

## Lecture №10

### Problem of motivation vs. a lack of motivation in LPW

Natural sounds, including sounds, произносимые animals, not phonemes in linguistic sense (at actually semiotics approach they in system of "language", naturally, should be considered as the signs-signals transferring the certain information), therefore onomatopoeic words is only sound (phoneme) an image of a natural sound or the process, accompanied that or other sound. This image leaves traces on the general LPW and defines it idioethnical the features caused фонемным by partitioning of not articulated sound stream. " This partitioning, - writes B.A.Serebrennikov, - has especially individual character by a principle " that to whom is heard and as it is represented ". Probably, that at different individuals and at native speakers any complete dominants of perception are created. Listening to singing, Russian and the Tatar have allocated any sound which can be transferred a phoneme/with/, compare, Russian. *петь*, тат. *сызгыру*. At the German the dominant of perception has appeared another. It has noticed deaf noise which can be transferred a phoneme/f/, compare it. *pfeifen*. The person speaking in latin language, has caught both these characteristics at once, that has found reflection in a verb *sibilare* ' to whistle ' where/s/and lip/b/are presented simultaneously. Variations here can be the most various. Besides also singing could be different quality. The singing made by a strong wind, a whistle or lips of the person, can cause far not identical sensation " (Serebrennikov, 1988, 94).

The sound image participating in creation LPW, in cases with so-called symbol of sound when the certain sound complex as a dominant is used for expression of the certain properties inherent in subjects, to the phenomena, processes, for example is more combined: " Chuvash *нелт* - imitation burning of a small flame, *тап-тап* - imitation trembling, Buryat *the drill-drill гэхэ* ' to curl (about a smoke) ', nanaian *булчи-булчи* ' to press ears ', mari *виж-виж* ' is fast ', etc. (examples from work Serebrennikov 1988, 94).

However in the phenomenon symbol of the sound and picture of the sound much till now remains not clear and disputable as some supervision have doubtful character and are based on incorrect interpretation depending on subjective perception of the researcher. However, despite of it, statement of a problem symbol of sound and the adjacent phenomena with it stimulated research of a role of the human factor in language, in particular, it has led to some revision of a basic principle of randomness of a language sign and revival of the doctrine about the internal form of language. Going back to C.S.Pirsu and Ф.де Соссюры position about absence of a direct communication between meaning and meant a sign (a principle of randomness of a sign) in effect truly reflects the semiotics nature of language. " However, - as writes M.M.Kopylenko, - the psychological human nature, carrying out a nomination, contradicts a principle of randomness. The person is inclined to motivation, i.e. to formation of signs, the device, which structure to it are clear " (Kopylenko 1995, 9). Compare also: " This convention (between the sender and the addressee – V. Lee) connects conditional, basically any communication meaning (designator) and meant (value, designat) so that by means of a sign meaning the sender could at the will and desire to staticize value in

consciousness of the addressee. Communication of two parties of a sign is any basically, but nothing stirs to it (there where it is possible and it is desirable) to be anyhow мотивированной (for example, for convenience of storing and understanding of a sign) ” (Nikitin 1997, 5).

When the word is borrowed by one language from another, it also is isolated, as its etymological communications remain within the limits of other language. The word existing in Russian the cowboy borrowed from English, does not decay in consciousness of Russian on components as etymological communications have remained within the limits of English language " (Serebrennikov 1988, 97). However the tendency to bury in the internal form of a word, aspiration of language to give to a word function of a sign (означивание words) quite get on с desire of native speakers to find мотивированное the name something. Compare, for example, used, \_наряду with borrowed from французского underground, in colloquial style a word a underground with precise motivation (compare it. Untergrundbahn, English (амер.) subway). Often it is done (as in this case) for transfer other national and other cultural realities, but it once again confirms aspiration of the person to motivate a language sign. Thus, it is necessary to recognize, that in a natural language constantly there is an interaction of two forces - “ tendencies of a sign to be any and aspirations of the person to motivate it ” (Копыленко 1995).

When speak about motivation of a language sign in modern linguistics speech the hook of named national ethymology and a secondary nomination is passed not so much about known cases, how many about dependence of a language sign from communicative intention speaking and the competence listening, that as a result has resulted within the limits of cognition the approach in language to revision of a parity between parts of semiotics (semantics, pragmatic, syntactic): semantics is considered as area of the validity of statements and area of representation of knowledge of the world (that connects semantics with the doctrine about LPW), the pragmatist - as “ area of opinions, estimations, presumptions and installations speaking ” (LES, 441), syntactic - as area of a formal conclusion.