

Lecture №2

The doctrine about paradigms of knowledge and a problem and linguistic historiography

Ludwig Wittgenstein, whose ideas continue to render significant influence on modern philosophy, gnosiology, logic, linguistics and other humanities, wrote per 1921: "Alles, was sich aussprechen läßt, läßt sich klar aussprechen... Wovon man nicht sprechen kann, darüber muß man schweigen. Everything, that gives in to the statement, can be stated clearly... About what it is impossible to speak, about that it is necessary to be silent" (Wittgenstein 1994, 25, 73). Wittgenstein's this position with good reason can be used for the characteristic of a condition of the certain science during this or that historical period. That "gives in to the statement", becomes general scientific property, and at times after logico-methodological and empirical verification gets the status of postulates and principles of a corresponding science. They outline object and an object of research of the given branch of scientific knowledge. About what "it is impossible to speak" and about what "it is necessary to be silent", admits the peripheral phenomenon for the given science or a fact not concerning absolutely not to this scientific discipline. Becoming of the certain science as independent branch of human knowledge in many respects begins with this "clarification" from distracting (sometimes) the scientist of the purposes and research problems. Aspiration precisely to outline object and a subject of the science, attempt to limit its problems highly specialized questions not beyond research perception make in a sense essence of scientific thinking and consciousness, a scientific reflection. At the same time the historiography of many sciences shows, that the requirement of "silence", i.e. some kind of scientific табу, from this or that problem can be removed by virtue of the changed sights at object of scientific research or as a result of occurrence of new general scientific principles. In such cases it is accepted to speak about scientific revolution which defines ways of the further development of this or that branch of knowledge.

The linguistic historiography, characterizing the basic currents and schools of theoretical linguistics XX of a century and estimating their contribution to a science about language, as a leading direction, in many respects defined shape of linguistics of the last century, alongside with generativism, usually allocates structuralism. Sometimes it use even as a starting point of a periodization of linguistic science XX of a century: structuralism - poststructuralism. And it is not casual.

The modern linguistics which has become by end XX and the beginning of XXI century of one leading branches of humanitarian knowledge, can tell "clearly" about much, including about about what in the beginning of the last century "it was necessary to be silent". Expansionism modern linguistics it is shown that a subject of its research became such parties of language, which earlier were considered not linguistic (external expansion), and that it aspires to get into the deep processes of language mentioning its in detail-substantial sphere (internal expansion). As a result of expansion of research sphere in breadth and deep into the modern linguistics cannot be characterized by any one general scheme. The

condition of modern linguistics difficultly gives in to the universal description as any ideas and theories, currents and directions can remain outside of a field of vision историографа this science. Heterogeneity of a modern science about language do it, as well as language of the person in general, practically vast and inexhaustible branch of knowledge.

Inexhaustibility of modern linguistics not only that it by virtue of features of the object of studying should be many-sided, but also in connection with a high level of its development, a variety of approaches to language, presence of diverse theories and concepts of language and, at last, existence of various national and regional schools and the directions connected with certain national-cultural and scientific tradition. As sciences it is possible to explain immensity of linguistics and that tendencies to integration of humanitarian branches of knowledge, to consolidation of sciences not on object, and on solved problems have led linguistic экспансионизму therefore the linguistics has lost the precisely outlined contours. A.A.Leontev in the report under rather symptomatic and polemical name “ the Gravestone word “ pure "linguistics" writes the following: “ The simple analysis of the literature leaving under easily soiled general linguistics shows, that it or has frankly applied character, or develops in психолингвистику, нейролингвистику, sociolinguistics, etc., or, at last, grows together with logic, as with a science about выводном knowledge, philosophy, etc. ” (Leontev 1995, 308). The modern linguistics on this way has taken much that has not been noticed by traditional "pure" linguistics. The deepening of a scientific reflection promoted also to change of a sight at language, on its ontologic properties, its applicability in ability to live of separate language society and a language individual. And all this has in aggregate predetermined a new role of linguistics in system of knowledge of the world and the person and has created mystification of a seeming dissolution of linguistics in other sciences. Therefore there was quite obvious a necessity for an establishment most the general laws of a science about language during a significant interval of time. It is felt not only историографами linguistics, but also everyone who deals with modern problems of linguistics. It is required to define also a place of each scientific direction in the general development of a science about language, to characterize features of separate linguistic school, its contribution to development of a science. These and aspects of history of linguistic doctrines and to a modern linguistic historiography can be presented to many other things consistently and with necessary explanatory force in concepts and terms of the uniform general scientific and historiographic concept. From used in modern theories of language and in a linguistic historiography of conceptual constructions (about them see LES 1990, 204-205) in the present grant the theory of a scientific paradigm is chosen first of all the concept of a paradigm of knowledge unites various directions and currents in one scientific discipline, promotes their fuller representation by means of the standard initial principles and, at last, helps to resolve the contradiction between theses: “ the modern linguistics - a uniform science ” and “ modern linguistics has broken up to some independent sciences ”.