The ideas of Charles Fillmore are very popular in Russia. They became known through the translation of his works into the Russian language in 1983 and 1986. What attracts Russian linguists in his theory? First of all he has shown that the process of interpretation of a text is very deep. It involves finding answers to the following questions:

What did the speaker (author of the text) said?
What did he talk about?
Why did he say it at all?
Why did he say it in that way? (4,5)

It turns out that all these 4 questions cover the whole area of linguistic analysis of a text written or oral and they disclose all types of information hidden in a word or a sentence or even a text.

The focus of our scientific interest is dialogue, its cognitive and pragmatic aspect. The cognitive approach to dialogue allows us to speak about some structures and categories construing the basis of it. The latter being universal units are divided into constituting and regulating language categories (6).

Constituting categories such as cohesion, coherence, … make any exchange of replies between two or more interlocutors a dialogue. Regulating categories help the dialogue to go on, they direct the communication between the interlocutors making it successful.

These groups of categories are widely studied in foreign and Russian linguistics (2,3).

Cognitive terms suggested by Ch. Fillmore serve as the basis of cognitive approach to the analysis of a dialogue. We believe that we can speak about a ‘text model’ in any dialogue. It comprises several cognitive elements.

We can use the term ‘scene’ meaning that the dialogue reflects our experience, an event. The scene of a dialogue states its topic and environment.
We can use the term ‘scheme’ meaning conceptual structure of the scene of a dialogue. The scheme rules the dialogue communication in the aspect of information, what cognitive elements or concepts should become actualized during the course of the dialogue.

We can speak about the ‘frame’ of a dialogue meaning language (lexical and grammatical) embodiment or expression of a cognitive scheme. Frames connect cognitive sciences and linguistics from one side and cognitive sciences and stylistics or pragmatics from another side.

And finally we have the ‘model’ of a dialogue, a piece of a world created by the interlocutors, reflected though their minds and expressed from their point of view. Such understanding of cognitive basis of a dialogue helps to penetrate into its deep structure, helps to disclose all layers of information. Cognitive schemes and frames explain the application of constituting and regulating categories in a dialogue. The correlation between a scene or an abstract scheme and their embodiment in a language frame describe the pragmatic meaning of the whole dialogue.

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