

# Frame "Social Activities to Achieve the Goal": Formation and Specifics of Its Representation at Language Level

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**Abstract:** The proposed article is devoted to describing the specifics of the frame formation "social activity to achieve the goal" represented by the verbal tokens (achieve, accomplish, attain, gain, succeed in, obtain, manage, strive, etc.) with the corresponding meaning and revealing the dependence of the modification of their meaning on the intrasystem and extra system restructuring of the proper frame.

**Keywords:** Organized transnational crime, international cooperation, national legislation, transnational criminal organizations, crime, prevention.

## INTRODUCTION

In this article, we rely on the interpretation of the frame "social activity to achieve the goal" as a kind of a tool that makes it possible to attract the necessary part of extralinguistic information for understanding natural language communication. In other words, the concept of a frame is used by us as one of the mechanisms for representing human experience.

The analyzed situation of social Activity to achieve the Goal at the language level can be most fully represented taking into account objective and subjective factors affecting its interpretation.

Verbal tokens of the corresponding semantics can convey the stereotypical situation of social activities to achieve the Goal, reflected in the frame structure, at the language level. Moreover, the frame "social activity to achieve the goal" is understood by us as a cognitive-propositional scheme, which is a logically organized structure of knowledge (Cognitive Science, 1989).

According to the possibility of profiling one or another component in the frame structure, the theory of prototypes brings all its lexical representatives into a single network, ensuring the connectedness of individual meanings, and the direction of communication goes from more significant to peripheral. The gradation of features that relate the lexical unit to the core or periphery in terms of

significance for the prototype is determined by semantic and functional factors (Cruse, 1990).

In other words, the dynamic structure of the frame allows focusing on one or another of its components, which provides a modification of the meanings of the studied lexemes both at the intrasystem and the external system levels (Johnson, 2000).

## MAIN PART

The considered frame "social activity to achieve the goal" includes obligatory and optional features. Its mandatory components include SUBJECT, PREDICATE, FORCE, and OBJECT OF ACTION. They are verbalized through verbs with the meaning "social activity to achieve the goal".

The core of the studied frame "social activity to achieve the goal" is formed by the verbs achieve, accomplish, attain, gain, manage, obtain, succeed, strive with the system meaning "social activity to achieve the goal". In the meaning of the given verbs, the general idea of the situation under study is represented as fully as possible, with the greatest degree of obviousness. In dictionary definitions, this is the lexical-semantic version 1 (LSV1), for example:

- to achieve – LSV1: to succeed in doing something good or getting the result you wanted, after trying hard for a long time (Hornby, 1982);
- to accomplish – LSV1: to succeed in doing something, especially after trying very hard (Hornby, 1982), etc.

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The dominant, and therefore identifying the frame of "social activity to achieve the goal", is the verb to succeed (in). Let us analyze the elements of the situation under study, which this verb covers with its meaning. According to vocabulary definitions, to succeed (in) – LSV1: not fail – to do what you have tried or wanted to do (Hornby, 1982), for example:

One gets a result, which is of great importance and after trying hard for a long time that makes unusual demands on one's energy, will, power, resources, or the like (Croft, Cruse, 2004).

So, based on vocabulary definitions, it can be assumed that the verb "to succeeds (in)" activates the following elements in man's consciousness:

- 1) possession (material or spiritual) (to get) of the object of desire (material or spiritual) (the result you wanted, which is of great importance)
- 2) as a result of long efforts (after trying hard for a long time that makes unusual demands on one's energy, will, power, resources, or the like),
- 3) supposing an active subject.

Other verbs of this group focus on one of the elements considered, thereby giving new shades to meaning.

Conceptual relationship of a metaphorical and metonymic nature provides such an interaction of frames that establishes any similarity between the content of individual terminals, that is, the peripheral components of the frame, which ensure their communication at the external system level. This interaction of frames activates different structures of knowledge, thereby providing profiling of various aspects of the situation. The interconnection and interpenetration of frames are explained by the continuum nature of reality, the events of which closely interact with each other (Fillmore, 1992).

However, at the system level, individual conceptual features are not distinguished (as evidenced by vocabulary definitions), therefore, to clarify the features of the representation of the studied frame at the language level, we turned to the analysis of the relations of the studied verbs in the framework of the sentence-statement.

As a result, of the analysis of the actual material, we have revealed that the verb "achieve" activates all the

obligatory components of the frame in question. The obligatory components of the frame actualized by this token determine the semantic-syntactic construction: S + V + O, where S is the semantic subject, V is the predicate expressed by the verb, O is the semantic object. Attention is focused on the fact that the active subject achieves possession of the desired object through overcoming implicitly expressed obstacles. This syntactic model excludes the possibility of a subjective interpretation of the situation under study by the speaker.

The actualization of all obligatory components of the frame of "social activity to achieve the goal", and hence the systemic meaning of the "achieve" verb, is facilitated by the construction of this verb from the time of the Perfect group, indicating the completion or termination of the Activity at a certain point, emphasizing its significance and focusing on a "fait accompli".

The impossibility of using this verb in the form of a progressive and combining it with deductive circumstantial expressions (\* He was achieving it for a long period of time) and with adverbs of quality is explained by the presence in the semantics of the latter characteristics of the event. The verb achieve is "focused" on the result, and therefore combinations of the type are impossible: \* he achieved the success wildly.

In other words, the verb "achieve" is a part of the nuclear group of the frame of "social activity to achieve the goal". In the sentence-statement, all obligatory components of this frame are updated, which means that the corresponding situation is fully represented.

In the case of the "accomplish" token, the OBJECT OF STRENGTH as an obligatory component of the frame under consideration requires only an explicit expression, which is reflected in the combinatorics of the verb in question. In the semantic-syntactic model, this is reflected in the "free" position of the semantic object (O) + S + V + (O), which is enclosed in brackets.

So, for example, Perfect grammar forms for the "accomplish" verb are not recursive, since the meaning of the indicated lexeme is "focused" on the OBJECT OF STRENGTH, and not on the implementation of the whole situation as in the case of the "achieve verb". Compare the examples:

- (1) What you've accomplished, your staggering achievements and success – why surely these things

must be gratifying to you ... (Bradford,1998: 18). – (2)... the fact that she had turned her back on his blissful state for so long only made her appreciate it more now that she had achieved it (Bradford,1998: 25).

The "accomplish" verb in the Perfect form focuses only on the Goal, the OBJECT of AIM, and in the sentence – utilization all other modifiers of meaning are focused on it. The perfect form of the "achieve" verb, on the contrary, actualizes the SUBJECT component, and therefore language meaning modifiers focus attention on the semantic subject – in general, its Activity, the implementation of the whole situation is important.

In the meaning of the "attain" verb, attention is also focused on the OBJECT OF AIM, however, the much greater value of the latter for a SUBJECT is emphasized through modifiers of meaning that express the way to achieve the Goal. The most common semantic-syntactic construction due to this verb is the construction (AM) + S + V + O + (Pr + AM), where the position of AIM – circumstances is not clearly fixed, however, the presence of Pr – preposition is necessary for the final position.

The given semantic-syntactic construction reflects the language implementation of the optional attribute TOOL, due to the profiling of the component EFFORT in the meaning of the specified verb. The highlighting of these components leads to an emphasis on the Goal, highlighting its significance, and therefore the predominant use of the verb "attain" in situations requiring special moral and/or physical costs from the subject to achieve the Goal. The analysis of the actual material shows that in order to give the object a special significance to the sentence, various modifiers of meaning can be introduced: He achieved such knowledge after many years of hard work.

In the meaning of the verb "gain", in the same way as in accomplish and attain tokens, the component OBJECT OF EFFORTS is profiled, however, the advantage that the active subject takes with the object of aspiration, i.e. characterized by the relationship of the subject with the outside world. This verb predetermines the following semantic-syntactic construction: (O) + S + V + (O), where the position of the aspired object is not clearly fixed.

The semantics of nouns with the verb "gain" clearly shows that the subject of Activity made efforts to achieve the Goal in order to improve his position,

condition, etc., as compared to what he or another person had.

In other words, semantic reconciliation in combinatorics is achieved due to the explication of the attribute ADVANTAGE in the meaning of the verb "gain" and the benefit component in the meaning combined with the indicated lexeme of nouns: One gains especially what is advantageous (Conran, 1995).

In the meaning of the verb "succeed (in)", the identifier of the frame under consideration, the attention is focused on the Activity that the subject carried out to achieve his goals, therefore, in the semantic and syntactic construction S + V + (Pr + O), the most characteristic of the specified verb, the object of aspiration is expressed mainly by a gerundial group. The actualization of the optional attribute ACTIVITY in the meaning of the "succeed" (in) verb causes a rather recurrent use of temporary circumstantial expressions in the sentence-utterance structure, however, some nuances are possible: This was the kind of thing that Winston was good at, and for more than two hours he succeeded in shutting the girl out of his mind altogether (Willks, 1980: 91).

The temporary circumstantial expression in the given example is the distributor of the directly "succeed (in)" verb, and therefore produces the following effect: the subject, though paradoxically sounds, managed to achieve the Goal only for a certain period of time, for example, the hero managed to get out of his head for more than two hours the image of the girl he was interested in. Such a "temporary" achievement of the Goal is possible due to the explicit implementation of the optional attribute ACTIVITY, which "introduces" succeed procedurally into the eventual character. However, with an implicit expression of the component ACTIVITY, an additional connotation in the meaning of the "succeed" verb is erased, the latter becomes an absolute synonym for the "achieve" verb, focusing only on the fact of achieving the Goal: He or she's succeeded (Cognitive Science, 1989).

The optional components, or terminals, of the studied frame of "social activity to achieve the goal" include MOVEMENT, TIME, TOOL, METHOD, OPPORTUNITY, etc. In other words, the periphery of the frame understudy is formed by the verbs of other lexical-semantic groups (for example, verbs with the meaning of the "path", "hunting", "attempt", "struggle", etc.), functioning in a certain semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence-utterance. This design

provides the highlighted terminals of the studied frame "social activity to achieve the goal".

The analysis shows the flexible structure of the cognitive model that underlies the verbs that represent the frame "social activity to achieve the goal". The ability of this model to restructure and variable updating of its components leads to a modification of the meanings of the lexemes that form the frame under study, and therefore to the transfer of additional information at the language level.

Separate terminals can structure different frames, which provides the possibility of interframe connections of a metonymic or metaphorical nature, which means that it requires studying the dependence of the modification of verb meanings on the external system frame restructuring (Minsky, 1980).

Consider how the general idea of the situation under study is transmitted at the system level. In dictionary definitions, this is reflected through LSV4, LSV5, LSV6. For example: to reach – LSV4: to achieve an aim – to succeed in doing what you were trying to do: reach a decision/agreement/result, etc. (Hornby, 1982).

Taking into account the fact that in the structure of a sentence the above verbs primarily update the frame "path", you can find out which of its characteristics are most important for the speaker and how the intersection of the adjacent frames is reflected at the language level. Consider the features of the interpenetration of the two adjacent frames: "the path" and "social activities to achieve the goal".

The concepts of "path" and "activity" can be schematically represented in the form of a road. Only in the first case, its imaginary end will rest against the physical object of the real world, and in the second it will go into the future, into the area of the desired and potentially achievable. We illustrate what has been said with the examples:

- (1) At last the happiest of the happy moments arrived (Keller, 1974: 63).
- (2) When we arrived at the station, they told us that the train did not leave for Boston until eleven o'clock... (Keller 1974: 165).

The above examples (1), (2) clearly indicate that the frame "social activity to achieve the goal" is not activated if, with these verbs, the object is expressed

by a specific noun (pronoun) (example (2)). An abstract noun as an object (example (1)), on the contrary, contributes to the implementation of the frame under study.

This is explained by the fact that for the concept of "way" you need a kind of "point of arrival" that really exists in the world. The "goal" underlying the situation of "social activity to achieve the goal" exists, first of all, in the human mind. To begin with, the Activity is separated from the Goal by a length of time, thereby acquiring procedural significance. If the action is localized on the timeline in the form of a point, then the Activity – the process – in the form of a segment. The spatial metaphor of time – the line – gives rise to a temporal metaphor – the way.

If the action is localized on the timeline in the form of a point, then the Activity – the process – in the form of a segment. The spatial metaphor of time – the line – gives rise to a temporal metaphor – the way. The peculiarity of the analyzed situation is that if the Path implies primarily spatial-temporal movement, then the Activity requires progress towards the Goal, that is, towards the end of the path. The Goal limits the process of the Activity in time. In other words, the conclusion suggests itself that the MOTION component is common to the frame and the "path" frame under study.

The activation of this component in the structure of the frame "social activities to achieve the goal" allows us to convey the idea of moving the subject towards his Goal. The very idea of life as moving forward, of a goal as an attribute of any human activity, as well as of obstacles to achieving a goal, i.e., directly the worldview background makes the image of the path one of the main metaphors for representing this situation.

The "path" frame is, therefore, adjacent to the "social activities to achieve the goal" frame, and the verbs representing it activate the components of the studied frame through updating various meaning modifiers at the sentence-utterance level.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that with the metaphorical use of the verbs of the indicated group in the frame structure of "social activities to achieve the goal", the optional component MOVEMENT is activated. In this case, there is such an understanding of the situation in which the speaker considers the spent or forthcoming efforts in terms of

their length over time. The temporal characterization of the situation comes to the fore.

Indeed, the analysis of the linguistic representation of the "path" frame shows that its structure certainly contains the TIME component, which receives an explicit expression at the language level:

- (1) On May 26th they arrived in Boston and went to the Perkins Institution ... (Keller, 1974: 137).

The frame of "social activity to achieve the goal" also allows an indication of the time, however, the "eventfulness" of the Activity attributed to it by the Goal limits the combination of the verbs in question with temporary circumstantial expressions:

- (2) Before we parted, we discussed what our next step to be, but could arrive at no result (Stoker, 1994: 369).

The termination of Activity is caused not by physical obstruction of the path (for example, the achievement of a materially existing object, as in example (1), but by the subjective end objectified by abstract nouns of the result, climax (example (2)). The termination of Activity is also updated with the help of the temporary subordinate, as well as gerund, indicating external stimuli, and not an objective cessation of Activity

## RESULTS

It is obvious that the process of social activities to achieve the Goal takes place in the real world, since a specific subject carries out certain activities in objective reality. This makes it possible to detect similarities between the indicated process and the path image. On the other hand, the Goal pursued by the subject of Activity is in the field of possible worlds, its achievement is possible, but not guaranteed.

This evidently shows the difference between the concepts of Path and Activity. Both that, and another can be schematically presented in the form of the road. Only in the first case, its imaginary end will rest against the physical object of the real world, and in the second it will go into the future, into the area of the desired and potentially achievable. We illustrate what was said with examples:

At last, the happiest of the happy moments arrived. – When we arrived at the station, they told us that the train did not leave for Boston until eleven o'clock.

The above examples clearly indicate that the frame of "social activity to achieve the goal" is not activated if, with these verbs, the object is expressed by a specific noun (pronoun). An abstract noun as an object, on the contrary, contributes to the implementation of the frame under study. This is explained by the fact that the concept of the Way requires a kind of "point of arrival" that actually exists in the world. The Goal underlying the situation of "social activities to achieve the goal" exists, first of all, in the human mind.

## CONCLUSION

More broadly, the lexical meaning of the verbal representatives of the frame "the path" when crossing the frame of "social activities to achieve the goal" is "supplemented" with the necessary attributes at the functional level and contributes to the activation of the frame under study.

The results of the study presented in this article allow us to talk about the variety of mechanisms for representing the studied frame, based on the latter's ability to restructure, and therefore, modify the meanings of the language units that activate it.

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