological abstraction; The units are characterized by the united, synthetic significance and importance of the lexical component as nonautonomous;
 - In English the majority of phraseological objectives of the concept of "speech" is characterized by the high level of motivation, the isomorphism of form and meaning, the analitics of meaning and the autonomy of the meaning of the lexical components;
 - The difference in English and Georgian language awareness about the phenomenon of speech perception can be explained by the influence of national consciousness on the formation of language;
 - It turned out to be two types of objectives, which are conventionally called "the universal consciousness" and "the national consciousness";
 - The repertoire of modern English and Georgian languages in "the objectives of universal consciousness" is identical;
 - The difference between the frames of "speech" is revealed only by the level of "the objectives of national consciousness" in modern English and Georgian;
- The analysis of the objectives of the concept of "speech" revealed co-existence of universal and national consciousness in English and Georgian languages. Co-existence of the representation of English and Georgian linguistic consciousness can be explained by the universality of the event in the world of civilization. The history of the objectives of the conceptual field of "speech" is impressed by common beliefs of European nations, cultural codes. Similarity of

the thinking traits of different people is defined by the universality of human consciousness: the system of human thinking, the way of life, the attitude to the outside world, aspirations and goals are characterized by common features in spite of their different thinking and nationality.