

Metamorphosis of Dual Time Perception

Time as a basic notion in our world understanding has always been in the focus of scientific research, yet staying one of the most contradictory. For centuries opinions have ranged from complete denial of objective time to the natural scientists' efforts to find new and new ultimate cosmic etalons of positive time measuring as a palpable evidence of its existence. These two approaches are rooted in the fact that human perception of time takes place in terms of the universal laws of human perception (Evans 2005). Its basis lies in the ambiguity of comprehending phenomena as objective or subjective, mental or sensual, logical or aesthetic, usual or occasional, stereotyped or unique (Author 2005).

This duality conceptually motivates two complementary structures, results of time cognition: scientific and non-scientific time models (Author 2008). By the term 'model' here we understand conceptual framing network (Zhabotynska 2002) verbalized in scientific (philosophical) and non-scientific (mythological or poetic) types of discourse.

Conceptual framing network is a structure which organizes the meaning of a linguistic unit. In this research it is comprised of a number of frames presenting 5 different logical relations of the concept TIME (its vital relations (Fauconnier, Turner 2002)) with other concepts in a certain discourse. Thus, objective frame (from the term 'object') implements relations of the concept TIME in terms of quality and quantity (Zhabotynska 2002). In a so called actional frame several objects as participants of an event are assigned argumentative roles (Fillmore 1968, Goldberg 1995): TIME acts with, generated by, acts for, acts with the help of, acts on, acts in the direction of, etc. In the possessive frame the vital relation of possession is demonstrated (TIME has SOMETHING). The taxonomic frame presents relations of categorization: SOMETHING is a TYPE of SOMETHING or SOMETHING plays a ROLE of SOMETHING. Comparative frame actually presents the operation of cognitive metaphorization where TIME stands out as the referent (target domain) and TIME's correlates present source domains (Zhabotynska 2002).

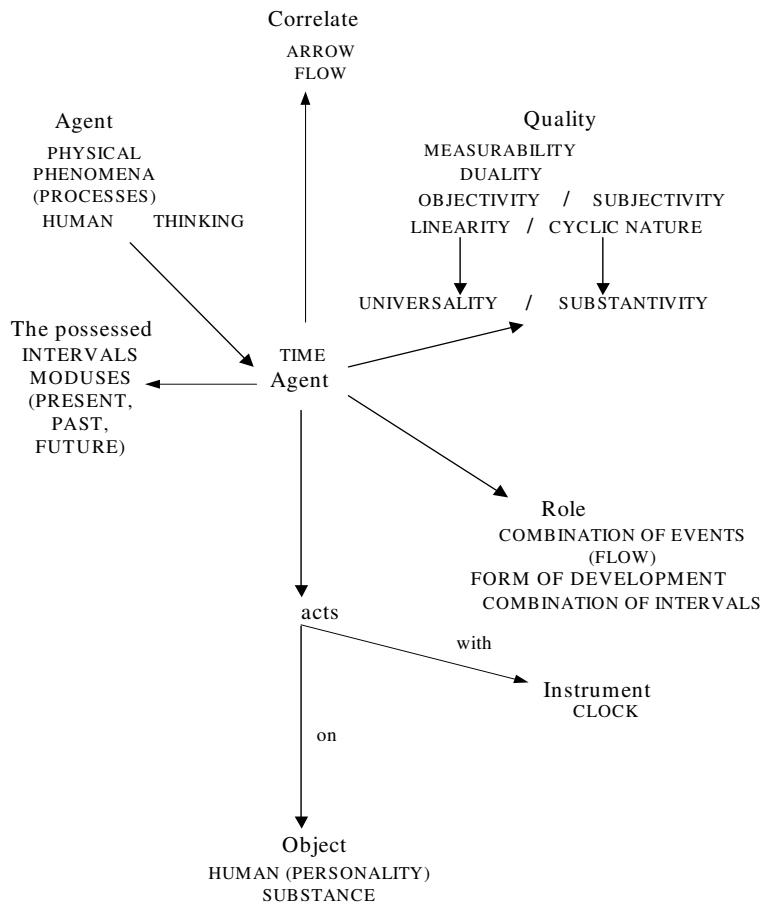
Different types of discourse (scientific and poetic) stipulate variations in implementing these vital relations. Thus there is a formal criterion for comparing the structures of the concept TIME verbalized in scientific and poetic discourses of one and the same historical epoch as well as in the perspective of historical development.

This research covers the time span of 10th century BC – 21st century AD of the development of philosophic/scientific vs. poetic thought in Great Britain. The analysis of about 12,000 cases of implementing the concept TIME in the word *time* in corresponding types of texts allows concluding that:

- The time model implemented in modern scientific (philosophic) discourse is a synthesized representative of all previous scientific time models with a parity of concepts (vital relations), which comprise either scientific or non-scientific world vision. The metamorphosis of the scientific time model is concluded in transitions of vital relations of the concept TIME from the comparative frame to the taxonomic one, i.e. demetaphorisation of the term TIME in science.
- Mythological, philosophical and poetic time models in historical perspective possess a *constant set* of components (concepts), with which the concept TIME has vital relations.
- Within a certain epoch the correlation of scientific and poetic time models presents non-linear dependence (lagging or going ahead of each other). Time models verbalized in modern scientific and poetic discourses demonstrate similarity and exchange of components (concepts).

References:

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Time model implemented in British modern philosophical discourse