The Basic linguistic ideas of John Firth

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the main principles of the linguistic theory worked out by John Rupert Firth, an outstanding British linguist, whose work dates back to the XXth century. He is also considered to be the founder of the London school of linguistics, a subdivision of structural linguistics. A great attention is paid to the development ofhis theory, the layout of his main ideas and his connection with H. Sweet and B. Malinowski.

KEY WORDS: semantic theory, language, meaning, speech, linguistics.

With the formulation of the category of activities in the framework of language learning and speech, understanding of communication processes showed that carried symbolic coordinate communication activities of its members, and this kind of coordination ensures the coordination of non-speech activities during speech communication. An important advantage of system-activity approach is the fact that the scientific analysis of the conceptual integrity is preserved picture of linguistic reality, as verbal communication is studied not in isolation and not in the identity and in a regular mutual connection with other, ontologically related to her objects and processes. Systemically-active approach to speech facilities takes into account all the factors involved in the functioning of the tongue in speech communication. In this speech the objects are seen as moments of active-transformative use of the language person and as systematically organized formations. The main thing in a systems approach, as he wrote VM Sun, examination of the test object as some integrity, or system, and analysis of components and various properties of the object is the angle of the whole.

As a communication system integrity activity are suitable aggregate, rechepsihicheskih sequence of actions and operations aimed at achieving the goal of a non-speech.

According to E. Sidorov, "means being-and the coordination of human activity is a speech activity. Since the coordination of the activities of people carried symbolic means, the function of speech activity should be interpreted as a sign coordination of activities ", and she speech activity is presented as" a private, separate form the total of life of the individual, which is encourage demand in the sign management activities appropriate, mapped to the reality (of speech and non-speech), an inner or interior and exterior of the individual activity perpetrated in the form of actions and operations rechepsihicheskih s based on the resources of the language system, communication skills and communicative experience and accompanied yuschayasya change them. " Components of the act of verbal communication according to the model, based on the activity paradigm are treated as activities that are interrelated and influence each other through the text of the speech feedback, which acts both as "total sign model these operations as a whole", and as "a model of individual aspects and components of these activities". For the study of the interactive nature of verbal interaction is important to understand that, being included in the act of communication, language personality becomes a party to the objective course of events, which is primarily characterized by deictic factors, namely: who, where and when does this or that activity. In objective reality has its own laws, which the communicant should be weighed against their thoughts, will and feelings. Matter with whom, when and where the recipient is necessary to coordinate their activities (non-speech) It depends on the method of verbal interaction, whose product becomes text. Developing ideas YN Karaulov. AA Leontiev, GP Melnikova EV Sidorov VM Solntseva, EF Tarasova EG Knyazev and their followers of the structural nature of verbal communication, it is natural to believe that the communicant has a certain repertoire of means of orientation in the objective world, which are part of a communicative image of the world in the minds of linguistic identity. Text of speech influence produces in the inner world of a kind destination "kvazipredmetnuyu situation" - some possible world, consisting of a specific set of ideas about the subject, the people, their properties and relations. The fact that any activity is always committed to some person in a certain place at a certain time, let us say, that deictic coordinates person, time and place are the basis for building an

adequate picture of the objective world. The common structure-motivated verbal communication advocates the implementation of symbolic means (such as language) speaker's need to create in the mind of the listener a picture that would meet the interests of the speaker that, in the end, there was a sign coordinate the activities of participants in the communication.

We allow ourselves to assume that the successful coordination of the activities of the communicants is dependent on the degree of realization of deictic mechanism. Deictic implementation mechanism we associate with the designation in question communicants three deictic markers - a person, place and time. In other words, the voice pobuzhdenievyskazyvanie must be built according to three parameters dejksisa for it to be adequately perceived by the addressee, and prompted him to commit the activity in which the sender of the message concerned. Simplifying the real complexity of the factors determining the landmark coordination in the act of communication, it can be argued that the organization of verbal interaction is impossible without the implementation of the mechanism of deictic. From all that is refined in a speech to the context and background of presuppositions,

Domestic psycholinguistic school interprets communication as a process of structural, dynamic transformations in the generation and perception of speech highlighted the stages of mental and rechetvorcheskoy activities taking place in the consciousness of the communicators in communication. Structural element of the mental process of generating speech perception is a deixis: coordinates on who, where and when to do certain activities, builds the semantic utterance program. Developing the idea AA Leontiev that "peace of presenting an individual through substantive value system, as it were, superimposed on the perception of the world", we assume that the deictic system of coordinates - a person, place and time - is the base in the process of formation of the "invariant image of the world,

Proceeding from the premise that communication - this is an interactive process of speech interaction of people included in the overall process of their vital functions, successful coordination of activities is impossible without the orientation of the communicative act regarding deictic parameters, ie persons (workers), time and place of commission of a certain activity. Reflecting and summarizing communicative experience of people through the understanding of their various activities, deixis is a kind

of "communicative and cognitive matrix", is formed and functions in the linguistic consciousness of the person involved in the communication.

Thus, I.A. Winter, considering the general psychological scheme smyslovyrazheniya in the process of speaking, said: "Due to the fact that speaking is considered by us as a speech activity, in this scheme should reflect the activity approach to speaking. It also speech interpretation as a method of forming and formulating thought "should be reflected. Developing fundamental for speech thinking thought L.S. Research Vygotsky's initial chain links of construction activities (need - desire (motive, purpose) - action), AA Leont'ev defined schematic structure of any model of speech production, based on the fundamental structure of the predictive instrument. This structure, on AA Leontiev, should include: a) a step motivation statements, b) stage design (program plan) c) step of the design (implementation plan) and g) comparison of the implementation design stage by a conception. On this basis, the model generation, the proposed AA Leontiev and TV Akhutina comprises elaborate transition member from the syntax values to verbal syntax, and introduced the concept of "internal programming". In the article "Inner speech and grammatical processes of generation statements" AA Leontiev, thinking about the concepts "internal speech", "inner pronunciation of" and "internal programming", noted that the scheduling proper speech acts via "unconscious building a circuit on which subsequently generated speech utterance". May be, "Unconscious construction of a scheme" is a subjective statement about the three coordinate objectively existing coordinates - a person, place and time. After reflection and transformation of reality, in the first place, based on the active orientation of the subject in relation to other actors who commit their livelihoods in a particular time and place. Another LS Vygotsky, then AA Leontiev understood by the meaning of "reflection fragment of reality in the minds of the light of the place that this fragment actually takes in the activities of the entity." AA Leontiev also pointed out that the utterance program consists of a kind of "meaningful milestones", ie It includes "correlates individual, particularly important for the expression, its components - such as subject, predicate, object, or" Implementation mechanism deictic permeates all levels of the processes of generation and perception of speech.

At the first level recheproizvodnogo process - encourages - shaped "motif alloy and communicative intentions". Obviously, the motives and intentions can occur only in people who commit some act in a certain place

at a certain time, and the achievement of the goal set by them requires mutual coordination of the activities of each other. In this motif, as the beginning of the energizing action of the speech is generated based personal, spatial and temporal dejksisa markers. Considering the beginning of the process of forming and formulating thought by language to be noted that inducing level, driven by "internal image" of that fact, to which the action is directed, is an impulse entire speech production process. In the formation of this image actually plays an important role deixis. At this level smyslovyrazheniya saying "knows" just about anything, not to speak, ie he knows a common subject or theme statement and form of interaction with a partner, a certain communicative intention. Thus, it can be argued that determinacy external influence (directly or indirectly through the interior) to encourage the level of the process of forming and formulating thoughts formed deictic plan speech act - the image of a partner person, place and time of their mutual co-ordination of activities to meet their needs.

The second level of the process of speech production - the level of the actual formation of ideas through language. In the analysis of this stage recheporozhdeniya AA Leontiev theoretical basis for the existence of this form of care in the form of internal programming, as well as the form of representation in the process of programming the main characteristics of supply in the form of original correlates of subject-predicate-object relations. The person carrying out the activity in a certain place at a certain time, set subektivnoobektivnye spatio-temporal relationship with other persons - the communication partners. These relationships, in our opinion, constitute the skeleton of the formation of ideas through language. Deictic markers assume the designation of essential characteristics of the formation of statements of intent. It should be emphasized that the idea how smyslokompleks given internal speaker units, subject-circuit, visual code is an individual embodiment, individual implementation verbal thinking, which takes place by means nadindividualnogo code, i.e. language.

The process of forming and formulating consistent (not verbalization) design language by simultaneously directed to nomination, i.e. the naming of what is to be discussed, and predication, ie, the establishment of the "new - this" links. And accordingly, based on the continuity of the space-time relationship as a form of motion and the existence of matter, can be represented simultaneously embodiment design both in spatial and conceptual scheme actualizes field category (in particular, realization of

personal and spatial markers dejksisa) and the circuit timebase actualizes predication field (including time and deictic marker). Spatio-conceptual scheme is a system in which relate to the concept of substantive respects reality, where the coordinating partners in dialogue to meet their vital needs. Simultaneously with spatially conceptual diagram creating category field, the concept is implemented in the circuit timebase. Time base reflects relationship between these concepts, ie, reveals the "grammar of thought", which is a reflection of reality, in particular, the space-time characteristics of individuals.

Scheme timebase, on the one hand, creates a predication field, on the other - determines the sequence or order of conceptual thoughts complexes deployment. For psychological analysis speaking the process is essential to note that the time allotment is carried out simultaneously at different levels of the voice message. We can assume that all the formative level and especially the phase of meaning can be correlated with a verbal utterance programming process. The program can be seen as a dynamic education, created during deployment design in spatial-temporal scheme based on deictic coordinates reality.

Speaking about the unity of sense-and formulates the phases in terms of predication, we can say that the first phase may be likened to a device programmed grammatical form folded, supporting forms of the word, and the second is the actual deployment of the grammatical expressions (or grammatical construction of in the narrow sense of the word). Stage grammatical structuring seen in the charts generation. This is due to the fact that he reflects the design language the general meaning of the utterance. Naturally, in any of the schemes of speech production emphasizes the importance of grammatical and syntactic processing thoughts. On the formulation phase the organic union of the nomination and predication on the background of the implementation mechanism of deictic. At the same time included two main speech operations:

Thus, forming the level of speech production, the phases implemented smysloobrazovanija and formulation simultaneously updated by the deictic mechanism word selection mechanism, the scanning mechanism and articulation temporarily program that implements and directly, and purpose objectivizes during forming and formulating thoughts through language.

Naturally, that the statement of simultaneity of all operations at different levels based on certain assumptions. The first of these is to ensure that the brain - a multi-channel device that can perform operations within a

single activity at different levels of mind control. We allow ourselves to assume that the implementation of deictic mechanism as occurs in normal background level of automaticity. For example, speaking only thinks about what to say and in what order. These actions are at the level of conscious activity.

No less important in the scheme of generating a third level implements. This level of actual articulation (speech) and intonation. Note that the program articulation and articulation tonic activity occur concurrently with the updating of the space-time conceptual schema together with the realization that deictic mechanism occurs.

The above levels of speech production process (impelling - shaping - implements) form, as already emphasized, the complex multifaceted flowing in microintervals process time, which was determined by LS Vygotsky as "the movement of thought to mediate it in the inner word, then the meanings of external words and, finally, in the words".

All allocated grammars predicate types can be divided into the following: verbal simple verbal and nominal composite compound. These predicates are predicated subject to one feature - a process or kvalifikativny. Predicate verb specifies the subject through a process attribute. And, in most cases, a sign will be temporary. I'm watching a film. - I am watching a movie. He goes to work every day. - He goes to work every day. She meets him sometimes.

- Sometimes she meets him. The Earth goes round the Sun. - the earth revolves around the sun - namely, the attributes are subject to kvalifikativny sign, which, depending on the verb-link or on the context, can mean both a temporary and permanent feature. The earth is round. - Earth is round. The book was interesting.

- The book was interesting. The cake tastes delicious. - Cake a great taste. Verbal predicates are not unique to the grammatical categories such as the inclination, time, person, number, ie it not only expresses predication, but also contains an independent lexical meaning. The nominal predicate these indicators divided: the main lexical meaning expressed in predicative part, and a bunch expresses mainly predication and some incomplete nominative value. In structural terms, the verb-copula and predicative part consists of a single predicate.

Possible transitional case between the main types of predicate. It is verbal-nominal predicate or double. The transition type predicate is a unique

combination of verbal and nominal predicate; there notional verb performs functions similar to a meaningful verb verb (simple) predicate and ligaments in the name (composite) predicate. The dual role of the first component of the predicate verb follows are: 1) the movement and position in space (fly, return, walk, fall, lie, stand, sit, etc.).

2) emission and "looking» (shine, burn, glow, stare, glance, gape, etc.).; 3) work (work, serve, act, rank, hire, employ, elect, appoint, enrol); 4) communication (answer, ask, say, cry, explain, talk, prattle, speak); 5) Life (live, die); 6) changing the state (fade, brake, dawn, wake, freeze); 7) "aspektivnye 'verbs (begin, set out, start, stop, end, finish). So, verb-nominal predicate has the following regimen:

This phenomenon occurs in such sentences as He lay still for a moment andthen stood up, trying to locus on those around him. - For a while he lay motionless, and then stood up, trying to focus on those who have been around (AJ). ... Mr Baht clapped his hands and a porter in a long red tunic, red pantaloons and a red turban came bustling forward. - ... Mr Bat clapped his hands, and the doorman in a long red tunic, red trousers and some red turban hurried forward (AJ). I worked as a barman for a summer. - In the summer I worked as a bartender (KS). They walked in silence for some time. - For a time they walked in silence (AJ). "Oh, yes," says Suze, nodding.

- "Oh, yes," said Suzy, nodding (KS). The meaning of this predicate is not in the fact that "he is lying", "the doorman stepped forward," "I was working," "they went", "Susie said," and that "he was lying without moving," "I have worked barman "," the doorman stepped forward quickly, "" they walked in silence "," Suzy said, nodding. " In all these cases the verbs denoting motion and the state retain their lexical meaning, but, taken in isolation from the adjective, noun or participle, and forming thus a simple verbal predicate, they do not express the full meaning of the predicate. In this respect they serve as ligamentous verbs which need replenishment of their values other elements of the predicate and therefore subject predicate will immediately ascribe two characteristics: the process and kvalifikativny.

Compare the following examples. 1) Like so many Germans he's become just another statistic. - Like many Germans, he just became one more statistician (AJ). 2) I drank the tea, it was getting cold. - I drank tea, it gets cold (SM). 3) Maybe I'll turned out a doppelganger of their neighbour, or something. - Maybe I would be "alter ego" of their neighbor, or something like that (KS). 4) I would still look a mess. - I would have still

had a terrible view (FS). 5) No sooner had the bargain been completed than Lubji's first customer returned, carrying an old spade. - No sooner had the deal to take place, as the first customer Lyubzhi returned with an old shovel (AJ). 6) Richard said, gasping,

"Listen, Ben, listen, mate. . We're going to miss the plane "- Richard said breathlessly:" Listen, Ben, listen to me, friend. We'll be late for the plane »(LD). In the examples 1, 2 predicates has become just another statistic, was getting cold report that "it has become just another statistic", "tea is getting cold." If members withdraw predicative just another statistic, cold the verbal predicates become weakened, incomplete real value and offers lose their meaning. He's become «he became», it was getting «it became" as semantic units can not exist, because they do not express. In Examples 3, 4 - Maybe I'll turned out a doppelganger of their neighbour, or something. - Maybe I would be "alter ego" of their neighbor, or chemto like this. I would still look a mess. - I would have still had a terrible view - removing predicative member,

Thus, a verb in the analyzed type of the predicate is both a "binder" and "not bonded". Distinguish between nominal and double predicate help following transformation: But one thing was certain: the moment the sun came up, they would return in great numbers. - But one thing was clear - as soon as the sun rises, they come back with considerable force (AJ). = ... they would be in great numbers when they returned. - ... they will be a significant force when they return. ... his mother just stood staring at the large pile of wares her son placed in front of her. - ... his mother just stood there and stared at the mountain of goods that her son was put in front of her (AJ). =

... his mother was staring when / while she stood .... - ... his mother stared when standing ... .I work there as a personal shopper. - I work there a personal buyer (KS). = I work there and I am a personal shopper there. - I work there, and there I am a personal buyer. "What is it?" He asked Alex, rough, sorrowful, angry. - "What is it?" He asked Alex sharply, sad, angry (LD). = "What is it?" He asked Alex, and he was rough, sorrowful, angry. - "What is it?" He asked, and Alex was harsh, sad and angry. Such transformations possible with verbs become, grow, seem, feel, look, remain, and the like, for example: 1) The continent, where the coldest temperature on earth, -128 ° F (-89 ° C), has been recorded, became covered with ice only around 34 million years ago as the earth cooled. - Continent where the lowest temperature on Earth was recorded - -128˚F (-89˚S), it became

covered with ice only about 34 million years ago. (KD). - * The continent became when it was covered with ice. - * Continent began when he was covered with ice. 2) The atmosphere is growing very strange between us, and I do not dare look at Luke. - The situation between us becomes more uncomfortable and I did not dare look at Luke's (KS). - * The atmosphere is growing when it is strange. - * The situation becomes when it strange. 3) "Given the growing agreement between models and observations, a transition to a seasonally ice-free Arctic Ocean as the system warms seems increasingly certain. - While the ever-increasing coincidence of models and observations,

    - ... * A transition to a seasonally ice-free Arctic Ocean seems and it is increasingly certain.

    - ...* The transition to the seasonal melting of ice in the Arctic Ocean, and it seems more undeniable. 4) Find a coach who your child likes and feels comfortable with, not intimidated by. - Find a trainer that will appeal to your child, and he will feel relaxed and not intimidated (TK). - * Find a coach who your child likes and feels and he is comfortable with, not intimidated by. - * Find a trainer that will appeal to your child, and he will feel and be relaxed and not intimidated. 5) Ed Stansfield, at Capital Economics, said: "We had forecast price falls of 8 per cent this year and 10 per cent next year, but the 8 per cent figure is looking very conservative. - Ed Stansfield of "Capital Economics" said, "We had predicted a drop of 8 per cent in prices this year and will be 10 - in the next, but the figure of 8 per cent looks quite conservative (PF). - ... * but the 8 per cent figure is looking and it is very conservative. ... * figure of 8 per cent, and it looks very conservative. 6) He remained absolutely still until he was certain that no one had witnessed his actions. - remained completely calm until he was sure that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still .... - * She remained until he was completely calm .... that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still .... - * She remained until he was completely calm .... that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still .... - * She remained until he was completely calm ....

    Since this type of predicate standing between the verbal and nominal, indicating what it differs from the previous two. On behalf of the predicate verb-nominal is different: 1) The first part: the verb in it does not lose its specific value; 2) the predictive member dual predicate can not be expressed pronoun, a cardinal number, gerund, a subordinate clause, unlike predictive

member nominal predicate where reinterpreted and it begins to express the state of the object or person, and does not characterize the process; 3) a double subject predicate predicates two features, namely the predicate - a feature which is expressed member of a predicate of the predicate. At the same time, link-verb, as though he may be concrete in its meaning, independent features not predicates. The lexical terms it is a complementary, secondary element. Feature, which is predicated nominal predicate - kvalifikativny. Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb:

He lived a rich man but All his life he lived to earn money. The moon shone bright and cold but The moon shone brightly.

Along with certain distinctive features inherent in each of the comparable type of predicate, between nominal, verbal and double predicate, there are several common positions. Dual predicate as well as a composite nominal predicate, subject to predicates kvalifikativny sign. Predicative part of the double predicate can be expressed by a noun, an adjective participle II. Predicative portion with the predicate verb is an integrally. Dual predicate as well as verbal predicate, predicates are subject to a process tag. Predicative part can be expressed I. participle verb-verb has a specific value.

It should be noted that in some cases the value of the verb in the verbal-nominal predicate is so general that it is on the verge of transition in the ligaments, for example: She stood godmother to his little son, where Stood does not matter "stand". Such a proposal may be replaced by she was godmother to his little son. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish between "ligamentous as an integral feature of the verb forming it (verb) structural entity and ligament as an occasional functional property of the verb" [3, 195]. To distinguish the first from the second type help convert They stood motionless - They were motionless when / while they stood, since the true verbs ligaments are not able to participate in them.

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