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The Role of Antinomies in Language

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Abstract. This article is dedicated to the research of the role of antinomies in the modern language. The main cases of antinomies and oppositions were observed in the article. Antinomies play a very important role in the process of development of the language and without them language wouldn't be as colorful as today.

Keywords: *antimony, opposition, language*

In the process of development and creation of language and language system the main role belongs to the person, as he is the source of all changes and inventions in this difficult system. As the person has not only one point of view or only one direction of what to do he acts in many different ways.

This function of the person finds its logical reflection in the inner questions of language and in the studying of the questions of antinomies, as one of the fundamental questions in linguistics, which show the double structure of the language.

This question was raised long ago, and now not only philosophers but also linguists are interested in this question.

The opposition of antinomies are wide spread in the language and have the stable character. The frequent usage of antinomies in language confirms its stable character. One of the main problems in the study of antinomies is to understand the notion of "opposition". It shows the essential differences in objects and events of objective world.

They exist in the world, which is reflected by our consciousness as the diversity and can be represented by such words as antonyms. In the development of any language antonymic relations play the biggest role. They exist in our brain and notion about the world in pairs and one word leads to the usage of the other word [3].

The study of such antinomies as "good – evil", "war – peace", "own – alien", "life – death" and others has a very important impact on the modern linguistics.

Antinomies in language are the opposition of language units, facts, principles and relations. The first scientist, who admitted that was Heraclitian (objective and ontological) and sophistic (subjective and relative) visions of language are not only contrary to each other, but also complementary.

But this idea was too innovative and strange for that time, the rational paradigm of that time cannot accept the Principle of identity ($A=A$) cannot accept dialogical antinomistic interpretation of the object [3].

The scientist, who developed Plato's ideas was Wilhelm von Humboldt. He admitted the double nature of language. Everything in language is alive. The language is created by the man in everyday life, in speech acts and helps in the process of communication.

Communication is the only real state in which language exists. Language and real life can't exist separately. From the other hand, the language has the fundamental character.

Vocabulary and grammar are given to an individual as something ready-made and unchangeable. We can use a language but we do not create it. Languages belong to

nations, not to individuals. Language has its own life independent of an individual, its user, has its own power which is exercised upon us.

This idea have had a great impact upon modern linguistics, but, still, there are some mainstreams, that remain monological.

W. Humboldt argues that the two visions of language regarding it as either independent of a human soul or depending on it, in reality coincide and express the special character of the essence of language. Language cannot exist and cannot be presented without soul and independent of it in its certain parts, and in some other parts utterly belonging to it.

There are some scientists (Грызбер Л., Novikov L.A., Nikitin M.V.), who distinguish next types of oppositions: contrary, complementary and vectorial [2].

1. The contrary opposition is the opposition, which shows quite symmetrical units of a multitude of units (and there is one more unit, which exists between them): young – not old, aged, in years – old; cold – cool, fresh, chilly – hot. This type of antinomies is the most frequent. It is in the basis of the antinomy of words. With some doubts we can say, that the main antinomies, like left – right, up – down, here – there also can be referred to this group, as they suppose some starting point.

2. The complementary opposition (or complementarity) is the opposition which is strict, without any middle unit between the opposed units: life – dead, true – false, possible – impossible.

3. Vectorial opposition is the opposition, which shows the actions, which are multidirectional: to go up – to go down, to come in – to come out.

As, all, what man does is connected with his mental concepts, his relations with the objective world are greatly affected by language. And mental development of people is possible only with the help of language. Language as a whole is given to everybody, which means that every man aims at, regulated, stimulated and restricted by a certain force, exercising the verbal activity in accordance with his external or internal needs, and in such a way that could be understood by others [1, c. 35].

In modern linguistics, there exist some well-known antinomies such as "synchronic - diachronic", "statics – dynamics", "pragmatics – syntagmatics", "inner and outer relations of the language", "language – speech", "the plan of content – the plan of inner structure" and others.

All these antinomies deals with the language from different points of view:

– from the historical development to the present days status, it is possible to study the certain level of language (some period of its development) or study the

whole language as a system, all elements of which are interrelated;

- due to one of its main factors – the change of the language, its development is the main factor as it shows the dynamic character of language;
- due to associative and linear character of the language;
- and of course the difference between the language as the system, which is developing constantly and the speech as its practical realization, its usage in the process of communication;
- the thing, which is distinguished (the outer form) and the lexical meaning of the language sign and interrelated and presuppose each other, but still they are obeyed to the general law of asymmetry in language, which deals with the fact, that parts of the whole are rarely equal. This is characterized as the dualism of the language sign.

Today, when modern society likes thrillers, detective stories, horrors and other literature and films of such kind, the antinomy of concepts “LIFE” – “DEATH” plays a very important role. These concepts were presented in our history from the very beginning.

Now, the understanding of them is a little bit different. “LIFE” is something, which we understand and can describe with the help of our experience, stories of different people and so on. But “DEATH” is something, about which we know nothing.

We can't describe it at the same level as “LIFE”. As we know, from the ancient times people were trying to explain everything, that they couldn't understand. The same thing we can see today, while looking at the concept “DEATH” and its representation in the novels about vampires.

Here, the understanding of “DEATH” is almost the same, as “LIFE”, but with its negative and positive features. Both concepts “LIFE” and “DEATH” are characterized with the help of one another.

So, antinomies play very important role in the developing of language. Due to their existence the language can change. The exact quantity of antinomies in language is impossible to find, but all of them make the language flexible and alive, the help the language to move and develop.

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Приходько А.А. Роль антиномий в языке.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению роли антиномий в современном языке. В статье рассмотрены основные случаи антиномий и противоположностей в языке. Антиномии играют огромную роль в развитии языка, без них язык не был бы таким, каким мы используем его сейчас.

Ключевые слова: антиномии, противоположности, язык