Teological linguistic principles of religious popular discourse study in the context of cognitive matrix reconstruction

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Abstract. The article examines linguistic reconstruction analysis, starting from classic epoch and structuralism, going forward to axiomatic anthropological functionalism period, up to modern anthropocentric, text-discursive, cognitive and conceptual linguistic world view approaches, showing changes in the notional kernel of the following phenomenon. Linguistic reconstruction, as polyparadigmatic theoretical and methodic problem, is associated with interdisciplinary linguistic approach and conceptual world view, as the constituent architectonic model/matrix of philosophical discourse sense, and is presupposed by the dominant lines of general linguistic science development, especially nowadays by cognitive comparative linguistics. The definition of religious popular discourse, as one of four varieties of religious discourse type of institutional discourse, is presented. The kernel criteria of religious popular discourse identification is suggested and religious popular texts classification is provided. The descriptive term "theolinguistic matrix" is proposed, showing special religious popular discourse model in it. The reconstruction of religious popular senses of the kernel basic concept INCLINATION TO CHRISTIAN FAITH and the mechanism of the basic RELIGIOUS BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE metaphorization are identified. The importance of inner and outer motivational reconstruction of lexical and discursive items, that actualize these senses, is emphasized. Types of metaphoric models in English, German and Ukrainian religious popular discourse are singled out. Differentiation between terms "reconstruction" and "matrix reconstruction" in the scope of the following article is stressed.

Keywords: cognitive comparative linguistics, linguistic reconstruction, theology and religion, religious popular discourse, matrix reconstruction.

Аннотация. Статья исследует лингвистический анализ реконструкции,начиная от классической эпохи и структурализма кпериоду аксиоматического антропологического функционализма, вплоть до антропоцентрических, дискурсивных, текстовых,когнитивных и концептуальных лингвистических подходов мировозрения человека, показывая изменения в понятийном ядре соответствующего явления, как структурированную архитектоническую модель/матрицу философского смысла дискурса, его предпосылки формироваия доминантными аспектами развития общей лингвистики, в особенности в когнитивной компаративнной лингвистике. Дано определение религиознопопулярного дискурса как одного из четырех разновидностей религиозного типа институционного дискурса. Представлены ядерные критерии религиозно-популярного дискурса – и соответствующая текстовая классификация. Предложен термин-дескрипция "теолингвистическая матрица", підходящий для описания модели религиозно-популярного дискурса. Реконструкция религиозно-популярных смыслов ядерного гиперконцепта ВОВЛЕЧЕНИЕ В ХРИСТИАНСКУЮ ВЕРУ и механизм метафоризации основного концепта РЕЛИГИОЗНОЕ БИБЛЕЙСКОЕ ЗНАНИЕ описаны. Показана необходимость проведения внутренней и внешней мотивационной реконструкции лексических и дискурсивных единиц,которые осуществляют эти смыслы. Выделены виды метафорических моделей в английском, немецком и украинском языках. Дифференцировано различие между терминами "реконструкция" и "матричная реконструкция".

Ключевые слова: теолингвистика, теолингвистическая матрица, религиозно-популярный вид дискурса, ядерные критерии, инвариантно-вариантные параметрами.

1. Introduction. The goal of this article refers to the procedure used to define uncovered linguistic gap – "reconstruction" in comparative linguistics, which was primary viewed as theoretical and methodological issues in the language reconstruction phenomenon and has been presented, currently, as new separate discipline – cognitive comparative linguistics, defined as cognitive interpretation of reformed language relictums (Dronova 2012, Korolova 2014).

Linguistic comparative studies at different times have been operating the term "reconstruction" which was commonly associated with the pioneer traditions of comparative historical method and later, in the period of structuralism development, with the name of Ferdinand de Saussure, who, according to Trubachov's suggestion, in his small "Course" (Saussure 1999: Ch. 3), acknowledged reconstruction to be the only reliable comparison with the special aim "to record linguistic science achievements" (Saussure 1999: 219). Back to those days, the perception of historical linguistics as the science of language state change appeared to be skeptically perceived, in particular by Roman Jacobson (Jacobson 1980: 54), leaving the perspective for future suggestions.

Modern stage development of comparative linguistics enriches its achievements from different scientific fields, significantly outlining the reconstruction phenomenon conceptualization. The previous research survey shows the substantial scientific attention of non linguistic branches to reconstruction with controversial definitions of the following notion, what, in its turn, shucks the problem of term-polysemy and specifies its evolutional tendencies.

The aim of the research – to reconstruct theological linguistic matrix of religious popular discourse, presenting multidimensional religious knowledge, arranged as kernel (the object of religious thought in religious popular discourse) – invariant (contexts of religious informative and religious agitational character) – variant (varieties of these two contexts) periphery in English, German and Ukrainian languages.

The aim presupposes solving the following tasks :

1) to discover evolutional tendencies in scientific area of the notion "reconstruction" in order to present changes in its kernel, established through the influence of general linguistic peculiarities of every epoch;

2) to form the most concrete scientific definition of religious popular discourse as one of four main varieties

(missionary, prophetic and sermon) of religious discourse type of institutional discourse;

3) according to cognitive matrix approach to linguistic cultural phenomenon and tertium comparationis, to show the method of kernel composition reconstruction and invariant-variant periphery of theological religious popular matrix in English, German and Ukrainian languages;

4) to show the possibility of inner and outer reconstruction of lexical and discursive items, that form the conceptual kernel of theological religious popular matrix in English, German and Ukrainian languages;

5) to classify texts of religious popular discourse according to invariant parameters (cognitive contexts of religious agitational and religious informative character) as the components of theolinguistic matrix) and to show the perspective of form and content reconstruction of linguistic units that actualize discourse in every particular variant of text, viewed as little cells of theolinguistic matrix.

Object of the research – texts of religious popular discourse in English, German and Ukrainian languages.

Subject of the research – inner and outer reconstruction of kernel and invariant-variant periphery forming of theolinguistic matrix of religious popular discourse in English, German and Ukrainian languages.

2. The reconstruction phenomenon evolution : from the methodic procedure to the theoretical cognitive comparative linguistic construction.

To provide adequate assumptions concerning linguistic reconstruction development within the modern state of comparative linguistics, it is of fundamental importance to trace scientific meaning shifts of this phenomenon in historical stages (steps of analysis) – starting from classic epoch and structuralism, going forward to axiomatic anthropological functionalism period, up to modern text-discourse, cognitive and conceptual linguistic world view approaches.

2.1. Proto-language form reconstruction in the classic epoch of comparative linguistics. The first naive linguistic reconstruction presuppositions, as "hypothetical reproduction of disappeared language forms, based on their later reflections taking into consideration the process of language development" (Encyclopædia Britannica 2012 : 1112), emerged at the end of XVIII century as a background of some suggestions that the ancient language – Sanscrit is relevant to one of the most antique religions – Hinduism (Vedic Faith and Brahmanism).The special written in sanscrit format (formal language without spoken evidence) interpretation of such religious texts, generated the deep linguistic analysis that showed sanscrit relation to European language (we suggest that since than started the forming of religious linguistic (karma assumptions and its verbalization) view of the world – future theolinguistics)). The followers of this idea examined new scientific theories that finally were postulated as quite opposite hypothesis of the language dialects origin, for example, Devine roots, that are indicative for citizens of Western Asia (Joshi 2011).

Surveys of common and differential issues (theoretically and practically oriented) between relevant and irrelevant languages laid the ground for the first intuitive principles of protolanguage reconstruction as the evidence of common language origin with systematic correlative features. Such concerns about the narrow exceptive

reconstruction perception –methodic procedure of the way to searching something, have been put forward. Comparative historical method, with its basic procedures – inner and outer reconstruction of phonetic and morphological level, occurred at that time in the process of root reproduction in Indo-European genetic relative sequence, identifying that the proto-system of language communication could be reconstructed.

Scholars succeed in earlier/ancient language stage derivational reproduction, basing their theories on laws that enabled to compare forms and words that have lost outer resemblance (unattested language), however acquired meaning from common proto-source – genetically correlated with sanscrit. The comparison (reconstruction) was performed on the analysis of single rooted words that had common origin and similar sounding/tune in two and more languages, so called cognates that had been appearing in the process of historical languages interrelation and as a result of language borrowings within particular time (not space). Later, such researches were completed by the followers – Neogrammarians (germ. Junggrammatiker) (Otto Behaghel, Wilhelm Braune, Karl Brugmann, Berthold Delbrück, August Leskien, Adolf Noreen, Hermann Osthoff, Hermann Paul, Eduard Sievers). Rejecting proto-language searching and insisting on the necessity of natural/updating language study in historical development, they still have proved that "cognates that have similar orthographic and phonetic form (shape), identify the same or resembling concepts, and that is way attest genetic relationship of languages" (Kochergan 1999).

Adequate evaluation of such sequences gave the possibility to reconstruct earlier phonetic stages of language and, finally, to remodel/to rearrange the whole sound system of Indo-European Protolanguage. Essentially, fundamental phonetic-morphologic regularities in Germanic languages were established according to Verner's, Grimm's, Brugmann's, Osthoff's, Lachmann's, Winter's, Hirt's and Wackernagel's Laws, Cuny's laryngeal theory and others. Basic postulates of these researches are grounded on such sequences as:

1. Sound shifts in language are practiced according to "laws that do not have eliminations": the direction of sound shift is mainly the same in all languages, except dialects, and all words with phonetic shifts occur in the same conditions.

2. The lack of convincing phonetic arguments, should incline the scholar to use the principle of analogue in phonetic and morphological language shifts.

3. It is necessary to analyze dialects and updating (not unattested) languages for historical linguistic development (Zvegyncev 1964: 191-194).

Sound patterns shifts of Indo-European languages gave the starting point to first etymologic analysis, mostly thanks to ex-theologian and the close friend of Franz Bopp, – August Friedrich Pott, the researcher of languages, spread in South Africa, Indonesian Island Java, Japan and Rome (Encyclopædia Britannica 2012). All phonetic theories led scholars to presuppositions of genetic principle of language family relations with obvious Indo-European language family division – genealogical language classification, such as centum-satem isogloss separation (Bradke 1890). Contrastive to idealistic primary

Indo-European Proto-language model view presented by the pioneer of linguistic naturalism – August Schleicher (Schleicher 1861), appeared the theory of language correlation through territorial contacts (contact typology – Johannes Schmidt's "Wave Theory/Wellentheorie") (Serebrennikov 1973) that covered territorial differentiation of lexemes from ethnolinguistic geographical point of view. The formulated alternative theory mainly based on phonetic language shifts regularities gave the new perspective to linguistic typology development in theory and methodology of reconstruction with numerous discussions concerning possibility of language family relations even if they belong to different families , however are constantly in contact with each other (Finnish-Ugrian and Albanian Language Families) (Serebrennikov 1973), presupposing its analysis at territorial/cultural dialects (Pishchalnikova and Sonin 2009:61), as social variants of language (Ilyk 2000) or dialect tribe model (Hill 1978).

Phonetic and morphological laws interrelation introduced term "Indo-European morphonology" (provided by Osthoff's and Brugmann's in "Preface to Morphological Investigations in the Sphere of the Indo-European Languages") where reconstruction is examined as "fundamental aim of comparative linguistics that represents general assumptions of language life, development and change" (Osthoff and Brugmann 1878). The history of word-formation is commonly based on flexio-emergence enigma. Relevant for word-building lexical reconstruction procedure (morphological rules of word-building) of Indo-European language family, it provoked semantic language (with early etymologic observation), comparative historical syntax development (Delbrück and Brugmann 1889) and predetermined principles of analogue in comparative historical method.

First word composition rules, Indo-European language type differentiation, comparing words with their earlier stages and searching their proto-form (Boop1854) were perceived by scholars of that time as the prime scheme of morphological correlation in Indo-European language (according to verb endings comparing) and the unique sketch of historical grammar (Germanic languages of Indo-European family) (Grimm 1822). Such ideas were also shared by school of Indo-European comparative historical syntax (based on ancient Greek and Sanscrit) (Delbrück 1889) that outlined the use of comparative typological methodological principles for syntax research (Lehmann 1977) and identified primary observations of tense/mood/voice (Rix 1998).

The following researches separated basic principles of syntactic reconstruction – method of proto-language reconstruction (Korolova 2014) and reconstruction of phylogenetic kinship/relations among languages in historical syntax (Ferraresi 2008). "Contact-based theory" has been criticized, postulating that "criteria of typological reality narrows a circle of theoretically possible language systems that are considered to be axiomatic system for outcomming/prime historically-attested and genetically-related language. Reconstructed linguistic models of that system, in case they claim for reproduction of attested in time and space language, should stay in total correlation with typologically appropriate universal language laws" (Gamkrelidze 1984).

Generally, reconstruction survey (till the XIX century), on the background of naive religious beliefs, commonly outlined narrow problem/question of searching answers for unity of word's meanings, consolidated to one common root – proto-language model (reconstruction of primary language state), with slightly primitive practical language examination on the base of fragments of sacrum and narrative texts, but crucially important for future different language family classification perspective in Europe, South Africa and Asia: Indo-European, Proto-Afroasiatic, Proto-Dravidian, Proto-Altaic, Proto-Eskimo-Aleut, Korean, Uralic with the only ansector – Nostratic language (Greenberg 1974). The reformation of primary word form out of monogenetic Proto-Indo-European is widely examined in August Schleicher's "Compendium der vergleichenden Gramatik der indogermanischen Sprachen" (Schleicher 1861) with the assumptions of its first speakers – Proto-Sapiens / Proto-Human. Nostratic language family, in its turn, is hypothetically suggested to be related to Indo-Pacific / Indo-West-Pacific, Amerind, Sino (Dene)-Caucasian language families. Outer reconstruction (argumentation that languages from different families have relevance within territorial contacts) as the part of comparative historical method – discovering genetically equal morphemes and words in these languages and the evidence of regular sound changes of Proto-language, its hypothetic modeling and rules of identifying concrete morphemes of languages-successors according to this model" (Meillet 1923: 61), is opposed to inner reconstruction, the aim of which is to establish : a) genetic regularities of language changes within one language family; b) identification in the system of one language phenomenon and correlations that simultaneously evidence existing of some language elements at the early stages of its history; c) breakaway of norm within one language (Gambarara 1977: 52-53).

Summing up the first stage/step of linguistic reconstruction background analysis, raised up in classical comparative linguistics, we have obtained theoretical evidence to support the hypothesis, that at the very beginning this term had been focused on its narrow perception –methodic principle/practice/way of phonetic system comparison that answers the question of language origin. It suggested the idea of "proto-language reconstruction theory and comparative historical linguistics of the first half of XIX century, which was considered to be language development not just as movement from simple to complex or more sophisticated, but as the diachronic vulnerability and language variability in changing capability at all levels" (Gamkrelidze 1984: 145-157), provoking the sound shift role discussions in the consonant and the vocal systems dynamically, analyzing regularities and causes of such changes. The key-note postulate of the proto-language reconstruction theory and comparative historical linguistics was the statement about language development, which was understood not as the movement from simple to complex, more prospecting state, but as diachronic variability and the capacity to change at all language levels.

2.2. Language structure reconstruction as the unity of element relation in its system. In the later half of the XIX century (epoch of structuralism), reconstruction in comparative historical linguistics is comprehended in its

deeper perception – as a) structure forming sequences and preconditions, b) system and state of language, c) theoretical methodological instrument, that supplies language learning as systematic structural formation. The end of XIX century comparative linguistics performed its major term "reconstruction" as methodic procedure, by using which the scholars could give the answer to the question of language phenomenon development on the base of its characteristics in family related languages, for example frequency (regularity) of particular consonants correlations (in Classical and Germanic languages) supplied the possibility to reconstruct the relevant Indo-European ones.

The incoming critical reviews of relative languages classification (genealogical theory of family tree) and their developing principles statements significantly grounded considerations that neither phonetic-based languages comparison, nor morphological, grammatical and syntactic reconstructions, could satisfy thrilling thirst of young scholars in the analysis of deep/profound understanding of sequences, causes of structure forming, state and language system, and the procedure of contrasting lexical dates (in particular component presentation of word semantics), out of which "the materials for explanation and evidence to support hypothesis, depicted in some formula, that challenges to reproduce something from the past" (Saussure 1999: 21) could be taken.

All these preconditions set the fundamental background for new theoretical and methodic procedure development where the notion of "reconstruction" acquired transformation according to updating needs of structural linguistics.

The very beginning of XX century provokes suggestions that hypothetical linguistic idea of Proto-language reconstruction gives no linguistic aim perspective, and shows a strong lack of complex scientific methods to survey modern (at those days) language development and its organization. Such problematic motivated scientists to refer to European and American linguistic schools which raised disputable question "whether Indo-European Proto-language may be considered scientifically authentic and whether their reconstruction process was kept to proper methodic principles?" (Samin 2000: 31).

The perspective transformational perception of linguistic reconstruction falls out to the structuralism period under the influence of continuous evolutionary stream of different linguistic theories, which "even though had different variations in every particular school, but still commonly directed linguistic attention to clear objective search of structural method in synchronic language description, showing the change from atomism to systemacity, from empirical view to rationalism " (Selivanova 2006:588). English and Germanic lexicographical sources give various definitions of the term "structuralism" :

Structuralism (1907) – 1: psychology concerned especially with resolution of the mind into structural elements. 2: structural linguistics. 3: an anthropological movement associated esp. with Claude Levi-Strauss that seeks to analyze social relationships in terms of highly abstract relational structures often expressed in a logical sym-bolism. 4: a method of analysis (as of a literary text or a political system) that is related to cultural anthropology and that focuses on recurring patterns of thought and behavior (Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 1998: 1167).

Strukturalismus – 1. (Sprachwissenschaft) wissenschaftliche Richtung, die Sprache als ein geschlossenes Zeichensystem versteht und die Struktur dieses Systems erfassen will. 2. Forschungsmethode in der Völkerkunde, die eine Beziehung zwischen der Struktur der Sprache und der Kultur einer Gesellschaft herstellt und die alle jetzt sichtbaren Strukturen auf geschichtslose Grundstrukturen zurückführt. 3. Wissenschaftstheorie, die von einer synchronen Betrachtungsweise ausgeht und die allem zugrunde liegende, unwandelbare Grundstrukturen erforschen will (Das Bedeutungswörterbuch 10).

It makes appropriate claims that polycultural view of the notion "structuralism" and, correspondingly, prospective transformational perception of the term "linguistic reconstruction", at that period, reminds us a kind of trucker's hitch, the strength and the bending skill of which depends on right structural method understanding and its main methodic (oppositional, distributive, transformational, constituent, component analysis).

Unusual at the very beginning, but essentially important later, was the appearance of math terms (diagram drawing, data operation, systemic presentation, nonmechanical operation, statistical analysis, topological analysis, structural modeling, component analysis) and aspects of logic discipline (empirism, rationalism). The prime evidence of matrix multidimensional linguistic knowledge depiction, which is the focus/centre of modern linguistic attention (we will present its thorough observation later), rooted from the heard of structuralism.

Linguistic reconstruction within structuralism goes forward as deep presentation of sequences and causes of structure forming, state and system of language, taking into consideration individual peculiarities of its interpretation in every scientific school.

Frequent use of the term "reconstruction" in the 18th and 19th century linguistics, faces total lack of attention to this notion in the 20th (because of old theories rejection), presupposing complexity of our tracing the following problematic at that stage. The contradiction of Ferdinand de Saussure's reconstruction depiction as a) an essential instrument for synchronic and diachronic facts establishment, needed to clarify language changes through years or "crystallization or condensation of conclusions according to results in every particular case" (Saussure 1999: 32); b) non mechanical operation that needs data comparison for explanation and leads to hypothesis, reflected in reproductive formula of something from the past (Saussure 1999), and the representation of the main semiological ideas (sign and sign system properties), strongly supported by Geneva linguistic school, led the scholars to throw the light upon scientific syntagma "conlang as structure", which, hypothetically, could be perceived (at that period) as the doublet (substitutional) notion to reconstruction.

Systemic-structural approach, observed by the Antoine Meillet's follower – Emile Benveniste (reconstructed Indo-European social system according to language date) in his "General linguistics"(Benveniste 1974: Ch.2), showed scholars extended conlang perception, grounded on the hypothesis that "the meaning of language unit is determined by its distribution (contextual surrounding), and types of sequences, coming out of it" (Benveniste 1954: 10). The component analysis (word constituents

division) debut, with the only authentic procedure of reconstruction, could give arguments "why such etymologic word origin (the prime semantics) took hold in the updating attested languages?", even though it faced critical views by newly-appeared semasiologists historians concerning "impossible separation, but contrasting of significatum and denotatum" (Budagov 1965: 74-75).

Moscow linguistic school of "formalism" (1915-1924) raised new scientific problem of reconstruction verification at the VIII congress of linguists in 1958, postulating that "hypothesis of Proto-Indo-European language heritage of only one vowel system" has no arguments / evidences in modern languages; realistic approach to reconstruction technique is retrospective movement from one language state to another with structural survey of each state from the typology view data (Jacobson 1963:17-25).

Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's Kazan school, following the process of ancient Polish phonology reconstruction (based on Latin language) (Stankiewicz 1972), singled out the importance of language analysis, its functioning and practical check of linguistic theories, on the base of vital/updated language functioning (not written relictums), including dialect analysis data (Heaman 1984). The fundamental achievement of language state reconstruction and nowadays the most controversial is considered to be the analysis of divergent and convergent processes in language development (Piscunov 2013).

Copenhagen linguistic school of structuralism continued scientific results of comparative historical studies and glossematics, highlighting that conlang – is the hierarchy of organizational sequences of unities with functional conlangs (derived from these unities) with particular articulation and acoustic peculiarities, grammar and syntactic structure, lexical meanings and language algebra that operates non definable unities as calculation/computation, in that process every scientific statement should concern the sequence of elements without element depiction identification within these sequences (Hjelmslev 1928: 23). The school representatives kept to the idea that language structure reconstruction is possible only in case of conlang element correlation establishment, in particular two components structure : shiftable and constant – their dependence and correlation.

Prague linguistic school also viewed conlang structure as sign system, however emphasizing not the sign signifies (correlate of different substance form), but the method of its processing, keeping attention to system sign functioning in communication and emotionally-expressive spheres and also to the main aspects of language expression : a) speaker characteristics; b) applying to listener; c) message.

American descriptivists – the objective conlang depiction supporters, presented essentially important procedural stage of this method – consistent element analysis of word meaning and acknowledged morpheme being the main item of utterance. Constituent, distributive method (Ann Arbor school – Charles Fries and Eugene Nida, Yale school – Leonard Bloomfield's, Zellig Harris) and transformational analysis (Noam Chomsky) also presupposes meaning factor, reconstructing any level of language.

London School (Firth 1957) is considered to be the most relative (among all theories of structuralism) to my research, as it represents conlang theory, basing not on the phonetic scope, but on semantic, social and sociological aspects.

Approved in the period of comparative historical linguistics, method of semantic reconstruction, that presupposes previous observation of "main principles of deep relationship analysis between word form and meaning (with inevitable etymologic view)"(Trubachev 1988:197-222), gave the possibility to actualize genesis question (origin) of lexical meaning and chronologic relativity (semantic archaisms and innovations) investigating borrowings, semantic variable regularity and their subordination.

Overwhelming interest to reconstruction phenomenon was reflected frequently in world-spread articles in the domain of structural linguistics, mainly devoted to general logical reconstructions of particular scholar's theory – "A logical reconstruction of Leonard Bloomfield Linguistic Theory" (Thomas 2012), "Boudouin de Courtenay a pioneer of structural linguistics" (Heaman 1984), outlining inner sequences between structural linguistics and other theories, in particular cognitive linguistics (Thomas 2012: 21).

Generalizing the second stage/step of linguistic reconstruction background analysis the early XX century) in the period of strucural linguistics, we notice that it was influenced by inner systemic analysis of language (as the ready-made product), search for objective scientific method of synchronic language phenomenon depiction and primary attempt to systemize different language levels. Its base – structural method presupposed structure identification as relatively stable unity of sequences/relations, acknowledgement of form domination upon content (without outer influence) and total formal reconstruction of agreement phenomenon, independent properties of at least two domains (morphosyntactic structure and discourse of representation) and systemacity of their inner sequences (Darnell 1999).

2.3. Consciousness structure reconstruction – architectonic model (matrix)of religious philosophical sense of existence.

2.3.1. Linguistic reconstruction in axiomatic and anthropocentric functionalism. The latter half of XX century semantic linguistic reconstruction theory, mainly focused on constituent separation of word meaning (synonymous to "word meaning reconstruction") according to is contextual and situational factor functioning, acquires new perception under functionalism influence, grounded by Geneva, Prague, London and Dutch linguistic schools and logically approached to Axiomatic Functionalism – formulated on the base of six postulates of core-linguistic theory and announced in 1976 on the Third International Colloquium in France (Saint-Flour) as follows :

1. All features in semiotic sets are functional.

2. Semiotic systems contain simple and may contain complex unordered or complex ordered signa and figurae.

3. Figurae may have para-cenotactic features and signa may have para-syntactic features.

4. All semiotic systems contain sentences.

5. There may be a many-to-one relation between cenetic form and cenological form (alloceny) and between cenological form and signum (allomorphy – alternation in the forms that realize morphological or lexical units), and vice-versa (homophony – forms which are homonyms, at

least phonetically and homorphy respectively.

6. Signa may be realized an unlimited number of times (in actual communicatio), each resulting utterance denoting a denotatum which may belong to a potentially infinite denotation class (Mulder 1977).

The main linguistic attention starts focusing on a) scientific methodology creation that presupposes object perception in its environment interrelation activity (Selivanova 2006: 648), b) ways of linguistic analysis explanation (not the theory/law creation) with elements of expression functioning emphasis (Demjankov 1995: 239-320), c) language acquisition as "an instrument of human language interrelation" centered by linguistic means, used for situational depiction (and participants) in discourse (Foley 1984: 15-25). Language analysis covers mainly "types of speech activities and types of constructions, used in it, stating the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic sequences" (Demjankov 1995: 239-320).

Solving new typological tasks in language constituent reconstruction and general linguistic reconstruction and searching new trends in that paradigm, was mentioned in Jone Joseph's works (Jone 1999: 200-209) and commented by Bernard Comrie as followes: a) an emphasis on empirical and theoretical value of typology as a science, that shows patterns of cross-linguistic variation examples, which may answer to crucially important for historical linguistics questions at the time-depths of providing reconstruction, b) suggestion on minimal margin between human language, that was previously spoken and updating one, c) typology could be viewed as the proof for presented reconstruction, showing analogues in attested languages, and an argument against concrete reconstruction, showing both principled and empirical arguments concerning the question of reflecting language types in reconstruction (Comrie 1993: 95).

Lacking the term "reconstruction" (as well as in structuralism) in formal functionalism – the stage of formal depiction of language and speech functioning, parts of utterance as "the contradiction of notional and grammatical value" (Dorofeeva 2005: 20-21), taking for the base "contradiction principle that correlated function with the usage of theses forms" (Demyankov 1995: 131-132), preconditions us to address to conservative manifestation of the following phenomenon (Kuno 1987), and to functional grammar pioneers' view:

1. Michael Halliday's presentation of "text as the language unity with main grammatical core that provides the process of verbalization, hidden in interpretation of meaning" (Halliday 2004: 31-32);

2. Global theory of "functional character of language as social interaction mean (alternative to referential-role grammar)" (Dik 1989), "orientation to regularity depiction and grammar unities functioning that transfer the content of utterance" (Smith 2006).

3. Language means functional description in "the mean-to-function" and opposite "the function-to-mean" direction (Bondarko 1984), and functional diapason analysis of concrete form of subjective manifestation at different levels of language system (Vynogradov 1975:53-87).

Judging from such approach, we make hypothesis, that those days reconstruction promoted a) formulation of basic theoretical notions that create language architectonic (axis, stratification, instantiation, metafunction,

composition), b) possibility to analyze notional and grammatical category of text (category of modality, time localization, taxis, possession case, temporal aspect, augmentativity, subjectivity, objectivity), c) lexical item functioning principles within functional semantic field within notional/conceptual category, that reflects structured knowledge about fragment of reality (Galych 2011).

In the communicative functionalism (linguistic study as the vital human organism represented in corresponded communicative speech acts, sequence of language, speaker and environment of functioning, the role of language as communicative system, but not the multiple structural sentence description) (Selivanova 2006) the notion of reconstruction was associated with presentation of "the human science concepts"(Mahmoudian 1979: 2), "the communicative utterance structure" (Paducheva 1985), "subject-speaker explication at different levels of language structure" (Dorofeeva 2005), "topic-focused articulation" (Sgall and Haichova 1980), "theme-rheme segmentation" (Zagnitko 2007).

2.3.2. Modern view of linguistic reconstruction.

Modern reconstruction survey, influenced by polyparadigmatic theoretical and methodic linguistic development, is presented in interdisciplinary approach to linguistic and conceptual world view as the constituent architecture model/matrix of philosophical discourse sense, where this term is associated with words analysis and their meanings as phrase components, because proto-text fragments reflect examples of Indo-European syntagmatic level and cover not the combination of reconstructed separate words, but reproduced integrity of text fragments, showing etymological identity of phrase/utterance. It may help to depict spiritual culture of epoch with its peculiar world view, perception and human understanding of different phenomenon (religious and philosophical) in the society.

The notion of "reconstruction" is presupposed by the following dominant lines of general linguistic science development at that period :

1. Anthropocentric dominant focused on linguistic study from the point of view of its speaker (language as the product of human activity) (Gak 1997), where reconstruction became the theoretical base and methodic instrument in the definition of "language consciousness (person, collective, ethnic group) as the base of language personality (collective and individual), that newly allows to interpret the process and tendency of literary language development in particular historic period, minding human factor" (Gnatuk 2011).

2. Text-discoursive dominant with basic term "reconstruction" perceived as :

a) oral folk-text analysis (Vorobyova 2007);

b) retrospective transformation that leads to "any kind of reconstructional process that has previously happened, and is constantly changing in speech act participant's consciousness modeling (Lotman1992);

c) contextual reconstruction in rhetoric that mainly concerns the main text motive identification (Branham 1985);

d) etymological analysis and word reconstruction methods – phrase components that depict text fragments (including phraseological units), as proto-texts fragments are highlighting etymologic identity of phrase/utterance

and it helps to outline spiritual culture of epoch with its special religious and world view perception (Gamkrelidze 1995: 382-383);

e) "text as discourse" understanding, orientated to "model form based on interpreter-linguist presumption that supplies to reconstruct retrospectively author (adresser) and reader (receiver) sense in the text" (Andreychuk 2013);

f) methodic stage of "identification of dialogic sequences between text and addresser" (Selivanova 2014);

g) mechanism of "text transference" from one historic epoch to another, doubled to the notion "text reconstruction" or "text transmition" (from English. to transmit "to cause to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium" (Webster 1998: 1255);

g) the "hermeneutic circle" notion (after Friedrich Schleiermacher) as "specific metaphor, that depicts productive move of hermeneutic thought within technique of hermeneutic reconstruction margin and reflects the mechanism of human understanding (Rakitov 1988).
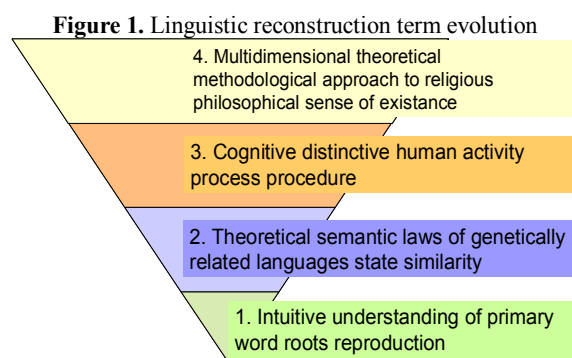
3. Cognitive dominant is focused on human cognitive mind activity as production and perception operation. This approach represents the structure of knowledge as a scheme and presupposes conceptual analysis method understanding as "cognitive mechanism reconstruction of individual or collective consciousness that organizes the wisdom of object reality and inner reflexive experience, concept modeling/description and vector analysis – from thought to word (within semantic analysis – from word to thought), from knowledge to sign" (Selivanova 2006: 7).

First cognitive process and its semiotics concerning linguistic processes and consciousness was viewed as assumption about active reconstruction possibility in brain and total message as sign presentation. The paradigm of cognitive research is structured on "active verbal message reconstruction from the semiotic point of view in one's mind, whereas the differential feature between the original text-from and reconstructed message is shown as empirical branch observation in this paradigm" (Shank 1982).

2.3.3. Linguistic reconstruction in cognitive comparative linguistics. The next stage of linguistic reconstruction development interferes with linguistic comparative understanding, stated as a) cognitive-oriented concept transformation as diachronic phenomenon (mechanism of metaphoric world view perception and space, image- creative systems in language (Dronova 2012), b) semantic reconstruction verification procedure of text in order to reconstruct for mechanism of text creation, in particular idio-and collective (folk, legends, fairy tails, songs, sacred texts) cognitive matrix in literature (Vorobyova 2007), c) "author's word perception view and conceptual content explication of auther's works" (Jaroshenko 2010). The most extensive theoretical methodic definition linguistic reconstruction acquired in the scope of linguistic conceptual world views, supplying new term-descriptions, such as "reconstruction of producer linguistic world view by the recipient" (Milevskaya 2002), "individual world view reconstruction based on lexical text structure" (Churylina 2001) and the separation of reconstruction method from modeling methodic in narrative text (based on Shakespeare's tragedies) (Nikonova 2011).

In Ukrainian linguistic circles the cutting edge cognitive comparative linguistic theory is provided by the school of professor Alla Valeryanivna Korolova in Kyiv National Linguistic University, suggesting in her researches that "the tendency of term reconstruction evolution – from its narrow perception in classical Indo-European studies as Proto-language form discovery to extended theoretical methodic question of primary structure and modern consciousness reconstruction formed on the base of categorization theory and cognitive modeling" (Korolova 2014: 95). Similar to her ideas are some works of Lubov Petrivna Dronova.

Evolutional derivation stages of linguistic reconstruction definition, passing through classical, structural, functional epochs, coming to its modern multidimensional view, may be schematically presented as :

Figure 1. Linguistic reconstruction term evolution

4. Multidimensional theoretical methodological approach to religious philosophical sense of existance

3. Cognitive distinctive human activity process procedure

2. Theoretical semantic laws of genetically related languages state similarity

1. Intuitive understanding of primary word roots reproduction

2.4. Religion through the scope of philosophical way of thinking (connection with God reflection). The prism of philosophic way of thinking reconstruction in the scope of religion also undergoes evolutional process – from the primary karma belief to religious world view of XVI-XVII century with an emphasis on God's world creation theory (Matlasevych 2004), forward to anthropologic Gog's Human creation theory. These postulates challenge us to suggest that it is impossible to reconstruct multidimensional religious type of knowledge and, in

particular, religious popular variety as the set of obliged and optional elements. For that reason we consider to supply cognitive matrix analysis in its combination with comparative historical method, where term "reconstruction" is both theoretical base and constructive instrument of theological and linguistic matrix (Cherkhava 2015).

2.5. Religious discourse as an object of theological linguistics.
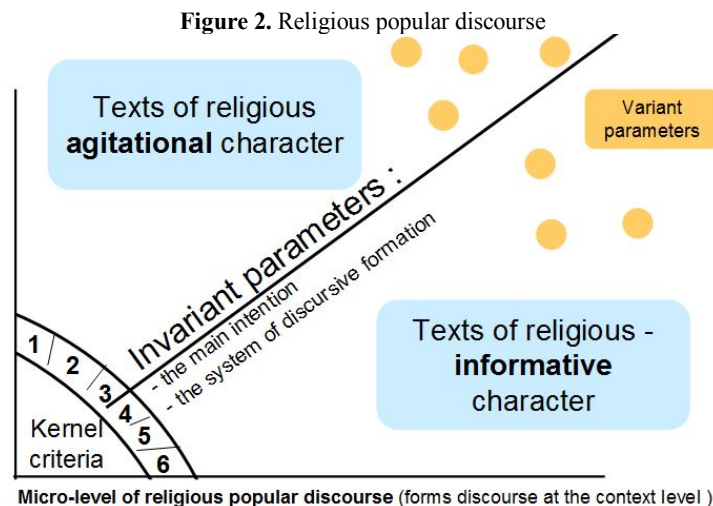
The above-mentioned principles were used in religious discourse term and notion study – the main object of

theological linguistics analysis, identifying the sequences of religion and linguistics on one hand, and between linguistics and theology, on the other. Theology is oriented to religion phenomenon research (belief study, world view consciousness), whereas religious practice in linguistic scope is presented as pragmatics, religious context, the way we explain religious language use (its special model).

Religious discourse is viewed in my research as the type of institutional discourse, specially oriented to religious human communication and reflects special type of conversation with the main principle of important for human and society ethic sense transfer. It was singled out in my previous researches according to the following criteria: a) aim, b) participants, c) oral-written discourse modus of comparison, d) religious language strategies, e) social-situational and normative extralinguistic factors, f) intention, g) system of discourse formation (Cherkhava 2014). Discursive composition of religious discourse at micro-level presupposes its unities segmentation (episodes in written religious texts and groups of replicas in oral messages): thematic, referential (participants), eventual, temporal, space, identified by special coherent markers, with introduction, main part and conclusion sequence subordination.

Religious popular discourse is defined as the variety of religious discourse with its semantic value "to incline people to faith" (common to all varieties), through popularization of religious belief among social groups and by exerting religious influence not by manipulation but by persuasion with biblical quotations or verse employing adaptation/simplification of religious biblical information (textual shortening, oral explanation or the use of visual images that create special religious aesthetics such as sensitive world perception without gaining any benefit and personal creative perception of religious reality), which is suggested to be viewed as one of the elements (together with missionary, sermon and prophetic varieties) of general theolinguistic matrix of both individual and collective creativity of different ethnoses and, in particular, of separate ethnic groups (Cherkhava 2014). It is suggested to be one of four main varieties of religious discourse type (Cherkhava 2013), is identified according to kernel criteria (compose its macro-level and compose discourse at context level): a) aim, b) participants, c) oral-written discourse modus of comparison, d) religious language strategies, e) social-situational and normative extralinguistic factors (are peculiar to all it religious agitational and religious informative texts); invariant parameters: f) intention, g) system of discourse formation (differentiate religious agitational and religious informative texts); variant parameters are actualized in every particular religious popular text (Cherkhava 2014).

Figure 2. Religious popular discourse

Micro-level of religious popular discourse (forms discourse at the context level)

4. Religious popular discourse matrix reconstruction. Previously mentioned (in the period of structuralism) term "matrix", is viewed in linguistics as scheme/model at the level of human consciousness. Religious popular discourse matrix reconstruction presupposes deep identification of religious popularized text sense (religious agitational and religious informative character) and the mechanism of sense actualization during text perception (as discourse formation). Taking into consideration that inclination to Christianity is not a single-faith belief, we suggest that this type of matrix could be represented by three basic models (with their subvarieties): a) Protestant (Evangelical), b) Catholic, c) Orthodox. The kernel of such matrix (the centre/core of discourse formation) is presented by interrelated architectonic elements – religious texts (religious agitational texts: 1) agitational text, 2) poster, 3) brochure, 4) booklet, 5) leaflet, 6) flyer, 7) pocket calendar, 8) text on billboard/light box/banner, 9) booklet-prayer and religious informative texts: 1) Calendar Religious Guides: a) tear-off religious calendar; b) Andachtsbuch; c) Daily Bible Promises (adapted version IPhone Bible Promises For Every Day); d) Daily Planner; e) Devotionals; f) Meditations; 2) Booklet of International Religious Festival; 3) Booklet of Religious Synod Meeting; 4) Religious magazine (Olesya Cherkhava 2013)), based on special sense of religious philosophical belief and verbalized by particular metaphoric concepts and stereotypes that might be reconstructed (the perspective of this research), whereas periphery area is represented by methods of Christian belief popularization, considering every religious culture reference to either agitation or informing.
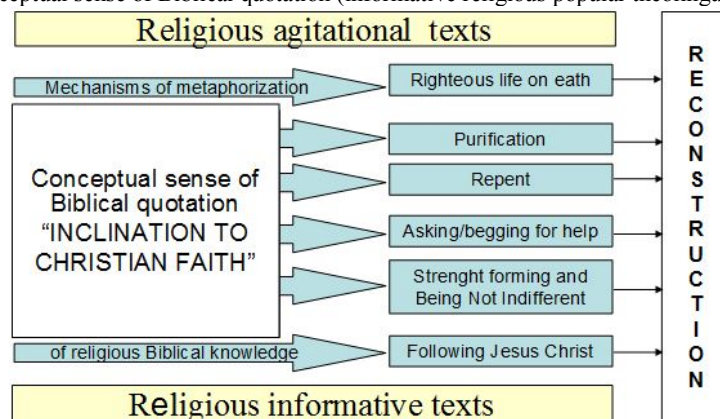
Religious popular discourse matrix reconstruction demands religious popular text classification table forming-up – according to kernel-periphery criteria (constant) and invariant-variant parameters (additional,

optional), and metaphoric religious popular sense-model stereoptypization forming-up – encoded in religious agitational and religious informative texts.

4.1. Biblical quotation as the basic religious popular discourse matrix informative code. The main religious popular discourse matrix informative code is formed on the base of conceptual Biblical quotation sense – INCLINATION TO CHRISTIAN FAITH through the mechanism of religious Biblical knowledge metaphorization, represented in all above-mentioned texts and composed of six main domains : a) righteous life on earth that leads to eternal life, b) purification of nation (fig. cleaning up) through Gods love, love to neighbour, to

parents, c) following Jesus Christ, d) repent, e) asking/begging for help, f) Strength forming and Being Not Indifferent. Each of these domains may be viewed as religious code of agitation and information, changing the human consciousness state, after having been reconstructed (according to the needs of particular person). Biblical quotation is the particular Christian proto-text with a significantly special language type usage, which under the influence of historical events and mechanisms of its mentalization in faith-believers' consciousness – English, German and Ukrainian native speakers, acquires new contextual meaning.

Figure 3. Conceptual sense of Biblical quotation (informative religious popular theolinguistic matrix cod)

5. Conclusions. Reconstruction in the scope of my research is viewed as theoretical methodological ground for religious popular discourse matrix composition and at the same time is the instrument for this already-composed matrix (having reconstructed senses, we may form multidimensional knowledge and depict it in matrix-like form, afterwards we reconstruct it in order to determine stereotype and archetypical mechanisms of sense metaphorization). The second model of reconstruction is named (by me) matrix reconstruction, which is based (exemplifying religious popular discourse) on religious belief popularization among social groups in the per-

spective of Christian faith inclination, in the way of multidimensional religious knowledge presentation, and using not the manipulative, but persuasive influence – Biblical quotation/information adaptation/simplification. It presupposes recreation of deep (archetype and stereotype) senses of religious texts (religious agitational and religious informative character), that are popularized, and metaphoric mechanisms of their actualization within perception (as discursive formation), and what is more – splitting semantic structure of lexical items that reflect these senses.

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