Lecture №5
Main principles of modern linguistics

Change of paradigms of knowledge in history of any science always causes a deepening of the scientific reflection, accompanied revision of bases of the given branch of knowledge. This process occurs to a special acuteness in humanitarian branches: " ... practice of scientific researches in the field of astronomy, physics, chemistry or biology usually does not give any occasion to challenge the bases of these sciences whereas among psychologists and sociologists it meets pretty often " (Kun 1977, 11). This remark can be carried with good reason and to a condition of modern linguistics.

In linguistics XX of a century such condition, as is known, was necessary on the middle of century and the beginning of its second half. Perhaps, most precisely the essence of these changes in a paradigm of linguistic knowledge has formulated N.D.Arutjunova: " To middle XX century the linguistics has reached a maturity, it has mastered, apparently, all possible approaches to the subject - historical, comparative-historical and synchronous, formal and semantic, ареальный and contrastive, psychological and sociocultural, structural and information. Middle XX century was marked by new trends. The fresh sight at language got from the outside: from the exact sciences - on the one hand, and from sciences about the person and its world - with another. In the first case it was a question of loan of methods, and in the second - more likely about loan of ideas. Influence of the exact sciences has entered mathematical and logic methods into the linguistic analysis. At the same time it had the consequence isolation of linguistics, its loss from a humanitarian cycle. It removed national specificity of language in a shadow. Influence of philosophy and psychology returned linguistics in a humanitarian context. Moreover, the linguistic analysis became a part of philosophy and psychology. In their frameworks language is a source of knowledge of the person, system of its "beliefs" or "prejudices" (on H.G.Gadameru), penetrations into national spirit of people " (Arutyunov 1995, 32-33).

So, the sight at language as on a source of knowledge of the person and from here interest is not so much to language as self-sufficient value (compare Ferdinand de Sossur " ... in itself and for itself "), and how many to that, " that speaks in language the person ", what knowledge of the world it puts in the language as it manipulates this language knowledge, define the substantial party of general scientific and actually linguistic principles which unite all paradigms of knowledge of last decades. The aspect " that is spoken in language by the person " has made priority research of semantics of language at a new level, the aspect " what knowledge of the world is put by the person in language as language correlates this knowledge of the person of the world " has revived at a new stage old (since times B.von of Humboldt) a problem which connect with the doctrine about a language (naive) picture of the world more often.

Drift of research interests aside " the human factor " - the trend of general scientific property which is defining specificity of modern paradigms of knowledge both pulling together humanitarian and natural-science spheres of judgement of the world and the person as learning subject: " For last decades in the

humanities the processes of a methodological reflection connected and with theoretical needs of self-determination, and practical needs of adequate interaction with other areas of knowledge, other sciences, other spheres of culture gain in strength. Counter process of methodological self-determination is obvious in the field of natural sciences. On the foreground of reflections of scientists there is a fact " human ", substantiations of any scientific knowledge regardless to specificity of the given subject domain: it starts to draw the increasing attention philosophers" (Avtonova1988, 148).

The principle antropocentrical has not simply returned linguistics in a bosom of the humanities, it has changed its problematics, has put forward new theories and concepts which have entered in sight the researcher the facts and the phenomena which are considered earlier marginal for linguistics, and, at last, has made essential changes to the research device and language (is more exact - a meta language) linguistics. At the same time antropocentrical as general scientific and actually linguistic principle is shown not only and not so much in theoretical declarations, how many in a concrete research practice, in the decision of the general and private problems and, the main thing, in a sight at language. Besides антропоцентрический the approach has put new problems which substantially define a urgency of this or that problem which decision the linguist undertakes before modern linguistics.

Promotion antropocentrical as a leading principle had far leading consequences connected first of all with formation of new concepts and partly of branches of modern linguistics (see, for example, a series of monographies " the Role of the human factor in language " and " the Human factor in language "). Were generated under influence antropocentrical and nonconventional approaches to the description of separate language systems, levels of language and their units. Inclusion in a problematics of linguistic researches of the so-called human factor has put forward in number of leading modern general scientific principles the functional approach to language (a principle neofunctionalizm).

Functionalizm as a general scientific principle and as the special approach to language in linguistics was understood and understood ambiguously. Moreover, some researchers in general doubt of the opportunity at the given stage of development of our knowledge of language of creation enough full and explicit descriptions, in particular functional grammar of concrete language, which would really sufficiently to requirements функционализма in its strict sense. It is obvious only, that statement of such problem is perceived in modern linguistics quite real, and it in the certain degree is solved both in theoretical concepts, and in concrete descriptions.