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REPRESENTATION OF SITUATION MODELS
IN ENGLISH MEDIA DISCOURSE

Abstract
Within the frameworks of the article, specific features of a structure of political situation models are analyzed. The analysis is carried out on the material of media texts from modern English news articles. The correlation between the choice of language means for event representation and the author's intention is analyzed. The hypothesis implies that it is possible to define correlation between complete / incomplete representation of situation model and the initial intention of the author of a media text. The study found that the author can use a limited set of model components with the aim of informing the reader – in this case the situation model can be represented with the help of such components as Setting and Scene, Participants, Act Sequence, whereas with the objective of not only informing but also having an impact on the reader the author represents a situation with the help of a full set of situation model components which, according to the theory of D. Hymes, include Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, Genre. As a result, the conclusion can be drawn that an intention of the author defines the structure and the content of the event model represented in media text.

Keywords: discourse analysis, cognitive modeling, text pragmatics, situation model, media discourse.