Lecture №4
A general characteristic modern Linguistic paradigms

Thus, linguistic paradigms in relation to a modern condition of a science about language are new concepts and theories of language-object (1), a special sight at language, at its ontologic features (2), new scientific schools, currents, directions in the linguistics (3), new methodological principles and new methods of research of language (4) and, at last, new approaches to the decision of those or other linguistic problems (5). The listed parameters making a disciplinary matrix of a paradigm and allowing to outline a circle of distinctive attributes by means of which it is possible to explain concept of a modern linguistic paradigm, are concerning (or crossings), i.e., For example, the certain new concept (1) is connected usually with change of a sight at the nature of the language (2), leading formation of new methodological principles and scientific methods and receptions of the analysis of language (4) and new approaches to the decision of the put problems (5), that as a result leads to becoming of new linguistic directions and schools (3). Therefore when speak, for example, about когнитивной to a paradigm of language mean also the nonconventional branch of a science studying language processes and the phenomena as realization of knowledge of the person about the world and their use in mental activity, and a special sight at language, and system of research receptions by means of which language as the tool of knowledge and концептуализации the world is studied, and corresponding model of statement of problems and their decisions.

The set of the values put in concept of a linguistic paradigm, is connected with complexity and inexhaustibility of object of research (human language) and, strangely enough, a maturity of the science studying and describing it. It is obvious also, that there is a necessity for an establishment initial, most the general, invariant property defining other possible, private realizations of this concept and its private interpretations. The treatment of a condition of the modern linguistic theory as " paradigm of paradigms " does not remove methodological questions on which decision " the model of statement of problems " depends. Therefore the most comprehensible should recognize the "world outlook" treatment considering a linguistic paradigm as system of certain sights at language according to which are formed the standard theory, model, the sample of the decision of linguistic problems, style of scientific thinking and, at last, methods of linguistic research. In aggregate this feature set at each scientific school, in each separate direction of modern linguistics is shown, naturally, differently, as defines an originality of this or that scientific school. Hence, the concept of a linguistic direction is necessary for distinguishing from concept of a linguistic paradigm. Originality and originality of this or that school is shown in features of a linguistic paradigm (or paradigms). Besides it any schools within the limits of a uniform, general sight at the language, similar statement of problems, can differ and in a technique of the decision of tasks in view and in various aspects of an investigated material, that finally gives the basis to speak about various directions within the limits of one linguistic paradigm. Such complex interaction between concepts " a linguistic direction " or " linguistic school " and " a linguistic paradigm " as model of statement of problems, set of

sights at language leads at times to their mixture which, however, does not carry basic character as it concerns to area of mainly metaphysical or scholastic disputes around of a choice of terminological "label" for this or that concept or the phenomenon. It is enough for it to consider some clauses from " the Linguistic encyclopaedic dictionary ", devoted to adjacent historiographic concepts which concern, for example, to structuralism (i.e. the structuralism is a direction or it is a linguistic paradigm?).

1. " the structural linguistics is a set of views on language and methods of its research in which basis the understanding of language as sign system lays... " (LES, 496), i.e. the term " the structural linguistics " is used in value " a linguistic paradigm ".

2. " descriptive linguistics - one of directions of the American linguistics, 20 century which have arisen and actively developed 30-50 in the general channel of structural linguistics (alongside with глоссематикой and the Prague linguistic school) " (LES, 130), i.e. " the descriptive linguistics " concerns to concept " school, a direction of linguistics ".

3. "glossemantic - the linguistic theory which has become by the most consecutive display of structuralism in the West-European linguistics " (LES, 107), i.e. "глоссематика" - the linguistic theory.

4. " Functional linguistics (functionalizm) - set of schools and the directions which have arisen as one directions of structural linguistics... " (LES, 566), i.e. " the functional linguistics " is a linguistic school or a linguistic direction.

In XX a century were generated (naturally, within the limits of corresponding general scientific paradigms) some "sights" at the language, conventional and dominating in linguistic community. These linguistic paradigms can be characterized as follows. First, the sight at language as system of signs, which maintenance is defined by their attitude to each other (system of values). Within the limits of this paradigm the greatest results were reached, as is known, by schools of the structuralism, many theoretical positions and methods of which scientific research became general scientific property not only in linguistics, but also in other humanities and branches of knowledge (compare, for example, structural anthropology, semiotics, literary criticism, first of all poetics, research of phenomena of culture, the social, psychological phenomena and processes, etc.) . Secondly, a sight at language as the activity of the speaking subjects which is carried out in certain conditions of dialogue and with certain installation and the purpose (lingvopragmatic paradigm). Thirdly, a sight at language as the tool, which basic purpose - the verbal (verbally-speech) communications (a communicative paradigm). Fourthly, a sight at language as the form of consciousness and thinking in which the system of knowledge of the person about the world is realized, speaking and suspecting this or that language (cognition paradigm).