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FRAME APPROACH TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Teaching a foreign language at the present stage is based primarily on the pragmatic application of factual material embedded in the linguistic framework. The task of the teacher is to expand the horizons of local lore concepts in the picture of the world of the pupil or student and to teach the possibilities of their language design. If we consider such a process from the point of view of linguistic discourse, we are dealing with a comprehensive approach to the study and training of a foreign language through frame links between individual areas of its application. Y. Karaulov uses the term frame in a specifically concretized sense, based on its main semantics: frame (English: frame) – lexical composition, frame, scheme, structure, as well as the situation, the way of combining tokens. This term, borrowed from the field of cognitive psychology, according to the researcher, is a kind of grid or scheme of conceptual structures («semantic supports») [3].

C. Fillmore considers the frame to be the most important type of language structure associated with a certain part of a whole (schemes, situations, scenes). Under the concept of frame

C. Fillmore means «a set of words, each of which means part of a conceptual or aspectual whole» [8]. The structural basis of frames is the presence and manifestation of a large number of logical connections – frame connections. «Frames are a structure of facts to show stereotypical situations», says M. Minsky. According to him, there are mainly two types of frames: static (or just frames) and dynamic (scenarios), they can be imagined «in the form of a network consisting of nodes and connections between them». However, frames are special networks, networks with levels. The upper level of the frame is occupied by a concept (meaning), which is clearly defined and optimally fair in relation to the situation described by the frame. Lower level nodes are called terminals. They are usually not filled with specific concepts. Such filling occurs in the attachment of the frame to a specific situation [4].

According to I. Bekhta, researching a foreign text from the point of view of frame semantics, it is important to determine «adequate forms of representation of the results of the process of individual cognition». According to I. Halperin, the methodological outline of one of the possible variants of solving this problem is the concepts of model and modeling used in modern science. The concept of model and awareness of the concept of modeling – one of the most important achievements of general scientific methodology today, and in the methodology of teaching a foreign language is manifested in a common technique – modeling the situation. The concept of modeling is used both in a broad, general cognitive sense, and in a narrow, special. In the first case, «modeling expresses a certain general aspect of the cognitive process. In the second case, with increasing complexity and scope of modeling tasks sometimes becomes the only effective way to solve them» [2].

A constructive group of models is formed by frames. Currently, according to E. Popov, artificial intelligence systems use two main methods of representation (representation) of semantic content or knowledge: declarative and procedural representation [5]. Declarative representation (at the level of consciousness) is the representation of certain knowledge in the form of facts without indicating how these facts can be applied. Semantic networks are a typical form of declarative representation. Each frame is associated with several types of information. This is, for example, information on how to use this frame, what to expect in the next moment, what to do if these expectations are not confirmed [6].

Summarizing the basic properties of frames, O. G. Belyaevskaya emphasizes that «the frame includes a full set of knowledge about the situation or about the object that exists in this historical period in this society»; in addition, «it is very difficult, if at all possible, to list all the features that are part of the frame. Such frames are always open in the sense that they can be supplemented by clarifying features not included in the primary list» [1]. I. Bekhta distinguishes the properties of frames, in particular, first, the relationship and interpenetration. The second property is «the ability to focus a person's attention on any part of the frame», the third – «a certain typed mental representation, stereotype of an object or situation». Thus, the frame as a structure of consciousness, expressed through language and in language, represents different types and amounts of knowledge, uniting them into a single system and organizing their understanding.

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