

LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE: FUNCTIONS AND REPRESENTATION METHOD

Bredihkina M., Ilyushenko A., Kolovskaya A.

Siberian Federal University

Abstract

It is argued that the language plays an active role in the development of scientific ideas. Research papers are outlined which investigate this hypothesis and, in addition, this focuses on such questions as the role of postmodernity philosophy in science and the scientific status of communication.

Keywords: the language of science, postmodernity philosophy, cultural mentality, the scientific status of communication.

One of the most significant current discussions in science philosophy is methodological research of the function of language as a method of science representation.

However, a major problem of scientific language with this kind of application is pluralism of values, eclecticism of paradigms, virtuality in sphere of knowledge, language games which narrow adequate interpretation of scientific knowledge that builds an insuperable wall in communication process in the sphere of science and doesn't promote scientific knowledge in terms of results.

Strategy of narrative, connotation and intention denotation fills the space of scientific dialogue that complicates the analysis of a scientific problem.

Research of language of philosophy and methodology is expedient for uniting with search of adequate communication resources in an information society.

Most studies in problems of scientific language have only been carried out in a small number of areas. In this case, we do not mean linguistic researches.

A lot of researches today have tended to focus on the language as communication in the dialogue of cultures rather than language as a universal indicator of individual contents consciousness and cultural mentality (Marbach, E. 1993)

In this research it would be necessary to use content-analysis, semantic-differential method, connotative analysis to carry out interpretation of ideas concerning the language of science (McKinlay, A., Potter, J., 1993)

These methods are more practical ways of considering distinctions in cultural mentality of these idea creators.

L. Aragon's, N. Chomsky's and M. Foucault's (1977) concepts have expressed diversification in a subject (art model, linguistic model, philosophical model).

The general pathos of these concepts contains an appeal to guess the secret of the language which like the organism is capable to self-development and a self-reflection not as much, as to modeling new historical realities and social structures, and also having potential to foresee and advance events (Foucault M., 1977).

The new social and political events of the second half of 20 century when the world was treated in a new geopolitical context formed the postindustrial society concept and it has become the central idea for the integrated approach to the phenomenon of language. This approach not only considers the language as a linguistic phenomenon but suggests researching semantic aspects and extralinguistic categories.

Extralinguistics is the area of linguistic investigations of ethnic, social, geographical and other factors, inseparably connected with development and functioning of the language.

If the classical epoch demanded expression function from the language, at first only for the explanation how actually, a sound can represent a thing, then, in 19th century the function of expression was immanent for the language in its most difficult forms and at any moment of its development. The language representation is not on the side of the perceived things, but on the side of the acting subject (Alston, William P., 1964).

The origin of language can have to search for probably in a will and force, instead of memory reproducing only former representations.

From here we have two consequences.

In the first, the language possesses ability of expression because the words do not copy and double things but because they translate fundamental will of people speaking about these in words.

In the second, now the language contacts civilizations not at the level achieved by them in knowledge (subtlety of a semantic network or plurality of connections which can be installed between elements), but by means of spirits of people who generated them animated and can recognize oneself in them (Degraff, M).

The research to date has tended to focus on a representation of scientific language formed in philosophy during an antique epoch and the philosophical paradigms of classical Age and non-classical Time rather than on the aspect distinction between dialectic and metaphysical systems of vision, thus allowing the phenomenology of post modernity in philosophy to do for us.

The positive and oppositional criticisms to approaches to language in philosophy of postmodernity take a special place in ideas N. T. Abramova, N. C. Avtonomova. G. I. Petrova, N. F. Ovchinnikov etc (Avtonomova N.S., 2008).

Previous studies have reported that the knowledge and education will be an integral part of the information society (A.G. Asmolov, 2002; G.E. Zborovsky, 2007; E.K. Shuklina, V.A. Vozchikov, N.B. Kriellova, I. A. Kolesnikova)

V.A. Lectorsky dedicated his essay to the interpretation problems in the language of science, V. A. Smirnov described the world models in the structure of the logical languages, F. L. Vasilyeva examined the semantical structure of the language etc.

Few writers were able to draw on any structured research into the opinions and attitudes about the language of science.

However, Chuerinov had compared differences in two vision approaches of philosophy, metaphysics and dialectics in his monography "Perfection and Freedom"(N. M. Chuerienov, 2006; 2008). The presented studies can make a theoretical base to extrapolate to research of the language of science.

However, there have not been a lot of reliable studies which compare differences in statuses of formal and dialectical logics, which as cause and effect can be connected with differences in systems of visions.

The language was examined within the limits of contemporary analysis systems as the subject of making a choice (decision making process), when a researcher has to solve many problems prescribed in the language (F. Peregudov, 1973). For example, there are alternatives, consequences of choice, the order, the uncertainty of the choice situations, responsibility, the coordination of purposes, environment collision.

The authors have examined languages of description for making a choice situation: the language for choosing criteria, the language for functions of a choice, language for binary oppositions (Mescheryakov, R.V., 2005)

These studies are productive for expansion of representations about phenomenology of the modern language of science, because they a focus on alternative aspects in the language practice in scientific activity.

Emerging the philosophy of language has an essential influence not only on the structural organization and a problematic of philosophical knowledge, such as gnosiology and methodology, but also on ontology. It influences on Humanities about human existence, anthropology, psychology etc.

In the first Humboldt has begun this way.

Recently, these questions have been addressed by researchers in many fields. It can be named "the Humboldt's renaissance". His theory shows that the language can be lost for the soul and can belong it at the same time. The language is both independent and dependent from the soul.

The isolated fragments from his fundamental book "About the distinction of structure of human languages and its influence on spiritual development of mankind" show that the German philosopher treated the process of interaction of language and human spirit differently from his predecessors.

He was the first to suggest the idea about active creative essence of the language, about the influence of languages on mentality and an intellectual level of people (Degraff, M.; 2007).

The problematics of language in philosophical paradigm context of postmodernity gives absolutely new vision of a language reality (Kravchenko, S. A.; 2007).

"The text is absolutely free, for it has no respect for the law" - so R. Barthes wrote (Barthes, R.; 1973).

In the view of the aforesaid the text has no rigid structure, it is organized just like rhizome (Deleuze G., Guattary F.; 1976).

Text is deprived of the center, it is polysemantical (U. Eco).

"This center would have the function of organizational system principle; therefore being limiting free game of structure, as we name."(Derrida, 1972).

Concepts concerning language, such as:

1. Interpretation;
2. The text as a process of structure generation;
3. The understanding communication;
4. Language games;
5. Meta-language;
6. The pastiche as the form of speech self-expression;
7. Transcendental meant;
8. Discourse order;

9. Collage of citations etc all this was presented and determined in philosophy of a postmodernity.

M. Pieshes uses these various concepts as methodology for automatic discourse analysis.

The phenomenon of context has especially significance for the language here.

G. Genette classifies text interaction, by allocation such levels as: 1) intertextuality; 2) paratextuality; 3) metatextuality; 4) hypertextuality; 5) archetextuality (Genette, G., 1989).

It identifies five characteristics of the levels:

- 1) One text hides another one in the form of citations, hints, cue, half-word, implication;
- 2) The attitudes of the text to the part, for example to an epigraph;
- 3) The interdependence of the text and context;
- 4) Parodying of texts;
- 5) Genre as something inherent in the text.

Due to practical constraints, this paper cannot provide a comprehensive review of current situation in the researched of languages.

Nevertheless, it can present scientific interest to the problems of language and communication in science.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that various conceptual systems exist, because of information impact-factor.

Emerging theories of different philosophical systems and of different rationality types, as well as the eclecticism which follows all this, creates revolution in understanding of the language of science, it is demands the analysis, this is the main reasons for me to choose this topic.

References:

Alston, William P. *Philosophy of Language*, Englewood Cliffs NJ: Prentice Hall, 1964.

Asmolov A. On that side of consciousness. *Methodological problems of nonclassical psychology*. M.: Sense. 2002 - 480 P.

Avtonomova N.S. *Cognition and translation: Experiences of philosophy of language*. Moscow: POCCПЭH, 2008.

Barthes R. *Texte*. // *Encyclopaedia universalis*. – P., 1973. Vol. 15.

Chuerinov, N. M. Perfection of a word: dialectic logic // *The Person, creativity and the present*. Release. 11. Editor D. Nevirko; Siberian Law Institute of Russia.-Krasnoyarsk, 2008, 125-141.

Chuerinov. N. M. *Perfection and Freedom*. Novosibirsk: Izdatelstvo SO: RAN, 2006, 712 C.

Degraff, M., 2007. *Language Creation and Language Change*. Cambridge, MA:MIT Press

Deleuze G., Guattary F. *Rhizome*. – P., 1976.

Derrida J. *Structure, sign, and play in the discourse of human sciences*. // *The structuralist controversy*. – Baltimore, 1972.

Eco U. *The role of the reader: Explorations in the semiotics of texts*.- Bloomington; L.,1979.

Foucault M. *Language, counter-memory, practice: Sel. essays a. interviews*. / Ed. pref., a. introd. by Bouchard D. F. – Oxford, 1977.

Genette, G. *Le statut pragmatique de la fiction narrative*// *Poetique*. P., 1989.-N78. P. 237-249.

Kravchenko, S.A. *Modern and a postmodern: "old" and new vision* // *Sociological researches*. 2007. 9.

Lanigan, Richard L. *Speaking and Semiology. Maurice Merleau- Ponty's Phenomenological Theory of Existential Communication* (2nd ed.) Berlin: de Gruyter, 1991.

Marbach, Eduard. *Mental representations and Consciousness. Toward a Phenomenological Theory of Representation and Reference*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 1993.

McKinlay, A., Potter, J. & Wetherell, M. 1993. *Discourse analysis and social representations* // G. Breakwell & D. Canter (Eds.), *Empirical approaches to social representations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, - 1993, - pp. 134-156.

Mescheryakov R.V., Bondarenko V.P., Kotsubinsky V.P. *Phonation model by vocal speech sound formation* // *Speech and Computer: Proceedings of the International Workshop - Patras, Greece*. - October 2005. - Patras, Greece. - 2005. - c. 459-462.