



Section 5. World literature

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TERMS OF WORD FUNCTIONING IN MODERN LINGVISTICS

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Abstract

This scientific article discusses the linguistic conditions of word functioning (phonology, subject-subject relationship, linguistic collective, relationship with other words, etc.) and its connection with social, communicative, and psychological aspects. In modern society, where forms of communication are diverse and dynamic (colloquial language, media, social networks), it is especially important to know under what conditions speech functions effectively.

The linguistic analysis of word functioning is not only of theoretical but also of practical importance in everyday life, education, and professional activity. The conditions of word functioning determine the communicative function and existence of language. The research is based on an analysis of the chronologically studied scientific literature.

Keywords: *Linguistics, language, word, phonetics, language collective, communication*

Introduction

A word is a linguistic phenomenon that has many meanings. The meaning of a word can be determined in relation to a concept. The extremely wide range of word meanings determines its place in linguistics. The complexity of word analysis is determined by the direction of its multifaceted study in linguistics. Along with the lexicological and semasiological description of a word, a word is considered in the process of interaction with human cognitive mechanisms. The experience and knowledge accumulated by people are fixed in the system of linguistic meanings. A person assimilates human experience generalized in language. It is precisely be-

cause of this fact that language is able to have a significant impact on the process of human cognition and activity.

The problem of meaning is one of the most interesting and difficult issues of linguistics, and not only linguistics. No more or less important issue related to meaning has been raised and discussed without the direct participation of philosophers, logicians, psychologists, and others. Meaning most clearly reflects the variety and complexity of the relationships that exist between man, the surrounding world, and language.

The full functionality of speech allows us to better understand the structure of languages from different cultures, avoid com-

munication barriers, and correctly use language as a social and cultural asset.

Method of research

While working on the scientific paper, we used descriptive, comparative, and critical analysis methods. At the same time, based on the research goals, we evaluated the problems raised in the scientific literature in relation to modernity through the observation method and synchronous analysis.

Main part

A unique picture of the perception of the world, characteristic only for a particular linguistic collective, is embedded in the meanings of words in a given language and is documented in the dictionaries of this language. The complexity of the phenomenon of language and meaning, its close connection with human consciousness and its perception and cognition of the world, determines, in general, the complexity of lexicography and, in particular, the creation of a dictionary. Based on the above-mentioned features of word meaning, the meanings of seemingly identical words in two languages almost never coincide, which creates semantic asymmetry between the languages. This is all the more characteristic of such unrelated, systematically completely different languages, such as Georgian and English, or any other European language. The semantic structure of any word in the English (or other European) language may correspond to one part of the semantic structure of a Georgian word, while its other parts may correspond to completely different words. This is a linguistic norm, or regularity (Margalitadze, T., 2021, p. 37–40).

It is as a result of such processes that the linguistic collective perceives the world and reflects it in the meanings of words. Therefore, language has a special role in the consciousness of people and, in general, the linguistic collective. That is why we consider language as a historically formed system-structural formation, which is determined not only by internal structural, but also by social factors, semantic categories and functions. Language creates a kind of linguistic picture of the world. Linguists often note that the study of foreign languages is an additional study of the external world. Each new for-

eign language changes the focus of cognition of the external world, directs our attention to additional aspects of knowledge.

Important linguistic conditions for the functioning of a word are: sonority, subject relation, linguistic collective and relationship with other words.

Society does not exist without the sonority of human language. This provision cannot be shaken by either subject symbolism (cross – a symbol of Christianity; throwing a glove – a challenge to a duel, etc.) or the fact that some ancient scripts (for example, Hittite, Sumerian scripts are deciphered according to their content). Sonority differs from the symbols of other words.

It should also be noted here that a word consists not only of sounds, but also of phonemes, morphemes, roots and stems. In contrast to sonority, the function of a linguistic unit, a word, requires a subject relation. Sonority refers to some object – a thing, an event. A necessary proof of the existence of speech is a linguistic collective. A linguistic collective connects people with each other not only by language, but also by common traditions, culture and activity.

Thus, in order to properly characterize the vocabulary, we must characterize the pragmatic aspect of speech along with the semantic aspect.

The study of language in its relationship to the speaker implies: the study of physiological processes related to speech, consideration of the psychological aspect of speech behavior, and ethnographic and social research of speech habits in various speech groups (age and social status...) (Karnap R., 1961, p. 252).

When studying linguistic units, not only the emotional side, but also the meaning of the word should be taken into account. In order for a word to function, it must appear in the immediate vicinity of other words. The relationship between words can be syntagmatic or distributive, or associative or paradigmatic (Pochkhua B., 1974, p. 53).

One of the fundamental changes that was manifested by the emergence of a new paradigm concerned the emphasis on the human factor in linguistic communication. The idea that the nature of language can be understood only from the perspective of man and his world as a whole is becoming increasingly

strong... All this testifies to the most important methodological shift that is taking place in modern linguistics.

This is happening because it requires a completely new understanding and comprehension of the very concept of communication, its content, and its status (Lebanidze, G., 1993, p. 47).

The functional approach to syntactic units made it possible to overcome the boundaries of the expressions included in the sentence and determine its place among other sentence-expressions, including both contact and distance connections. This is a direct solution in the study of the union of sentence-expressions, that is, the components or fragments of the text (Tevdoradze N., 2011, p. 15–20).

In relation to the functioning of speech, the following definition of text is offered in the scientific literature: a text is a complex, coherent, relatively complete sequence of sentences, organized by grammatical, communicative-pragmatic and textual-compositional rules.

Cultural memory, which is a carrier of accumulated experience and knowledge, which society preserves and transmits from generation to generation, is of particular importance for the functioning of speech. Today, the carriers of cultural memory are institutions such as archives, museums and digital data banks (for example: Wikipedia, websites, blogs ...). The formation of cultural memory is carried out only when society accepts and assimilates the content of cultural memory (Tandashvili M., p. 92).

A. Assman calls culture “an insurance system that stops the passage of time against universal forgetting” (Assman A., 2001 p. 34–45).

The use of language inevitably leads to its change. All innovations in language, which initially appear sporadically and then become

dominant, appear during the use and functioning of the language. Since language is a dynamic system, it is clear that the systemic nature of language and its variability are not opposed to each other. Language use and language variability are not mutually exclusive.

The language system is dynamic in nature. This can be repeated when the issue concerns vocabulary.

For linguistics, the study of the conditions of word functioning is interesting in that already forgotten and unused languages preserve structural changes and store more information about the general process of language development (Ladaria N., 2002, p. 95).

Etymological research can restore motivation that has disappeared over time. Based on this, a general conclusion should be made: every word must have motivation, except for the lexical stock that made up the original stock of speech. It was not a separate word, but was equivalent in function to the entire phrase. Motivation is based on a set of conditional signs (Chikobava A., 1983, p. 1999).

Conclusions

For modern linguistics, the main thing is no longer only the functioning of the word, but also the function of establishing connections between words. This is a renewed communication, which is based on the relationship between two linguistic subjects – the addressee and the addressee in communication. The choice of words and their connection with the object is determined not only by the task of transmitting information, but also by the situation in which communication is carried out. Human relations in modern society are complex and multifaceted. This circumstance is also reflected in the language and determines its stylistic differentiation.

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