FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC TRENDS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation
The dialectical unity and interaction of the system and structure allows us to consider the field as a semiotic sphere in the field of vocabulary and grammar of a language. The semantic field appears not only as a fragment of the lexico-semantic system of the language, but also as a way of organizing and analyzing it. The leading beginning is the function, which is set by the dominant of the semantic field.

Keywords: semantic field, dominant, function, functional field, hierarchy, category, method.

The concept of linguistic meaning remains diffi cult to explain and understand in a consensual way. Ever since antiquity it has been the subject of intensive inquiry. The most familiar and infl uential discussion is the one based on Plato's doctrine of ideas or forms, as mentioned for example in his Republic. Here, the view is expressed that the reason why we can use the word cow to refer to different cows is that all cows "participate" in the same cow-meaning. According to Plato, this entails that the idea must have independent existence apart from the different instantiations, in a realm of ideas beyond the world of sense impressions. A different proposal goes back to the empiricist philosopher John Locke, who suggests that the conceptual meaning of a word must be found as an idea or mental representation in the mind of the person who uses the word.

The study of the grammatical aspect of speech activity implies the need to take into account the structural-systemic and functional-semantic characteristics of the studied units of the language. The organization of language material is based on two areas of functional grammar that exist in linguistics: 1) semasiological from language form to content, according to which the organization of language units acquires a linear structure, the analysis of meanings is concentrated within individual grammatical units, their categories and forms ; 2) onomasiological from content to linguistic form, it excludes the linear construction of the material.

Language material is transmitted by logical-semantic groups. The presence of two leading trends in the history of linguistics was pointed out by many linguists - W. Mathesius, F. Bruno, O. Jespersen, G. Ahrens and others. These directions were called

differently - formal and functional, traditional and logical, morphological and syntactic, empirical and rational.

Based on the tradition associated with the broad interpretation of the terms "semasiology" and "onomasiology", which comes from J. Filipets and M. Dokulila, many scientists began to call these directions onomiological and semasiological. Traditionally, the study of linguistic material was carried out in these areas. In the first case, we are talking about grammars that come from the needs of the listener, and in the second, from the needs of the speaker. It is appropriate to recall that L. V. Shcherba called semasiological grammar passive, and onomasiological grammar active.

The functional-semantic field is a system of multi-level means of a given language morphological, syntactic, word-building, lexical, and also combined - lexical-syntactic, interacting on the basis of the commonality of their functions, based on a certain semantic category. FSF of aspectuality, temporality, pledge, locativity, etc. are varieties of linguistic categories.The term FSF is associated with the idea of a grouping of interacting language means and their system-structural organization.

The concept of FSF is included in the system of concepts and terms of grammar, which explores linguistic units not only in the direction from form to meaning, but also from meaning to form. Each functional-semantic field is based on a certain semantic category - that semantic invariant that unites heterogeneous language means and determines their interaction.

Thus, the semantic invariant of aspectuality, which consists in conveying the nature of the flow and distribution of actions and other varieties of predicates in time, is revealed in a system of meaningful options, including such features as the ratio of action to limit, phase designation of the beginning, continuation and completion of the action, perfection, that is, the designation of the relevance of the consequences of an action the intersection of the fields of aspectuality and temporality. Each semantic variant within the framework of this FSF is associated with certain means of formal expression.

FSF is a two-way unity, covering the specific means of a given language with all the features of their form and content. There are two main types of FSF: 1) FSF, which have a morphological core, which are identical to functional-semantic categories, such as temporality, modality, voice. 2) FSF with a functional-semantic invariant, expressed by means of only one level. These are grammatical and lexical fields. Grammatical fields consider one side of the language, belong to one language level, and FSP cover a wider language sphere grammatical categories and related elements related to different language levels.

FSFs based on the same semantic category, but on multilingual material, can differ significantly in their structure. So, if in the Slavic languages the grammatical category of aspect is the center of the field of aspectuality, then in German, where there is no aspect as a grammatical category, various lexical and grammatical means of expressing the limit and infinity of an action play a central role, and in English the category of voice plays an important role.

If in "article" languages, for example, in German, English, French, Bulgarian, a strongly centered field of definiteness/indefiniteness relies primarily on the system of article forms, then in languages that do not have these forms, this field does not have a single grammatical center.

Areas of intersection of fields are distinguished areas of interaction of semantic elements of different fields, for example, semantic complexes with aspectual-temporal, aspectual-modal elements, with the possible participation of elements of quality, etc.

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