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# The Development of a Semiotic Point of View in Structural Linguistics

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to clarifying the specific features of structural linguistic methods. Analyze the role of structural method in the process of linguistic modeling, by analyzing semiotic points of the linguistic (structural) literature and modern linguistic materials.

**Keywords:** structural linguistics, semiotic, approach

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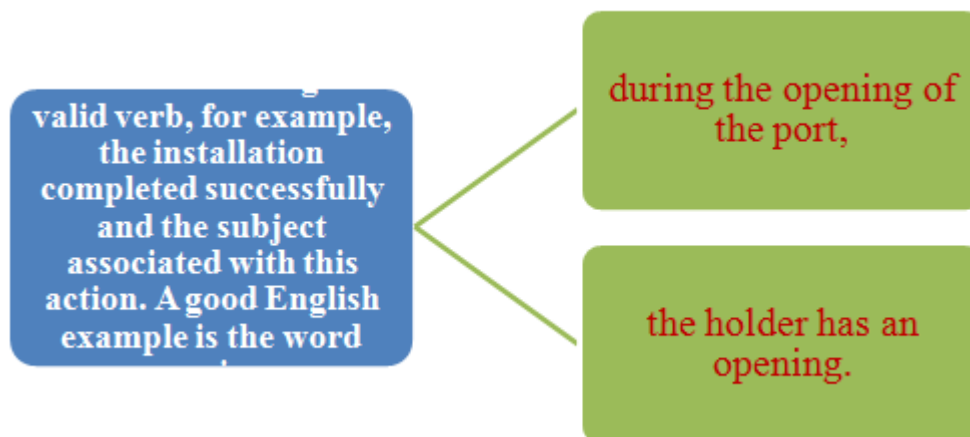
Some theoretical structural linguistics, are partly beyond matters of its core (“mathematical linguistics”). An abstract approach to the study of natural languages, associated with the ideas of modeling, led to the fact that natural. They began to study different languages as a special case of sign systems, and linguistics is gradually becoming an integral part of semiotics. Semiotics is the science of the general properties of sign systems and the laws of their functioning, regardless of the specific the embodiment of the respective signs and their scope[1].

Must say that although one of the founders of semiotics is the founder of structural linguistics Ferdinand de Saussure (along with the logics Pierce and Morris in the USA, as well as the undeservedly forgotten Jacob Linzbach in Russia, a truly semiotic point of view in the structural line does not appear immediately and must overcome a number of obstacles. The fact is that the most valuable in formal [2].

In relation to the apparatus developed in descriptive linguistics, which fundamentally refused to analyze values of the circumstance could not but affect the modeling (in particular, in models of languages of low complexity. Meanwhile, it is obvious that the main semiotic concept is a concept of a sign, not a word form from a space to a space, or sounding from pause to pause, namely a sign.

A sign should be understood as a substitution relation (“Supposition” in medieval logic) between the totality sensory objects called signifier and some other entity called signified. Though the concepts of the signifier and the signified were introduced by Saussure (in accordance with the tradition dating back to St. Augustine) primarily for words and morphemes of the natural language. Structurallinguistics in its descriptive form, and, therefore, partly also mathematical linguistics, was investigated only signifiers, therefore, have not yet dealt with signs but it has long been noticed that the meaning of the sign does not come down to it.

Categorical meaning often provides a person with a text where different peripheral meanings. When developing automatic indexing of homonyms revealed what great difficulties are associated with the formal distinction of the meanings of words such as device, installation, resistance, namely:



Categorical the meaning is the same: the suffix indicates a verbal image knowledge, and this meaning in combination with knowledge of the situation gives the ability for a person to find the desired peripheral meaning there, where formal procedures are helpless. When, as in the case of the word installation, one categorical meaning admits two peripheral ones, we will talk about two categorical modifications. This also includes example, where the categorical meaning of the signs (on any level!) one and the same. [3]

Thus, the meaning of the sign is composed of a number of components, and the task of structural linguistics is to take them all into account. There is another danger of a simplistic approach to semiotics. Structural linguistics, in its descriptive version, was essentially limited to syntagmatic relations, considering only those paradigmatic relations that are derived from syntagmatic ones.

The idea of obtaining paradigmatic relationships, based on syntagmatic ones, was widely used in structural linguistics. It is also reflected in low-complexity language models (this is how the concepts of substitution, family, etc.) are obtained. It is significant, however, that not all important paradigmatic relationships can be deduced in this way. The question still cannot be clarified about the basic principles of semiotics. In this regard, of great interest is the attempt to formulate such principles, undertaken back in 1916 by J. Linzbach. Since his book “Principles of philosophical language” has remained completely unknown to a wide circle of linguists, we will focus on its principles circuits in more detail. [4]

1. The principle of abbreviation of the text (in modern terms, it can be called the principle of a non-redundant description of the object):

the sign does not fully reproduce the whole situation behind it, but it conveys some essential features.

2. The principle of simplification of the initial set of characters. In chapter “On an Ideal Language” Linzbach does not consider principles abbreviations of the text, and, as we would now say, the principles of reducing the alphabet, and in this regard builds, as it is expressed, “Rational phonetics.” Interestingly, here he shows a completely modern understanding of the role of paradigmatic relations in the system of phonemes, building, so to speak, a minimal subsystem, not containing “empty cells.” In case of an empty he fills the cell with the introduction of a new phoneme. Most convincingly in this “rational phonetics” of Linzbach, perhaps that he introduces a single set of differential for signs for vowels and consonants, thereby anticipating the basic tenet of the dichotomous theory of phonemes. In the same chapter, discussing the rational construction of syllables, words, judgments, Linzbach consistently holds the principle of binary.

3. The principle of discrete (discontinuous) transmission of continuous content. In the next

two chapters (“On Ideal Pre formulations” and “ On ideal concepts ”) Linzbach explores the relationship between the continuous language of reality and its graphic representations - and discrete verbal language.

4. The principle of ordering: signs should be a certain system. The chapter “On Ideal Signs” discusses the positional value of a sign and, in connection with this, different number systems, emphasizes the advantage of the binary system. It is further shown that the system of phonemes due to the presence of differential signs, taking equal to two values, can be put into one-to-one correspondence with some sequence of binary numbers. This idea has for the author is of fundamental importance, since proceeding from it he gives the sounds certain numerical values in the ideal language he constructed. But today we are only interested in the general principle. Then Linzbach establishes a one-to-one correspondence between binary numbers, on the one hand, and music systems (rhythm and melody), as well as dance and gesture systems (rhythmic movements and postures). Concerning he explores the possibilities of translation from the ideal he constructed language to the language of music and gestures and vice versa. No matter how primitive his constructions in this area (limited to the same as saw, by establishing the coordinates of space and time), they still perceived as innovative, because in this an important area has been done so far.

5. The principle of adaptation: the same system of signs can describe fundamentally different objects of the field and, conversely, different sign systems can describe the same subject area. In the chapter on Ideal Expressions, Linzbach tries to adapt - by introducing a series of conventions - the language he constructed to express mathematical, chemical and other formulas. Such an adaptation of one language to express various things leads the author to the idea of the need for multilingualism or, as we would now say, decays any sufficiently rich language into a number of sublanguages. The choice Linzbach language compares with the choice of point of view in painting [5]. The principle of manifestation is, first, important for the categorical meaning defined. Through some combination of differential attributes attributed to the sign. By virtue of this principle, it was permitted to attribute to a sign only signs that are expressed in it or are determined by the class of its contexts. It is the principle of manifestation that allows talk about a categorical sense as a way of organizing signified by a given signifier.

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