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ЛИНГВОПЕРСОНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ГИПОТЕЗА ЯЗЫКА

В статье рассматриваются лингвоперсонологическая гипотеза в сфере современной лингвистики. Особое внимание уделяется изучению основных источников культуры речи и одновременно лингвоперсонологической гипотезе образования терминов. На основе анализа установлено, что анатомическая терминология характеризуется широким использованием целого корпуса лингвоперсонологической гипотезы. Представлены наиболее типичные модели, подтверждающие системность лингвоперсонологической гипотезы в разных социальных слоях.

Ключевые слова: лингвоперсонологическая гипотеза, культура речи, социальные слои, языковая личность, дифференцированный подход.

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LINGUO-PERSONAL HYPOTHESIS OF THE LANGUAGE

The article examines linguo-personal hypothesis in the modern linguistics. The special attention is paid to the basic sources of speech culture and simultaneously linguo-personal hypothesis of the terms formation. The analysis shows that anatomic terminology is characterized by use of the whole system of the lingua-personality hypothesis. The authors present the most typical models confirming the systemacity of the lingua-personality hypothesis in different social layers.

Keywords: lingua-personal hypothesis, culture of speech, different social layers, language personality, differential approach.

If we carry on a conversation about the space of a person we should notice the aspects that make different types of people and as a distributor of qualitative language establish identity of linguistic personality. The hypothesis mentioned above establishes new understanding – it has developed a concept for the lingua-personal function of language with lingua-personal change (area of language skills and language differentiation) and studies an anthropological text as a derivative anthropological aspect of the language. In the narrow sense, the anthropological text illustrates the author's or the addressee's language ability. For example, young children write different summaries to the same text and give various explanations of the same picture. This shows that the children's language ability is different. But this is a general review.

The first and basic hypothetical variant. Different types of language personality are taken (users of various types of language) and various quality and specificity are revealed. For instance, a translator, a teacher, a journalist, an actor, a politician and etc. The levels of the representatives of these diverse social environments are different. We can see the opposite character and antonymous contrasts according to the quality and specificity in some of them. At the same time, there is a language service, development system and additional system. In other words, a person's own language is an ontological feature, it means that the psychological and social-communicative type comes from systematical education [Лытов Д.А., 2001, p. 4].

People appreciate and take famous persons like teachers, actors, politicians as an example. That's why they have to speak correctly and at high level. Here is the language of elderly and young generation of Kazakh theatre and cinema: Asanali Ashimov: *-Aseke, you have a rich and meaningful life. You communicated with lots of great people; you maintained relations with some famous people of the Soviet Union, also with foreign actors and producers from all over the world. You specially wrote about the three people who you appreciate very much: Shaken Aimanov, Sabira*

Maikanova and sacred Yskak. You have already talked about Great Yskak. Now let's turn to our brother Shaken. What role does Shaken Aimanov play in your life and generally in Kazakh art?

- *When I came to Almaty I didn't know anybody from artists. Once I was astonished when I was shown Yelubai Umurzakov in the street. I didn't think that someone performed Amangeldi's role, it was a time that I thought artists were people who sang, played dombyra. When we entered the conservatory, Shaken aga was changing his work from the theatre to the cinema. It was also his visionary feature. He felt cinema's opportunity and a new art which people had to know. It is difficult to describe Shaken's talent. In the scene "Asauga tusau" we saw many times that people stood up when he appeared in the performance with Katarina- Hadisha Bokeeva. He was a person knowing everything inside. He never hesitated in any environment. We went to many festivals, after five-ten minutes everybody used to say "Shaken Kenzhetayevich, Shaken Kenzhetayevich". He was a person who was in communication with Olivier who was a great Shakespeare's performer. Olivier drove him to the office. Then talked over a bottle of whiskey and when they went down to their car it didn't start. That car was used to not starting when there was a driver with the smell of alcohol. They called Olivier's assistant from the fifteenth floor, and he drove them. On the first cinema festival in Moscow, Shaken danced bugi-vugi with Elisabeth Taylor in the restaurant and took the first place. At that time nobody knew this type of dance in the Soviet Union. It was also impossible that Shaken who came from Almaty knew this dance before. It is a dance in the style of jazz. It was time that people used to warn young generation "Today you jazz, tomorrow you will let down Motherland". Shaken had seen this dance only several times, he hadn't jazz before but he managed to take the first place. It was because of his tenacious ability. Shaken got on well with Laurence Olivier and with old men of villages. His range was so wide. In this text we see the journalist's language ability. She encourages the actor to speak about his secrets openly and to speak clearly. Nurlan Alimzhanov: "I imagine artist people as bees. For example, a flower has got tasty places on its body but not everywhere. So a flying bee gathers necessary pollen.*

An art person's subsistence is similar to this example in all directions. We are like bees gathering it, sometimes much, sometimes a little.

❖ *A person doesn't know where his talent is, while seeking it out.*

Generally, there is nothing that a person cannot do.

❖ *I like searching, talking. I take spiritual wealth even from the conversation with my father. I love horse riding.*

❖ *I always go to the cinema. I go to the cinema not only to relax, but to take something for myself, to get additional wealth and in order to learn.*

❖ *My first dream is to be Kazakh's favourite son, second dream is to captivate Russia, and the third is to appear in Hollywood. A human should believe in dreams.*

❖ *I am happy to be born as a Kazakh, I am proud of it.*

❖ *A woman is a fullness of a house, she gives the life of a family- I think it is happiness for a man. An important work for a woman is to bring up children.*

❖ *I have got a global question: "When a human being is going to fulfill his needs?"*

❖ *It is said that: "Eyes are the mirrors of a person's soul". I put big attention to person's eyes.*

Here are not only art personalities, Kazakh theatre and cinema personalities speak a beautiful, clear national language, too. But we call politicians and teachers as polite and formal language suppliers. It is implemented by social –communicative system. A politician's language: "I. Tasmaganbetov: - "According to your order, for example about... school's questions. Actually, we can say we will deal with the three-shift problems this year. There is only one school left for 2015. This appeared in twentieth year. Previously, we didn't have any problems similar to this".

President: - "Schools will be necessary".

I. Tasmaganbetov: - "By 2020 100 kindergartens will have been built. So that's why, this is a social problem. The problem of kindergarten and schooling. We deal with these situations one by one".

So, there are lots of contrasts and antonymous lingua-personal explanations. In fact, we observe dialectical synergistic index in this direction. [Прохорова А.В., 1995, p. 2].

The second version of hypothesis –aspectual research. Here the direction is opposite from individual to individual, it means from psycho- communicative to language personality and then it goes in the direction of language itself. In general, this model determines the ability of a person's language and his /her speaking ability. At the moment, spoken information is being used according to the person's typology. [ЛЫТОВ Д.А., 2001, p. 5].

By taking as example the texts above, we see that the language speakers have got high level of speaking skills, balanced education and qualification. However, in most cases, psychological phenomenon is accepted as an actual concept. Actually, psycho-social personality is researched more than the language personality. We can see the differences from those texts. Emotional-expressiveness is superior in the texts of actors whereas politician's speech is self-controlled and subordinated.

The third type of hypothesis is against the first and other opinions. Here we won't speak about the formation of a language. On the contrary, we will consider the distributors' and suppliers' language skills, because a language demands the quality. In this context, language determinations arise the problem of national language personality as a systematical education and lingua-personal system [ЛЫТОВ Д.А., 2001, p. 4]. This is a difficult problem. While dealing with this problem much attention is paid to spelling. The importance is that one is directed to the proved orthography's side and another one is directed to the unproved side. It means that there are language personalities who like always to write formed lingua-creative components of language skills, and the others who form language memory by using written works [Прохорова А.В., 1995, p. 3]. Actually both these sides are correct. The first one is logical understanding and the second one is beneficial. The lingua-creative components of the language owners N.A.Nazarbayev, A.Ashimov and I.Tasmaganbetov are formed in this level. We consider them as the first group according to the writer's feature. But the others we consider as the second group.

According to the views of neuro-psychologists these types of language skills are on the right and the left side of our brain and this determines the level and other functions of language personality. So, the formation and development of lingua-personal space goes systematically [Ирехорова А.В., 1995, p. 4]. As well paradigmatic and syntagmatic parameters of language system show the lingua-personal character of the language system. The article named “Traditional mechanisms of linguistic tradition” clearly illustrates the opposite kinds of a traditional united language personality. The author studies the language of prisoners and marginal persons. It is difficult to speak traditionally by establishing language purism for prisoners (usually men). But marginal people (usually men) are used to speaking with a lot of borrowed words and their mother tongue is not important for them. [Арутюнов С.А, 1994, p. 7]. However, such situations make a relationship among opposite groups of the language personality. Of course, in this case a social factor is clearer than language personality’s skills. Like this we can meet lingua-personal character or contrasts of other languages, too. For instance, the relationship between the words “language- label” and “language-belief”, person’s “thankfulness” and “beautiffulness”. There is an opposite opinion of F.de Saussure in the lingua-persona aspect: “language adaptation is adaptation to make a lexical unit” and “adaptation to a language is supporting a ready lexical unit” [Сосюр Ф., 1977, p.165-166]. This opinion determines person’s “beginner” and “renewer” type. Nowadays F.de Saussure’s opinion is used as a basis for language typology. For example, according to the Sh.Balli’s prediction the existence of many difficult German words makes language users adapt. Similarly other languages also have got such situations. This and other things are the basics of Humboldt’s hypothesis of the language system. This situation forms relationship as a distributor of a national language personality. [Гольев.Н.Д.].

At first psychologists and linguists got interested in hypothesis in global linguistics. Researchers were aimed to show peculiarities and differences of language by national character and national mind. Russian people who were interested in this hypothesis were M.B.Lomonosov, G.P.Pavskyi, I.I.Sreznevskyi, K.S.Aksakov,

N.P.Nekrasov and other thinkers and linguists. Nowadays not only linguists but also professionals from other spheres are also enthusiastic about it. However, in the Kazakh linguistics the problem of language personality is new and the scientific research of the lingua-personal side is at the beginning stage. Anthropological direction has only started to be studied this century. Even lingua-personal direction is not researched well, the problem of language personality is determined comprehensively.

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