

## THE CONCEPT OF SYSTEMIC AND DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

Systemic Functional Linguistics is unique among linguistic theories in treating the concept of system as the central organising principle of language (and also of other semiotic systems, including context), most theories being focussed on syntagmatic structure.

**Key words:** function, system, context, strata, register, discourse semantics, typology metaphor, word phonology, literacy.

A system is a collection of interconnected and interacting elements in such a way that the power of internal relations between them is greater than the power of external relations and it is a new embodied property, directed to a certain goal.

An element is an integral part of the system, and it is understood as an independent object that cannot be divided in terms of its external characteristics.

The connections between the parts of the whole should be stronger than the connections of these parts with other parts that do not belong to the whole in question. Secondly, the connections between the elements in each section of the considered whole should be stronger than the inter-section connections. This property of the whole makes it possible to divide it into sections.

Communication with the external environment. If we consider an industrial enterprise as a system, the external environment for it will be raw materials, spare parts, energy suppliers, and consumers of the enterprise's products. If the weather affects the work of the enterprise, then the external environment for the enterprise is the weather. Or vice versa, that is, if the enterprise affects nature with its activities (for example, it pollutes a river, lake, air), then the enterprise is seen as an external environment for the natural system.

Classification of systems depends on several factors, and below we will see how the system is classified according to these factors. If you look at each factor separately, you can immediately distinguish which system we are studying and the factors that depend on it.

This article introduces the notion of system as the foundation of the systemic functional architecture of language, relating the general notion of system in systems thinking (holistic approaches) to the principle that language is organised as a system of systems (the polysystemic principle) and, by another step, to the technical sense of system in SFL as the basic category of paradigmatic patterning – i.e. the organisation of language as a resource for making meaning. The concept of system is then used to explore the emergence of complexity in language (within different semogenetic timeframes), to show how it is manifested in the organisation of all subsystems of language (the fractal principle), to illustrate the system at work in the development of language descriptions and in the process of text analysis, to reveal the power of the system in different areas of application, e.g. in computational modelling, in educational analysis and curriculum development, in multilingual and multimodal studies. Finally, challenges are identified e.g. in the relationship between the paradigmatic axis and the syntagmatic one, in the representation of logical iteration and interpersonal continua; and current and new opportunities are suggested.

The study examines Systemic Functional Theory (SFT) as a tool of examining text, and perhaps, text of any dimension as long as it falls within the grammatical organs of the clause. The author provides explanations for the theory from its relevant

source(s). The chronological appreciation involves the efforts of Saussure, Firth, Malinowski, Hjelmslev, etc. However, Halliday’s insight seems prominent and upon which Systemic Functional Theory receives a global status that it has assumed today. Halliday constructs numerous concepts e.g. lexicogrammar, processes, cohesion, coherence, system, system network with background from traditional grammar and sociological tokens. In addition to that, the three metafunctions are characterized as its core operational concepts. Out of these, the mood system serves as the instrument of analysis of Psalm one utilized in this endeavor as a case study. Although the clauses fall within the profile of the indicative and imperative, the study reveals that some of the structures are inverted in order to propagate the intended messages. To that end, there are inverted indicative clauses expressed as inverted declarative statements, inverted imperative questions and inverted negativized polarity. In sum, Systemic Functional Theory is a facility for explaining different shapes of texts.

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