Маслова С.Б.

Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»,

доцент кафедри №2 «Іноземні мови за професійним спрямуванням»,

кандидат філологічних наук

Maslova S.B.

National University "Odessa Law Academy",

Associate Professor at the Department №2 "Foreign Languages for Professional Orientation", Candidate of Philological Sciences

MIND IMAGES AS THE BASIC PROPOSITINAL MIND FORMS OF ANY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISCOURSE

Any human (an individual, a person, that is, a speaker coding discourse/a listener decoding discourse) has been thinking and his process of thinking has been continuous and constant. Any human has been producing thoughts (ideas), which have been recreated, reproduced by his native language (discourse). There is a very close, spontaneous connection between a person's process of Thinking and his Language. This fact is as old as the Earth.

There is a known law, which discloses the existence of the mechanism of the "cause and effect» interrelationship in our world and that is maintained in philosophy. Philosophers assert that the Cause has always been preceding its Effect (Consequence). Also philosophers claim that there isn't any Effect without its Cause and sooner or later any Effect becomes the Cause, transforms into the new Cause.

According to Logic a human's thought (idea) as the product of his process of thinking in the act of using his mind for creating, producing, appearing and increasing his thoughts (ideas) is the Cause and his Language (Discourse) is the Effect. Any human's process of acquiring, exchanging information, knowledge in oral or written form has been going on and advancing successfully only through his Language (Discourse). And that proves the fact of transforming the Effect into the Cause. In this case any Language (Discourse) comes out as the Cause giving a human the possibility of increasing his mind data base of thoughts (ideas), that is, so-called "Background Frames".

Background frames comprehend; contain extra-linguistic information preserved in any human's memory, his consciousness storehouse that has been enriching his memory, life experience, education, world-outlook, intellect. [1, p. 128]

Close and direct link, connection, interaction of any thought (idea) and its language (discourse) as a code can be characterized with such notions as interdependency, interchangeability, indivisible integrity or unity.

And here the key, important questions have arisen. Their essence is as follows: “How does a human think?”/“How does a thought (idea) occur to person?”/“What is thought (idea)?”

The answer to these questions has been found long ago. Thanks to logic, philosophy and heuristic (from Greek heurisko – to look for, try to find, to reveal) strategies the answer is as follows: “People think in images”.

Another very important question is: “What is Image?”

The answers are given in various dictionaries: 1.”Image is a picture, especially in the mind: an image of country garden came into my mind.” 2.”Image is the living, visual idea of somebody/something”: His photo is like the living image of his brothers. [2, p. 422]

The notion Image in very close to the notion Idea or Thought. According to one of the definitions the notion Translation or Interpreting is regarded as “a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work” [3, p. 9]

The notion Idea (Thought) is identified to the notion Image: 1.”A picture in the mind”: I've got a good idea of what he wants. / You have no idea (= you can't imagine) how worried I was. 2.”An opinion; thought”: I've an idea (= I think) that he's on holyday. 3. “A plan; suggestion”: I've an idea for a new book. [4, p. 302] 4. “The concept, notion, idea reflecting the reality in the human's mind or the human's consciousness expressing his attitude to reality (subjective/objective), that is, the basic principle of his philosophy and world-outlook”: His political ideas are perspective. 5. “The basic, main thought, project, plan determining the contents of something”: The idea of a novel. 6. “Thought, intention, plan; opinion”: He'll have his own ideas about that. 7. “The

mental image of something, the concept of something”: I haven't the faintest idea! The idea of giving/getting the go-ahead. [2, p. 232]

We'd like to define the notion “Image” more precisely: The Mind (Mental) Image as the thought, the idea, the mental concept is a vivid, bright, lively, clear and distinct, volumetric, colored, three-dimensional (3D and even more) visual picture, which is in fact the visualization of a person's subjective and objective reality. This visual picture recreates, reflects, reproduces, recalls, reconstitutes, represents a person's world. It manifests, fixes, photographs, represents a person’s reality in his inner speech, inner screen, consciousness, (phil.) speculation, mind. The picture described above corresponds to any image arised in any human's mind.

In this contest we suggest using a new concept for the notions Image (Idea) and that is Mind Image as the most appropriate and adequate.

The meanings of the words arise and develop not only and not so much on the level of semantics as on their own conceptual level having its own grounds and reasons in the cognitive system. The meaning of the word isn't in the word itself but in some conceptual formations and schemes, which are characteristic for the human's consciousness. [5]

Thus, the process of thinking and its product – thought – isn't fiction. The thoughts are identified with the mind images, which are their essence and nature. Mind Images represent visualization of vivid pictures reflecting all the variety of any human's reality. The more mind images corresponding to objective reality any human accumulates and interprets the wiser he becomes. Any human being should be intellectual in the highest degree.

According to one of the postulate of philosophy the sense of which is that any essence has got its own form and any form has got its own essence, a human's mind image should have its formal proper language (discourse) equivalent, analogue, that is its code. The embodiment of the mind images correspond to their appropriate signs, codes, their so-called “symbols of accompaniment”.

Mind images merge with their own codes into an integral unity. In our world

the so-called codes or signs conform to formal elements of any language (discourse) hierarchy. Using the method of analogy we suggest using another new concept for all the language (discourse) formal elements. The new concept is “Mind Form”.

Any Mind Image as a fact of subjective/objective reality is the Cause or the Argument and any Mind Form as the formal element of any discourse is the Effect or the Function.

Thus, any Mind Form is identified with its appropriate Mind Image. In fact Mind Form is Mind Image since at the very early stage of a human's coming into being after his birth all his mind images gradually accumulated by him have been merging with the definite formal elements of his native language (discourse). Having been expressed by an appropriate native language form (a formal element) a mind image acquires the quality of a mind form and is transformed into it. Therefore, we can state that any person thinks in mind forms corresponding to the formal elements (codes) of his native discourse. That's why any person has a fair right to say, “I think in English/Polish/Ukrainian, etc.”

Список використаної літератури:

1. ван Дейк Т. А. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация: Пер. с англ. / Сост. В. В. Петрова; Под. ред. В. И. Герасимова; Вступ. ст. Ю. Н. Караулова и В. В. Петрова / Т. А. ван Дейк // М.: Прогресс. – 1989. – С. 312.
2. Ожегов С. И. Словарь русского языка / С. И. Ожегов // М.: Советская энциклопедия. – 1970. – С. 900.
3. Tytler A. F. Essay on the principles of translation (first printed 1791) / A. F. Tytler // London - New York : Dent, Dutton, sine anno. – P.239.
4. Словарь активного усвоения лексики английского языка // М.: Рус. яз. – 1988. – С.710.
5. Turner M. Reading minds: the Study of English in the age cognitive science / Turner. – Princeton, New York: Princeton University Press, 1991. – P.298.

References

1. ван Дейк Т. А. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация: Пер. с англ. / Сост. В. В. Петрова; Под. ред. В. И. Герасимова; Вступ. ст. Ю. Н. Караулова и В. В. Петрова / Т. А. ван Дейк // М.: Прогресс. – 1989. – С. 312.
2. Ожегов С. И. Словарь русского языка / С. И. Ожегов // М.: Советская энциклопедия. – 1970. – С. 900.
3. Tytler A. F. Essay on the principles of translation (first printed 1791) / A. F. Tytler // London - New York : Dent, Dutton, sine anno. – P.239.
4. Словарь активного усвоения лексики английского языка // М.: Рус. яз. – 1988. – С.710.
5. Turner M. Reading minds: the Study of English in the age cognitive science / Turner. – Princeton, New York: Princeton University Press, 1991. – P.298.