

Conceptual of frame and Domain in The Ambassadors for Henry James according to The Dynamic cognitive linguistics

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Abstract

The cognitive approach in the methodology of scientific cognition must be supplemented with the discursive approach, which takes into consideration the dynamics of languages as a form of cognition. This approach allows revealing the origin of many cognitive forms and methods of formation analysis and interpretation of the text, their dialog nature. Language provides the basis on which creative and unique works of literature emerge. The human ability, or even desire, to tell, understand, watch, and create events in his mind. The human should return to an attempt to understand humans as they are. In view of serious advances in the sciences the goal seems to be somewhat more realistic, and there is more and more work pointing in that direction.

Like other linguists, cognitive linguists study language for its own sake. They make an effort to define and explain its structure, its function, and how the language system carries out these duties. However, the idea that language reflects thought patterns is a key motivation for cognitive linguists to research language. As a result, to study language from this perspective is to investigate conceptualization patterns. By providing insights into the nature, structure, and organization of thoughts and ideas, language serves as a window into cognitive function. The assumption that language reflects some underlying qualities and design aspects of the human mind is the main way that cognitive linguistics differs from other approaches to the study of languages.

Keywords: The cognitive underpinnings, biological elements, Dynamic cognitive linguistics, Conceptualization, psychological evidence.

The cognitive underpinnings of language: thought and language

1.1 Like other linguists, cognitive linguists study language for its own sake. They make an effort to define and explain its structure, its function, and how the language system carries out these duties. However, the idea that language reflects thought patterns is a key motivation for cognitive linguists to research language. As a result, to study language from this perspective is to investigate conceptualizational patterns. By providing insights into the nature, structure, and organisation of thoughts and ideas, language serves as a window into cognitive function. The assumption that language reflects some underlying qualities and design aspects of the human mind is the main way that cognitive linguistics differs from other approaches to the study of languages. Geeraerts (2006), P

Language serves as the foundation from which imaginative and original literary creations develop. the capacity of humans to tell, comprehend, observe, and create events in their minds. The human should resume an effort to comprehend people for who they are. The objective appears to be a little more achievable in light of significant scientific advancements, and more and more work is being done in that area (2012) Pancygier, page 12

Hunan Cognitive Processing is a forum for interdisciplinary research on the nature and structure of the cognitive systems and processes involved in using and comprehending natural language, as well as their connections to other areas of human cognition, such as general conceptual or knowledge systems and processes (the language and thought issue) and other perceptual or behavioural systems, like vision and non-verbal behaviour. (2002) Skousen and Lonsdale, p. Language serves as the foundation from which imaginative and original literary creations develop. the capacity of humans to tell, comprehend, observe, and create events in their minds. The human should resume an effort to comprehend people for who they are.

The objective appears to be a little more achievable in light of significant scientific advancements, and more and more work is being done in that area. (2012) Pancygier, page 12 The experiential component of meaning can also be found in everyday language, which can be used to infer information about how we convey our ideas. This experiential component of meaning does not simply show up in experiments and personal interviews. However, in order to unlock this mine, we must look beyond the logic of phrase structure and consider figurative language, particularly metaphors. When it comes to abstract categories like emotions, this transfer of our experience of well-known things and occurrences is even more crucial.

1.2 A variety of elements play a crucial part in determining linguistic structure

1.Environmental elements

We presumably evolved to fit into this environment, which provides a common experiential basis for the development of conceptual structure. We live in a structured environment that is fundamentally similar in many ways for almost all humans (the constant force of gravity, interaction with physical objects, the alternation of night and day).

2.Biological elements

These elements are genetic, anatomical, physiological, perceptual, and physiological. The extent of our skills and the calibre of our mental experience should be determined and limited. Most clearly, they specify the range of potential speech sounds as well as the criteria for characterizing them.

3.Psychological elements

While linguistic constructs and descriptions must be posited and justified on linguistic grounds, they should be broadly compatible with what is known from psychological studies. Furthermore, linguistic claims must eventually be put up against concrete psychological evidence

4.Emotional aspects

The essence of linguistic reality is not well portrayed in the cross-section," which represents one time slice along the development axis. The structure of the linguistic system at a given time is the result of language acquisition, which is one aspect of cognitive development

5.Historicalelements

The idea of a synchronic linguistic system has the same flaw. A language at any one time isn't just the outcome of diachronic development; rather, it's best to think of it as being in the midst of it.

6.Cultural aspects

What degree of natural universality might there be in language structure? The distinctive customs of a given language are culturally transmitted through social contact, which is also the crucible of their continuous evolution. They may be specific, or moulded and constrained by variables common to all speakers. Language is a vital tool and part of culture, and linguistic structure is a crucial and widespread way that culture is reflected. (1998, p.15.18, Ranchman and Shafran).

Contrary to the traditional disembodied view of thought and language, body action is not separate from human perception, cognition, and language. Instead, many aspects of how people speak and think, including their understanding of abstract concepts, are rooted in common patterns of movement. These activities not only maintain this embodied representation so that higher level symbols are never completely abstract, but they also offer the initial impetus for symbolic thought and language. People occasionally simulate their own bodily movements to produce context-specific simulations. The three main theories that serve as the basis for the cognitive linguistic approach to language.

The term "cognitive linguistics" is used to describe an approach to the study of language that emerged in the 1970s and has become more popular since the 1980s. Most of the research has been done on semantics, but there has also been work done in syntax and morphology, as well as other areas of linguistics like language acquisition, phonology, and historical linguistics.

We believe that the cognitive linguistic approach to language is guided by three main hypotheses.

- 1.Language is not a separate cognitive ability
- 2.Conceptualization is grammar
- 3.Language use leads to language knowledge

1- The first principle goes against the well-known generative grammar claim that language is an independent (indeed, intrinsic) capacity or module of the brain, distinct from non-linguistic cognitive processes.

2. The second principle runs counter to truth conditional semantics, which gauges the truth and falsity of a semantic Meta language in relation to the real world (or, more correctly, a model of the real world).

3. The third criterion goes against reductionist tendencies in both truth conditional semantics and generative grammar, which aim for the most abstract and generic representations of grammatical terms and meaning and push many grammatical and semantic phenomena to the margins. (2004).P.1 (Ruse and Croft).

The first claim is that language is not a cognitive ability that exists independently. The main implications of this hypothesis are that linguistic knowledge is represented in essentially the same way as other conceptual structures are represented, and that the processes by which that knowledge is used are not fundamentally distinct from cognitive processes that people employ outside the realm of language. In 2004 (Ruse and Croft, P.2)

4.1 Dynamic forces in cognitive linguistics, section

Language provides a robust "force dynamics" conceptual framework for portraying the patterns in which one creature, the Agonist, experiences force from another entity, the Antagonist. This framework includes ideas like the Agonist's innate propensity for action or rest. An antagonist's opposition to such a tendency, an antagonist's overcoming of an antagonist's resistance, and an antagonist's antagonistists' resistance to this opposition. It includes the ideas of causing and allowing, aiding and impeding, and obstruction and the removal of obstruction. It generalizes over the classic linguistics causal notions, setting them logically within a matrix of more subtle distinctions. (Talmy.2000.p.324)

Interactive linguistics with cognitive dynamics Language is not a thing; it cannot be "acquired" nor is it an unseen mental organ that develops along with a human being's body, according to many scholars studying language and cognition today. This contradicts a key assumption of generativist theory. The term "language" used by or the linguistic refers, first and for most, to verbal patterns as such, in keeping with Saussure's infamous maxim language in itself and itself, and the crucial dimension of dynamics which characterize linguistic behavior, or language, is neglected. Language is not just verbal patterns; it is more; it does not exist as a thing in the objective "world" nor does it reside solely in the heads of individuals. In order to make up for this oversight, the conference in Irkutsk provided a forum for the debate of diverse facets of language's interactional dynamics. (Kravchenko.2012.P.23)

In clarifying the nature of language as a value-realizing activity rather than a mental organ. Stephen Cowley places a strong emphasis on values-based action. Stephen Cowley places a strong emphasis on cognitive dynamics, which are quantifiable physical processes that bodies employ to regulate how they interact with the outside environment on various time scales. It is possible to assess "cognitive dynamics" in the brains, across bodies, in relationships, across social groups, and across cultural traditions. This method challenges the conventional view of language as primarily symbolic by expanding the idea of distributed cognition (Itutchins, 1995). Language is seen as an interactive cognitive activity that is radically distributed in this approach (Cowley, 2011). Verbal patterns that are arranged hierarchically are only a feature of language. As specific language-based interactions between people, whose dynamics are influenced by culture? The integration of active perception and lived experience are crucial components of language teaching and learning. The concept of linguistic education places a strong emphasis on multiscale coordination. Language drives a perception and action cycle that affects human ecology, making language an ecological process. (2012) Kravchenko, p. 332.

5.1A conceptual method of language analysis,

According to conceptual theory, language refers to ideas in the speaker's head rather than things outside of it. The meanings customarily attached to words and other language components are known as semantic structure. Geerats (2006), page 158

It is a conceptual method for studying the mind and how it interacts with culture and embodied experience. It moves forward by using language as a crucial methodological instrument to elucidate conceptual organization and structure. Mark Johnson's notion of picture schemas and Leonard Talmy's conceptual structuring system approach are two examples. Johnson and others' research on picture schemas emphasizes the embodied base of conceptual structure while Talmy's research demonstrates the manner in which conceptual structure, which in turn reflects embodied experience, is reflected in language. (Geeraert.2006.p.153).

The nature of the connection between conceptual structure and the outward world of sensory experience is a fundamental problem for cognitive semanticists. The goal of cognitive semanticists is to provide a theory of conceptual structure that is consistent with the manner in which we experience the world. They do this by investigating the nature of human interaction with and awareness of the outside world. The embodied cognition is one theory that has arisen in an effort to explain the nature of conceptual organisation on the basis of contact with the physical world. Geereart (2006), page 157

Researchers in cognitive psychology, artificial intelligence, and many disciplines of linguistics have all recognized the need for a different way to organize concepts, which has given rise to a number of related suggestions, each with its own name. Frame, schema, script, global pattern, pseudo text, cognitive model, experiential gestalt, base, scene are a few of these by your own name. (Fillmore.1985.p.223.404

The model of frame semantics created by fill more has been the most important iteration of this idea in cognitive linguistics. We give a fuller hypothesis and support it with reasons. (2008) Cruse and Croft

Fillmore sees frames as a way to mentally rethink the objectives of linguistic semantics rather than as an additional tool for conceptual organization. In contrast to conditional semantics, which is a model of truth, Fillmore's frame semantic model is a model of the semantics of understanding. a listener's construction of the whole, detailed understanding that a speaker intended to communicate in a text CP8

Fillmore (Fillmore 1982a: 112) compares the comprehending process to using a tool: The hearer's task is to determine the activity those tools were intended for, which was to invoke that understanding. In other words, words and constructions evoke an understanding, or more specifically, a frame, which a hearer invokes upon hearing an utterance in order to understand it. (P8)

We will review Fillmore's arguments here. Fillmore employs a wide range of examples to show that there are major phenomena in language semantics that are difficult to represent using a model of structural semantic, semantic features, and/or truth-conditional semantics.

The analysis of semantic features is frequently supported by lexical sets that seem to be simple to analyses in terms of a collection of features. For instance, the lexical set in (1) can be analyzed in terms of the features [MALE/FEMALE], [Adult/Young], and [UNMARRIED

[MALE]	[FEMALE]	
MAN	WOMAN	[ADULT]
Boy	GIRL	[YONNG]
BACHELOR	SPINSTER	[UNMARRIED]

However, our comprehension of these ideas is more nuanced than this paradigm of feature-contrasts suggests. For many people, the relationship between a man, a boy, and a woman, a girl, is different; the term girl is used for female humans from a far younger age than the term boy is used for male humans. Fillmore (1982a), page 126.

Frame Conceptual Organisation, Domain 1 Frame

6.1Semantics, Section

Fillmore sees frames as a fundamental rethinking of the objectives of linguistic semantics rather than as extra tools for concept organisation. In contrast to a truth conditional semantic, Fillmore presents his frame semantic model as a model of the semantics of understanding. Fillmore contends that in the analysis of linguistic meaning, understanding is the primary data, truth-value judgments and judgments of semantic relations like synonymy and implication are derivate, and theory-driven fillmores frame semantics bring linguistics semantic back to that primary data and do not exclude any of it from consideration (Crus . Crof, p120)

Over the years, the concept of frame has been used to a number of disciplines, including linguistics as well as psychology and artificial intelligence. Here, the emphasis will be on the particular role(s) it has played in cognitive linguistics, a field in which Charles Fillmore's work has had a significant impact. Fill et first used the phrase only to describe linguistic events, but subsequently he and others expanded its use to describe knowledge structures as well, connecting the study of language to that of cognitive phenomena. (Greeraet.2006.P.171).

The influences that led to Fillmore's creation and development of the idea are discussed in his 1987 book. He was researching the co-occurrence of words in strings in 1950, prompted by Fries's work from 1952 and

Pike's work on "tag emic formulas" from 1967. Early study on transformational syntax by Fillmore inspired him to examine the distributional characteristics of specific verbs. In order to maintain the sense of the sentence, this study examined if words might be substituted within what could be described as syntactic frameworks. But eventually, frame usage went beyond syntax to include semantics. By the end of the 1960s, according to Fillmore (1988). When the structures that verbs were first linked with were characterised in terms of the semantic responsibilities of their associated arguments, I started to think that certain verb groupings and classifications of clause types may be articulated more meaningfully. The semantic functions that the nominal could play with a particular verb were defined by Fillmore in 1982. (Geerearts.2006.p.172)

A unique perspective on word meaning is provided by frame semantics, which also characterizes the rules for coining new words and phrases, giving existing words new meanings, and combining the meanings of individual text pieces to create the text's overall meaning. Instead of formal semantics, frame semantics is a tradition of empirical semantics. The task of the anthropologist who enters and inquires as to what categories of experience are modeled by the members of this speech community is most similar to ethnographic semantics. (Evans.2007.p.11)

In order to distinguish between a specific lexical notion (the precise meaning assigned by a lexical item) and the background against which it is interpreted, Fillmore employs figure and ground from Gestalt psychology. The figure represents the precise meaning of a lexical item and is an important component of a wider frame that represents the context in which the figure is interpreted. Frames, then, offer a sophisticated knowledge framework that enables understanding. 222 (Evans and Green, 2006).

2. Domain Cognitive

Like Fillmore's theory of frame semantics, Langacker's theory of domains is predicated on the idea that meaning is encyclopaedic and that lexical concepts cannot be understood in isolation from broader knowledge systems. These knowledge structures are referred to as Langacker's domains by Langacker (Geereart.2006.p.230)

Langacker claims that domains are unavoidably cognitive objects, such as mental states, spatial representations, ideas, or conceptual networks. Domains are hence conceptual objects with differing degrees of complexity and organization. The ability to supply background knowledge against which lexical concepts can be comprehended and in language is the only requirement that any structure has in order to be considered a domain. For example, phrases like hot, cold, and lukewarm denote lexical notions in the area of temperature; we would not be able to use these terms without a grasp of the temperature system (Geereart.2006.p.230).

The understanding of metaphor and metonymy depends on the concept of a domain. Knowing whether one is working with a single domain or multiple domains in particular is crucial. Despite its importance, the concept of a domain has not been fully defined; it is connected to the idea of a semantic field as in other field theories. Because the line between domains and subdomains is not always clear, it has been suggested that a domain-based difference between metaphor and metonymy is insufficient in and of itself (Taylor 1995; Barcelona 2003). This issue is directly related to the fact that cognitive linguistics has never adequately addressed the representation of domains and their internal structure. Even though the concept of domain is crucial to cognitive linguistics, one of its most challenging features is its indeterminacy. (Croft.1993.p.339)

Domain characteristics:

1. Langacker's suggestion that encyclopedic knowledge is comprised of a list of fundamental and abstract domains is merely the first step in formulating a theory of the structure of human conceptual organization.
2. Some domains may be arranged in relation to one or more dimensions.
3. Whether a domain is configured or geographically based allows for differentiation. Whether a specific domain is calibrated with regard to a particular dimension is the subject of this distinction.
4. Base/profile organization. Lexical concepts are frequently comprehended in relation to a variety of domains arranged in a network.
5. Active areas. According to the encyclopedic perspective of meaning, a lexical item's meaning in everyday speech is modulated as a result of the context in which it is employed. This indicates that, usually, just a portion of an entity's profiles are pertinent or active within a specific utterance. (Evans,Green.2006)

In actuality, no thought can be grasped without fitting into another concept; none can stand alone. The relationship between the profile and base, as well as the connections between the bases and domains, are important for semantic analysis. The following section will discuss some of the implications of this analysis of word meaning into profile and base/frame/domain. (Croft, Cruse. 2004, p. 16)

2.1 Some profile-related effects: frame and domain destinations

It would seem that the terms "frame" (Fillmore), "base" (Langaeker), and "domain" (Fillmore, Lakoff, Langaeker) all refer to the same theoretical framework. This framework is described by Fillmore as frame semantic, and his term has become more commonly used in cognitive linguistics. However, the terms frame and domain are still used interchangeably, and cognitive grammarians also use base. Here, we discuss three important theories. Which (scripts) were created by artificial intelligence? Communities in sociology and cognitive psychology (the theory, hypothesis). Cruse Croft (2004), p.

Any coherent collection of knowledge that a word concept implies is referred to as a "frame." Concepts that are dynamic, or that extend over time, can be included in frames. The so-called theory of categorization discovered in cognitive psychology is another theoretical construct that can be interpreted as a particular frame or domain.

Fillmore also makes use of the idea of framing to discuss variations in the social or communal context in which a term is used. For instance, he points out that the ideas of MUPDEP and INNOCENT are different from those employed outside of the legal arena, or the group that engages in legal activity. MURDER is profiled in the legal domain in a frame/domain that compares it with MANS/AUGHTER, but outside of that frame/domain, MURDER is profiled in a domain that lacks that contrast. innocent is framed in the judicial system against a backdrop in which decisions about guilt and innocence stem from proceedings that take place outside of the legal system. INNOCENT is profiled against a framework in which guilt and innocence are determined by whether the subject of the inquiry committed the crime or not, as well as other ideas like FLIP. STRONG. exist only in a niche community, in this example, pornographic book publishers. In order to represent distinctions that seem to be formed on social rather than conceptual grounds, frame semantics is being expanded. A connection exists between the two, though. The social activities that bring a community's people together define it. According to Clark, communities involve the sharing of expertise among its members. This specialized knowledge is acquired by participating in the conceptual structure that is found in the frame or domains of concepts symbolized by the members of the community's specialized vocabulary. Ruse Croft (2004), P.4

This contrast between the profile and frame domains is a valuable tool for analysing a variety of intriguing semantic concerns, in particular, some differences in word meaning apply to its frame rather than its profiled notion, which is typically thought of as the definition of a word.

Understanding the nature of semantic distinctions between words and their apparent translation equivalents in various languages is made easier by making the distinction between profile, frame, and domain. The contrast between profile, frame, and domain may help explain certain parts of why translation is challenging and frequently ineffective.

Extensions of the fundamental profile: difference between the frame and the domain In the theory of semantics employed in cognitive linguistics, the distinction between profile and domain/frame is a fundamental one. However, it has shown to be sufficient in itself to describe a number of significant semantic phenomena, and the fundamental theory has been developed in a number of ways. Cruse Croft (2004), p.

2-2 Profiles for location and configuration

Two distinct types of profiles can be recognised by one expansion of the frame semantic model. Think about the space domain once more. Rectangle is a concept that profiles the space domain. Remember that an octagon is an octagon no matter where in space it is. The only factors that affect the profile of a rectangle are the quantity and arrangement of the line segments that make up its sides. The profile of a spatial idea like this one contrasts with the profile of a rectangle. Here, a space allocation that is determined by the speaker's position is profiled. The profiled place cannot be moved without altering the notion. A idea like Mount Tamaulipas is subject to the same limitations. This idea also profiles the distribution of space; Mount Tamaulipas is not, nor will it ever be, another mountain in another area (in contrast to a mountain, which is a topographical arrangement that may be found anywhere). Having a configuration profile, rectangle A

location profile for Mount Tamaulipas may be found here. (Clausner and Croft, 1999). Pages 7–13

Both types of profiles colour words cannot be supported by every frame or domain. In general, measurable one-dimensional scalar domains like pitch, length, and soon enable configurationally and spatially profiles. A specific location or direction on a scalar domain is profiled by an antonymic descriptor like Tall/Short. Profile configuration of the scale's measuring units, such as inches or feet. No matter what places are included in the measured interval, an inch is the same interval. (2007) Cruse Cof., P. 23

2.3 The prediction's range

The crucial component of the kinship structure that defines NIECE. The behavior of human body components, such as the following arm parts, serves as an illustration of various predication scopes. (Langacker 1987: 119) CARMC Body and NNUCKE CFiNgerCH. Each one's area of prediction is its immediate successor. When referring to wholes that fall within the purview of predication, possessive constructions are allowed; but, if the whole is outside the purview of predication, the sentence is awkward. (Cruse.Croft.2004.P.23)

2.4 Relationships between domains

A crucial characteristic regarding profiles, frames, and domains is that they can have profiles of succeeding chains. Frame connections. Only in the context of the Circle can the concept of Radius be comprehended. But the idea. The concept of a circle itself can only be interpreted in terms of (two-dimensional) space. In other words, the space prime profiles the term circle. In other terms, a concept that serves as a profile for another conceptual frame or domain for other concepts in it In other words, it depends on how you interpret it whether a conceptual structure is the profile or the frame or the domain. (2004), p. 24 (Ruse and Croft).

An abstract domain's relationship to the fundamental domain it assumes is not a taxonomic one. It is a connection between an idea and a preconception or background assumption. The English language can occasionally obfuscate this distinction. Ruse and Croft, 2004, p. 24. According to Langacker, certain domains contain several dimensions. Space is a clear example because it has three dimensions. There are numerous physical characteristics that have their roots in sensory perception. For example, pitch and temperature are one-dimensional. Others, like colour, can be broken down into hue, brightness, and saturation typically, which are domain dimensions. The key idea is that a thought can simultaneously presume several aspects. Ruse, Crof (2004), page 25

3. The grammar's semantic

The secret to conceptual organization in language is the semantics of grammar. Language has two distinct subsystems for its meaning-bearing forms, which is a property of all languages. Both the closed-class or grammatical open-class and the open-class or lexical open-class have a large number of members and are easily expanded. They frequently contain adjectives, verbs, and noun roots. Closed classes are challenging to grow and have a small number of members. In addition to such overt closed classes, a language might include some implicit closed classes, such as word order patterns, as of lexical categories. They include boundaries forms—inflections, derivations, and critics—as well as such free forms, as prepositions, conjunctions, and determiners. (Talmy, 2000, page 37)

3.1 Grammar's semantic constraints

The key semantic finding is that open-class forms can represent meanings that are essentially unconstrained. Those of closed-class forms, however, are severely limited. Both the conceptual categories they are able to refer to and the specific member concepts associated with each such category are subject to this restriction. Closed inventory is the whole collection of conceptual categories and the member conceptions to which closed-class forms can ever relate. For their specific set of grammatically expressed meanings, many languages drew from this broadly accessible inventory using various patterns.

3.2 Topological grammar principle

The second concern is how conceptual categories and member conceptions are chosen to be included in the inventory vs excluded from it. There isn't a clear-cut universal principle, although some broadly applicable semantic constraints have been discovered. One of these is the topological principle, which applies meanings or closed class form schemas that refer to space, time, or specific other domains. This rule effectively disallows the use of such schemas for Euclidean attributes like absolute measurements of size, shape, and angle. Instead, these schemas display "magnitude neutrality" and "shape neutrality," two topological features.

The spatial schema of the English proposition across prototypically shows motion along a line from one edge of a bounded plane perpendicular to its opposite to demonstrate magnitude neutrality. However, this paradigm has been removed from reality. Magnitude makes it possible to utilize the preposition in both the current speech event and the ant crawling across my plan, but the distance between the two points' magnitudes is unimportant Grammar's concept-structuring function Another significant discovery

is that the two types of form classes exhibit functional differences in the conceptual complex evoked by any portion of discourse, with the open-class forms contributing the majority of the content and the closed-class forms determining the majority of the structure. This is based on their formal and semantic differences The Ambassadors: "Analytical Study in the Context of Dynamic Cognitive Linguistics".

4.1 Liberalism

In England (and Britain), "liberalism" is often associated with nebulous ideas of freedom. Liberal thinking is the belief that people are free as long as their freedom is constrained by the requirements of other people and the interests of the community as a whole, as it has come down through the English philosopher John Stuart Mill (1906, 1973) and others. Liberal policies are radical, progressive, and borderline socialist or communist in America now (as they undoubtedly were in the past). In America, it is frequently used in a derogatory way that dates back to the 1930s and 1940s. A belief in progress, research, social law, planning, and international collaboration, according to Trilling, are all components of liberalism (Rawlings, 2006, p. 9).

James wants to keep the novel as far away from crass realism as possible because he believes that a novel should be both creative and a portrayal of life. This is especially important in an age when popular photography is on the rise. He contends that a novel is an accurate reflection of life. The writer's creativity is of utmost importance here. To produce artistic novels rather than merely novels, the author must possess the ability to discern the unseen from the seen, to follow a pattern and appraise the full work as a whole (Rawlings, 2006, p. 23).

Henry James's magnificent novel *The Ambassador* is notable for its origins and composition, which speak to his unheard-of "ease" and confidence in its aesthetic quality. Lambert Stretcher, the central register of consciousness for the novels and the person who carries the entire weight of Henry James's easy composition and serves as the medium for James's artistic unity, however, is a character who runs counter to the very ideas James intended to convey. He is weighed down by regrets and ambiguity, groping for meaning, bewildered by his experiences, and morally inconsistent in his need to be right. James delights in his successful delegation of artistic consciousness to Stretcher, a favourite among his fictional deputies, while another analogous contradiction is that Stretcher's ambassadorial power, delegated by Mrs. Newsome, is systematically frittered away so that other ambassadors arrive to replace him. This allows James to determine whether this general characteristic of the Ambassadors evokes any sense of difficulty or is simply an erroneous confusion between subject-matter and craftsman.

James's centre of consciousness, Lambert Stretcher, is simultaneously present on two different planes of existence. One is the outward, physical, and social world of front stage public gatherings, intimate backstage discussions, face-to-face interaction rituals, and face-destroying times of meeting, which impacts on human behaviour were studied by micro sociologists in the twentieth century. " Williams (2009) p. 72

Stretcher displays a constant pattern of perception and action that is driven by his survival instinct. He displays the uncontrollable need to be freed from the damaging sensation of vulnerability and humiliation that results from what I will refer to as felt stigmatisation. A stigma is a sign of shame or notoriety; a stain of reproaches on one's reputation; or, in a more primitive sense, a mark left by a branding iron on the skin of a criminal or slave (Wakana.2009.p.23)

Stretcher's awareness: his impression of youth

Stretcher's mindfulness and sense of youth go beyond just energy and good vibes. He has a retroactive youth experience that affects his physicality. With the guiding influence of Madame de Vionnet's wisdom, grace, and unrivalled beauty, vitality, taste, and ease of bearing are enhanced. Stretcher sees the couple as an example of a certain way of living, a singular example of the freedom to live life to its fullest potential that he advises to young Balham ("live all you can; it's any mistake not to"). [P.132] What matters in this assertion, for Stretcher as for Little Balham, is not the meaningless flux of experience itself, but rather its

translation into the data of impressions, those experiences of consciousness which are the markers of his increasingly revived and extended sensibility (Rowe.1990.p. 80-81).

Chad's understanding that "it was that rare youth he should have enjoyed being like" (P.133) as well as his keen satisfaction at the colour and texture of his surroundings are all conveyed in this pleasure at the sight of him with the innocent tiny Jeanne de Vionnel. The straw-colored Chablis, the omelettes with qux tomatoes, and the married Evonnet-Strether's grey eyes give Pater's portrayal of the model critic a very American twist. In the Renaissance 14, the poet refers to the aesthetic critic as an elder member of Wolletts' cultural elite, using language that Lambert Stretcher would not be familiar with. Whether it's a song, a painting, or "an engaging personality," the "aim of the true student of aesthetics" is to multiply experiences while "curiously testing new opinions and courting new impressions" from all aspects of life. According to Peter, this is the first step in understanding "the object in itself as it really is" since in order to strongly feel perceptions, one must independently realize such fundamental information (Row, 1990, p. 81).

Stretcher, however, is immediately confronted with those perplexing cognitive concerns that Pater insistently dismisses once his eyes are opened to the possibility of seeing "the object as in itself it really is" possibilities, which he values for the sensation of personal rebirth they provide. Because Pater claims that it is sufficient to "experience impressions strongly," to distinguish between them, and to consider how they affect oneself. There's no point in worrying about fruitless metaphysical issues like "what beauty is in it, or what its exact relation to truth and experience may be." Stretcher, who is entrenched in the New England tradition of the moral, not the aesthetic, responsibility of the individual perceiver, cannot, in the end, ignore these problems. For him, seeing the thing in its whole serves as a reminder of some moral standards in the world that have been marginalized but which he is drawn to. In the end, for Stretcher, to recognize the thing for what it is means to confront the issue of how its moral and aesthetic character relate to one another. Because the ideal he pursues is a union of these two domains of value. Throughout his Parisian voyage, he pursues and sidesteps this question. He pokes, "Do folks show "for what they truly area?" miss Barrace P126 Little Bilham replies, "Judge for yourself," after saying, "You're not a person to whom it's easy to tell things you don't want to know" (P123). (Rowe. 1990. 81).

Stretcher continues, and it soon becomes clear that dualism in and of itself-regardless of its content - represents the organizing basis of his awareness. As he strives to overcome his dualism in a visionary ideal, the more he is haunted by the antithetical sense of a harsh reality which will inevitably destroy it. This is because what begins in his mind as a contrast between American and European ways of taking experience-a comedy of manners versus morals, age versus youth, innocence versus experience-evolve as it depends to reveal an irremediable tension at the center of his nature.

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