

STRUCTURE OF COGNITIVE PATTERNS: LINGUICOGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF FRAME, SCRIPT, SCENARIO AND GESTALT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT. This study examines the structural characteristics of cognitive patterns involved in the formation, storage, and processing of knowledge in the human mind. The relationship between frame, script, scenario, and gestalt is analyzed from a cognitive-linguistic perspective, and their role in organizing conceptual knowledge is explained. The results demonstrate that these cognitive patterns function as an integrated system, evolving from simple knowledge structures to complex conceptual representations shaped by cognition, experience, and culture.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, cognitive pattern, frame, script, scenario, gestalt, concept, linguistic picture of the world, mental model.

ANNOTATSIYA. Ushbu tadqiqot inson ongida bilimlarni shakllantirish, saqlash va qayta ishlashda ishtirok etadigan kognitiv qoliplarning strukturaviy xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Freym, skript, ssenariy va geshtalt o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik kognitiv-lingvistik nuqtai nazardan tahlil qilinadi va ularning kontseptual bilimlarni tashkil qilishdagi roli tushuntiriladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu kognitiv qoliplar oddiy bilim tuzilmalaridan bilish, tajriba va madaniyat tomonidan shakllantirilgan murakkab kontseptual tasvirlarga qadar rivojlanib, yaxlit tizim sifatida ishlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: kognitiv lingvistika, kognitiv qolip, freym, skript, ssenariy, geshtalt, konsept, olamning lisoniy manzarasi, aqliy model.

Introduction

According to the main idea of cognitive linguistics, a person perceives and understands information about the external world not directly, but through certain conceptual structures existing. Any information is located in human thinking through knowledge forms that have a certain order called cognitive templates. Frame, script, scenario and gestalt are considered the most important mental models. Although these units serve a common task – systematization of knowledge in the human mind, they differ from each other in the level and complexity of information organization.

A frame is considered as a schematic model representing a set of initial knowledge about a certain object or event.

A script is a sequence-based model of situations that are repeated in human experience. As Schank and Abelson (1977) noted, scripts allow us to understand stereotyped situations and determine in advance how to act in them.

A scenario, unlike scripts, reflects individual and culturally variable forms of reality. The same script can be implemented in various societies differently.

Gestalt, as the highest level of cognitive patterns, combines separate parts into a single, holistic image. Therefore, Gestalt is of great importance in explaining the formation of complex conceptual systems in human thinking.

This study aims to identify the interconnections of these cognitive patterns and characterize them as a single system.

Literature analysis

Various terminological units have been proposed by various scientists to describe cognitive structures. In particular, Yu.N. Karaulov distinguished such concepts as “image”, “gestalt”, “symbol”, “scheme”, “frame”. These units are considered as mechanisms for storing and processing knowledge about the external world in human thinking (Karoulov, 1987).

According to the concept of frame developed by M. Minsky, a frame is a structural model that summarizes knowledge about a certain stereotyped situation in human memory (Minsky, 1975). The frame is formed on the basis of existing experiences and allows you to use previous knowledge to understand new information.

Ch. Fillmore developed the concept of frame from a linguistic point of view, explaining it as the main mechanism of the semantic understanding process. It is necessary to take into account the conceptual frame behind the units (Fillmore, 1988).

Script theory was originally developed by R. Schank and R. Abelson, who defined the script as a sequence of events based on cause-and-effect relationships that are repeated in a particular situation (Schank & Abelson, 1977). Scripts create pre-existing patterns of experience in the human mind, as person does not analyze many situations in everyday life anew each time, but understands them based on existing scripts.

J. Field, studying the script from a psycholinguistic perspective, defines it as a sequence of actions formed on the basis of stereotyped situations (Field, 2004). P. Stockwell, on the other hand, shows scripts as a system of events in the human mind, the outcome of which is known in advance (Stockwell, 2006).

The concept also plays an important role in cognitive processes. E.S. Kubryakova and co-authors interpret the concept as an operational unit of the human mind, that is, a mental structure that forms a system of knowledge (Kubryakova, 1996).

Sh. Safarov defines cognitive linguistics as a direction that studies the relationship between human cognitive activity, thinking, and language, and emphasizes that cognitive models are a means of reflecting knowledge about the world (Safarov, 2006).

Theoretical views show that frame, script, scenario, and gestalt are not separate phenomena, but rather interrelated stages of the formation of knowledge.

Discussion

The definition of the relationship between the concepts of frame, script, scenario and gestalt allows us to explain the stages in which information is formed in the human mind. These cognitive patterns are not independent units, but interconnected mental structures that ensure the transition of knowledge from a simple form to a complex conceptual system.

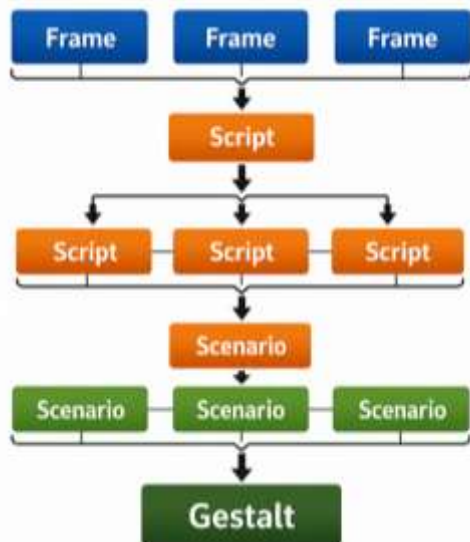


Figure 1. Hierarchical scheme conceptual model

In this model, each subsequent stage is formed on the basis of the previous stage and organizes information in a more complex form.

A frame is one of the smallest cognitive structures that store knowledge about a particular object or event in the human mind. Minsky (1975) interprets frames as a system of stereotyped knowledge existing in human memory. According to him, a person uses previously formed frames to understand a new situation.

According to Fillmore (1988), the frame is a conceptual basis necessary for understanding the semantic content of language units.

A script arises when individual knowledge elements in the frame are interconnected and form a certain sequence. A script creates a standard model of recurring events in the human mind.

Schank and Abelson (1977) describe a script as an orderly sequence of events that occur in stereotyped situations. For example, a “wedding script” may include the following stages: preparation for the wedding; welcoming guests; the main ceremony; congratulations and blessings; the end of the ceremony.

This process is formed on the basis of pre-existing cultural experiences in the human mind. Therefore, scripts are not only a product of individual knowledge, but also a cultural model formed by society.

Field (2004) evaluates scripts as a psycholinguistic mechanism that ensures human adaptation in social situations. That is, a person determines how to act when faced with a new situation using existing scripts.

Although closely related to the script, the scenario differs from it in complexity and variability. If the script represents a general model, the scenario is a form of implementation of this model in a real situation. For example, a “wedding scenario” may exist as a general concept in all societies. However, there are differences in the order of conducting weddings, communicative expressions and symbolic signs in Uzbek, English or Russian cultures.

Gestalt is the highest level of cognitive patterns, which combines separate pieces of knowledge into a single whole image. If a frame represents individual units of knowledge, a script represents a sequence of events, and a scenario represents their individual manifestations, then Gestalt summarizes all these elements. For example, the Gestalt of a “wedding” in the human mind does not consist only of a sequence of rituals. It encompasses: cultural values; emotional experiences; social relationships; religious and traditional views; communicative norms. Gestalt is a cognitive model that reflects a person’s knowledge of the world in the broadest and most holistic form.

System of cognitive patterns creates an important theoretical basis for explaining how knowledge is formed, developed, and expressed through language in human mind.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the systematic study of the concepts of frame, script, scenario and gestalt within the framework of cognitive linguistics allows us to understand the mechanism of knowledge formation in human thinking in a deeper way.

The following model of cognitive patterns: Frame → Script → Scenario → Gestalt shows the development of information in human thinking from simple units of knowledge to comprehensive conceptual systems. This approach is important not only for cognitive linguistics, but also for research in the fields of psycholinguistics, cultural semantics, artificial intelligence and computer linguistics.

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