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THE TRADITION OF THE FUNCTIONAL APPROACH IN LINGUISTICS: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND MAIN FEATURES

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The article discusses the theoretical foundations of the functional approach tradition in linguistics, its historical development, and main features. The article pays special attention to the relationship between linguistic form and communicative function. The study is based on functional linguistic theory. To demonstrate how language is structured and interpreted for communicative purposes, the research draws on discourse-based models, including functional discourse grammar. The analysis shows that functional linguistics considers language as the main means of communication. Within the framework of the functional approach, meaning, context, and speaker intention play a central role in the formation of grammatical structure. The article emphasizes the main features of the functional approach, including context dependence, discourse direction, and the integration of form and function.

The study also traces the historical evolution of functional linguistic theory and shows its development from early European functional traditions to modern discourse-oriented models. The main features that characterize functional linguistics are functionality, discourse orientation, contextual dependence, speech acts, information structure, and form-meaning relationship, which explain the communicative and dynamic nature of language. In functional linguistics, language is studied not as a formal-grammatical system, unlike structuralism, but mainly as a communicative and functional tool.

The results confirm that linguistic forms are systematically conditioned by communicative functions, which are reflected in speech acts and changes in information structure. In general, the article concludes that functional linguistics provides a broad theoretical framework for explaining language as a dynamic, context-adapting system in which form and function are mutually and inseparably interconnected.

Keywords: functional approach, communicative purpose, functionality, context, information structure, discourse, speech act

INTRODUCTION

There are various theoretical approaches in modern linguistics related to the emergence and nature of language. Among them, the functional linguistics approach to explaining the nature of language stands out, since here the nature of language is explained on the basis of the triad of function-meaning-context. Unlike the structuralist view, this theory approaches language not only as a formal-grammatical system, but also as a social tool serving a communicative purpose. Therefore, the structure of language is closely related to the context, the intention of the speaker and the communicative purpose.

After the death of Ferdinand de Saussure, who is considered the father of modern linguistics, a radical view was put forward in linguistics with the work “*Cours de Linguistique Generale*” published in 1916. It was noted that language is not just a list of words and sounds, but a system of structured signs, one of which is different from the other. Thus, F. de Saussure claimed that meaning does not arise from any internal relationship between words and objects, but from contradictions within the language system. At the same time, the author revealed the difference between Lan-



gue (abstract system) and *Parole* (individual expression). This idea created the basis for structural analysis in a number of disciplines. In linguistics, this prompted a move from diachronic (historical) analysis to synchronous (systematic) study of language as a functional system at a given moment [25]. Thus, functionalism in linguistics emerged in the Prague School of Linguistics in the 1920s and 1930s under the influence of F. de Saussure's systemic-structuralist approach to language [29, p. 23-28]. Here, functionality in language is discussed as an important element for understanding the structure of language and the processes occurring in it. Given that language is fundamentally a tool, its structure should be analyzed and understood based on the function it performs. These functions include the transmission of meaning and contextual information. Functionalism considers language elements and their functionality to be essential for understanding the structure of language and the processes taking place in it. There are several theories within the framework of the functional approach. These theories are based on the idea that language is essentially a tool. In this regard, it can be considered more appropriate to analyze and understand the structures of language based on the functions they perform. This also includes the task of conveying meaning and contextual information. In functional linguistics, the positions of the speaker and the listener, as well as the communicative needs of the speaker and the language community, are systematically considered.

In this study, many methods were used to investigate the theoretical foundations and main features of the functional approach in linguistics. The theoretical-analytical method was mainly used to investigate and interpret functional linguistics and clarify its conceptual foundations. In addition, the descriptive method is applied to present the main features of functional linguistics, especially its focus on language as a means of communication and the construction of meaning in context. The comparative method is used to compare functional approaches with structural and formal linguistic paradigms and to highlight fundamental differences. In addition, the historical-genetic method is used to trace the development of functional linguistics from early structuralist ideas to later functional theories, thereby revealing its intellectual evolution. This diachronic perspective allows for a clearer understanding of how functional explanations emerged in response to the limitations of formalist models. Textual and discourse analysis are also included to demonstrate how linguistic function is realized in actual language use in a communicative context. The combination of these methods provides a comprehensive examination of both the theoretical principles and empirical manifestations of functional linguistics. Overall, this integrated methodological design provides a balanced foundation for examining the functional paradigm in linguistic theory.

The purpose of the article is to examine the main features of the functional approach tradition in linguistics by tracing the historical development of functional linguistic theory and to provide information about its role in linguistics. At the same time, the purpose of our article is to compare functional linguistics with structuralist and formal linguistic approaches, to analyze the relationship between linguistic form and communicative function in discourse. In order to achieve our goal, the theoretical principles of functional linguistics are investigated, the characteristic features are regulated, and the main features of the existing approach are clarified on the basis of relevant examples. Therefore, the research study examines the conceptual basis and important features of functional linguistics and demonstrates its role in the study of language.

MAIN PART

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

The functional linguistics tradition, which explains the essence of language on the basis of the triad of function, meaning, and context, considers the idea that language units are not formed randomly, but to fulfill specific communication needs as its basis. In this way, the study of language is not limited to the description of grammatical rules. According to the functional approach, the study of language includes the description of grammatical rules and how it is used in the process of real communication. Thus, the dynamic and changing nature of language comes to the fore.



In the context of the functional approach in linguistics, various theoretical models have been formed. Examples of these include functional grammar, systemic functional linguistics, referential role grammar, and functional discourse grammar. The functional nature of language is interpreted at different levels in each of these models. For example, in functional discourse grammar, language is analyzed at the discourse level, not at the sentence level, unlike other theoretical models. Therefore, the discourse act is accepted as the basic unit. For example, in systemic functional linguistics, language is considered a social semiotic system. Proponents of this theory emphasize that language is built based on various functional choices.

In functional linguistics, the main features of language are clarified based on its communicative function and social use. Functionalism, in contrast to structuralism, is a theoretical approach to linguistics that focuses on external performance, i.e. how language is used in real contexts, rather than on internal competence. Systemic functional linguistics, a theory centered around the concept of language function, has its roots in J.R. Firth's "*London School*" of the late 1940s and early 1950s [8, p.242-259]. SFL moved away from formal syntax and began to analyze language as a socio-semiotic system driven by communication and purpose. Systemic functional linguistics considers the syntactic structure of language, but its function is considered the main element of language analysis. SFL examines how social context affects language and how the nature of language is limited by the demands of the context. The key concept in SFL is strata. SFL formulates language as a socially oriented, meaning-making system organized into interconnected strata or levels. Within this theory, language is divided into 4 strata:

1) Context-this level is considered the highest and most abstract level compared to the others. The context level includes the field (what is happening), tenor (the relationships between social roles and participants), and mode (whether the communication is oral or written, a dialogue or a monologue, and whether it is online or face-to-face).

2) Semantic strata- Here, information is clearly explained, instructions are given, or questions are asked. After the context is established, the speaker constructs the meaning according to the situation. For example,

A) Context: (Field)-living room

B) Tenor-the attitude of the host towards the guests

C) Mode- informal, oral form of communication

Michael Halliday, in his Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, which he developed starting in 1960, claimed that the structure of language is aligned with its social function. Here, the functions of language as both text creation and expression of social relations are emphasized. In his opinion, language serves three *Metafunctions* (these are considered the main elements that make up the semantic strata):

1. Ideational-represents the world and experience.

2. Interpersonal-performs different social roles

3. Organizes the text-discussion. It is related to the organization of the idea we want to convey. The flow of information is structured in such a way that the sequence of words acquires a whole, coherent textual meaning [17, p. 33-37].

3) Lexical-grammatical strata-In other words, the combination of words and grammar. In the strata, meaning is expressed through vocabulary and grammar.

4) Phonology-Graphology. Finally, in this stratum, language is physically formed. It exists in speech in the form of sounds (phonology), and in the form of written symbols.

Thus, it can be concluded that language moves from social situation to meaning, from there to words and grammar, and finally to words and grammar (move).

Referential-role grammar was created in the 1980s by William A. Folley and Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. The foundation of the theory was laid with the work "*Functional Syntax and Universal Grammar*" published in 1984. This theory characterizes the approach to syntactic and grammatical



description from a functional perspective [23, p. 99]. It was later developed by Robert Van Valin and became an official school of linguistics. The word *referential* is associated with its meaning in the real world. That is, it indicates what the linguistic unit belongs to or refers to. The word *role* in the name of the theory indicates what function the participant in the sentence performs. This theory combines meaning, syntax, and communicative function. Referential role grammar is a theory that explains the nature of a sentence in linguistics, as well as the function of the words in it. This theory emphasizes the role of words in a sentence rather than their form.

This theory is based on the communicative functions of language. Proponents of this theory argue that syntax is closely related to grammar, semantics, and pragmatics [11]. Instead of looking at words alone, linguists look at the roles they play in a sentence. For example, who performs or receives an action, what means are used to express actions in a sentence, etc. In referential role grammar, the meaning of words is transmitted to the grammar, that is, the structure of the sentence we write and speak, without any obstacles or grammatical layers (deep structure, surface structure). In structural linguistics, the meaning of a sentence is emphasized, before being pronounced, through several complex transformations. This is in stark contrast to Noam Chomsky's multi-structured theory of Derivational Grammar [6]. The theory on which referential role grammar is based and directly derived is Charles J. Fillmore's Case Grammar. As in this model, in referential role grammar there is a semantic representation using semantic case roles. In this case, the semantic representation is transformed into a syntactic surface structure without any intermediate syntactic investigation. However, the details of the transformation differ significantly. One of the main differences is that pragmatic factors can play a role in the transformation. The theory of Referential Role grammar follows the line of Charles J. Fillmore's division of the sentence into "*modality*" and "*proposition*" parts, considering predicates and arguments separately. It also considers their modifiers such as tense, manner, and modality differently. However, it does not accept, like Ch. Fillmore, that grammatical relations are universal [10].

Functional grammar was developed by Simon C. Dick in the 1970s and 1980s and later transformed into Functional discourse grammar in the 1990s. Functional grammar considers language as a socio semiotic system. Functional grammar also studies how each sentence, which combines form with meaning, presents an idea and how to relate to the presented idea. In addition, it explains how the text is created and connected [1, p. 38].

Functional discourse grammar is a more systematic model of the functional approach. Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), like its predecessor, was developed by Simon C. Dick and later improved by H.C. Keyes and C.L. Mackenzie. Unlike Systemic Functional Grammar, it presents itself not as a full discourse-analytic model, but rather as a grammar model integrated with a deeper theory of verbal interaction [7, 19].

Unlike Structural Grammar, Functional Discourse Grammar does not explain language as a system of rules, but as a means of communication. In Functional Discourse Grammar, language is a living system that explains people's social relationships and thoughts. In this case, the real conditions of speech use are brought to the fore. That is, the speaker's intention, the listener's situation and the communication environment are considered. According to this theory, when people speak, they first think about what they want to say, and then express that idea through language. In other words, this theory focuses more on the communicative purpose of the sentence than on its structure. That is, the sentence *Do not touch it* [30, p. 34]. - has a command purpose. *It is still hot* [30, p. 34]. - is a sentence used to provide information. The structure of both sentences is different, but the main issue is that they fulfill a specific function.

In FDG, language is explained based on discourse acts and is based on a four-level structural model: 1. Interpersonal 2. Representational 3. Morphosyntactic 4. Phonological. In this model, pragmatic, semantic, and formal aspects of language are explained within a single system.



One of the main features of functional discourse grammar is the “discourse act”. Unlike many language theories that accept the sentence as the main unit of analysis, discourse act is considered the main unit of analysis in FDG. According to this theory, language works on a top-down structure, and the main unit is not the sentence, but the discourse act [19, p. 1-5]. By top-down, we mean that the presentation moves from the speaker’s communicative intention to the pragmatic, semantic, morphosyntactic, and phonological levels.

Contextual integration is considered another of the main features of FDG. FDG includes a contextual component that is the cause of information received from previous discourse, physical, and socio-cultural environments that can affect subsequent language choices.

The common feature of these approaches is that, taking the communicative function as a basis, language does not come to the fore in the triad of function, meaning, and context, as we mentioned earlier. At this time, form and meaning are brought into focus, considering contextual dependence. Along with these, concepts such as multilevel analysis, speech acts, information structure of a sentence, etc. play a major role in functional linguistics.

Main features

1. Functionality. The main purpose of functional linguistics is to explain what communicative functions language units perform.

Functionality is a polysemantic terminological unit that investigates the broad typology of the functional approach to language and grammar in contemporary linguistics. Let us justify our idea with examples [2, p. 99].

Open the other books [21, p. 116].

Could you open the other books?

Both sentences have the same purpose. The speaker wants the listener to open other books, but the grammatical structure of both sentences is different because they have different communicative functions. According to the principle of functionality, grammar depends on what the speaker wants to achieve communicatively and socially. The use of the modal verb *could*, the structure of the interrogative sentence, the inverted word order are not random grammatical choices. All of these help to express politeness and help to establish social interaction. Therefore, grammar does not consist only of formal structure, but on the contrary, it serves communication and function. Let's look at another example:

The crew paved the entire stretch of highway [23, p. 15].

(The crew paved the entire stretch of highway).

The entire stretch of highway was paved (by the crew) [23, p. 15].

(The entire stretch of highway was paved (by the crew)).

The first sentence presented is in the present tense, while the second sentence is in the present tense, but the information we want to convey in the second sentence is that the entire highway was paved. That is, the grammatical form is chosen according to the communicative function. Let's analyze another example:

Pass the salt-command

Can you pass the salt-request

In this regard, T.Givon [16, p. 153] analyzed the same expression in different sentences *as an example of a continuum between imperative and interrogative*. Referring to it, many authors have noted that this expression can have different functions in different contexts [12, p.83; 13, p.170; 14, p.172;28, p.182].

2. Context dependent principle

According to this principle, the same expression or entire sentence can acquire different functional meanings in different situations. That is, the meaning of language units is not based only on grammatical form but is also determined by the citation in which they are used. This means that the same sentence can express different communicative meanings in different contexts. [15, p.28-35] This



feature is almost not found in structural linguistics. Let us illustrate our idea with the following examples:

He never came back out [27, p. 330].

The initial meaning of the sentence is its apparent meaning. (literal meaning) This sentence expresses a general truth. "He will never come back again." That is, it is impossible for him to return. The meaning expressed here is not to state a simple fact. On the contrary, it is to accept the truth. The informative function is quite weak. The third meaning is the Pragmatic meaning. This sentence also has the following meaning: "*I will never have a father again*".

Let's consider the example in context:

"He never came back out. I remember my mom pulling me away from the house, still screaming, and by then I was screaming, too".

"Daddy...no- "he called out hoarsely....

"Please, God... let me do it over... please... I'll jump...please, God... I'll do this time... please let him come out..." [27, p. 330].

A broader-social thematic context. The next meaning contained in the sentence is the contextual meaning within the dialogue. This means that the meaning of the expression does not depend on its grammatical structure. The meaning of the expression is formed depending on who said it to whom, in what situation and within what discourse. According to this principle, the same phrase or entire sentence can acquire different functional meanings in different situations.

3. Discourse orientation

Meaning is not formed only within a single sentence, but within several consecutive sentences, that is, within the text. Therefore, language is studied not only at the sentence level, but at the level of the entire text. In this case, language units form meaning by acting in a connected manner. Language should be analyzed not in separate sentences, but in the form of coherent speech. The presented sentence acts because of the previous discourse and can integrate the idea of the entire novel.

Elder Bauman and Elder Jung received the baskets handed to them by Elder Weber, and, after a short prayer, passed them to each of the tables, the adults being served first. Then they came to the children's tables and finally to me [31, p. 63].

In this sentence, *they* refer to the words of Elder Bauman and Elder Jung. The functional approach pays more attention to how sentences are connected in real discourse, not separately.

4. Speech act theory is another important component of the functional approach that explains the pragmatic function of language. It states that any sentence does not only convey information but also expresses a certain action. Expressions do not just provide information but also perform an action. For example:

I apologize [4, p. 85]-Performs the act of apologizing.

I promise that I am healed [20, p. 144]-Performs the act of making a promise.

Can you help me – [22, p. 104] It is not just a question sentence. At the same time, it expresses a request. This approach plays an important role in explaining the pragmatic function of language [3, p. 94-107; 26, pp. 22-25]. Thus, language means action in communication.

5. Information structure is one of the main concepts of functional linguistics. By dividing information within a sentence into two parts, topic and focus, the communicative purpose is conveyed more effectively [18, p. 89-92]. That is the information in a sentence is divided into parts such as foreground (*focus*) and background (*topic*) information. Within the same sentence, topic and focus can change depending on the pronunciation.

For example, *The stranger entered the abandoned house* [24, p. 33].

Topic: The stranger

Focus: entered the abandoned house

The abandoned house was entered by the stranger.

Topic: The abandoned house



Focus: was entered by the stranger

Into the abandoned house, the stranger entered.

Topic: The abandoned house

Focus: the strangers entry

Thus, sentence emphasis and word order are elements that indicate the importance of the information.

Discussions

The idea that language units are formed to fulfill specific communication needs is characteristic of functional linguistics. Therefore, within the framework of this theory, the study of language is not limited only to grammatical rules. Because in functional linguistics, the essence of language is considered with reference to the relationship between function, meaning and context. At this time, language is explained based on communicative goals, and its structure is associated with its function. Within the framework of this approach, language units act as elements that perform specific communicative functions. Therefore, rather than the structure of the language, its function, contextual expression and communicative role are considered.

The application of functionalism in contemporary linguistics continues to develop in sociolinguistics and discourse analysis in the field of linguistics. Within the framework of this approach, such features of language as functionality, contextual dependence, discourse orientation and multi-level structure are distinguished. Therefore, it is emphasized here that we should understand language not in isolation, but as part of the communicative and cultural environment. The analysis conducted shows that theories within the framework of functional linguistics investigate and explain how language works in the process of real communication. Therefore, unlike structuralism, linguistic units are not only considered structural elements but also considered as tools that perform specific communicative functions. According to this approach, grammatical forms are selected in accordance with the speaker's intention and communicative purpose. From this we conclude that the structure of the language is closely related to the situation in which it is used.

The main features of the functional approach listed above play an important role in explaining the communicative nature of language and also confirm (justify) that language is a dynamic and use-oriented system. Thus, functionalism is one of the most important directions of modern linguistics and facilitates understanding the role of language in the real communication process.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of the study is its theoretical nature. The propositions presented in the study were formulated based on an analysis of existing scientific literature, without being verified by corpus data or experimental methods. Testing these results on empirical materials in future studies may allow for further clarification of their validity.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of this study, the functional approach in linguistics is not an autonomous system of primarily formal rules.

- The article shows that the functional approach is based on the idea that language serves as a means of communication.
- The analyses conducted from this point of view show that functional linguistics is pragmatic and discourse based. It combines cognitive perspectives. The article emphasizes that grammatical structures are shaped by communicative needs and contextual factors.
- The main features identified include a greater focus on the function of language, the dependence of meaning on context, the integration of linguistic form with communicative purpose, and the analysis of language in discourse rather than in isolated sentences. It demonstrates a clear theoretical difference between structuralist and formal lin-



guistic approaches: while the formal model emphasizes internal grammatical structure and rule-governed systems, functional approaches emphasize meaning and communicative effectiveness.

- The historical development of functional linguistic theory, from its early functional ideas in the Prague School to modern discourse-oriented frameworks such as functional discourse grammar, and its emergence as a response to formalist paradigms, is explained in the article.
- The research emphasizes that different grammatical realizations are caused by differences in speech acts, politeness, context, and information structure.
- The article confirms that there is a systematic relationship between form and communicative function.
- The article confirms the idea that language is built on the relationship of function, context and meaning within the framework of the functional approach. Thus, grammatical forms are selected in accordance with the speaker's intention, and therefore the structure of the language depends on the situational context. Therefore, functional linguistics, which acts as an important theoretical direction in modern linguistics, explains language as a communicative, contextual and multi-level system and shows how language is used in the process of real communication.

As a result, functional linguistics sees language as a dynamic context-sensitive system in which form and function are inextricably linked within discourse.

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DİLÇİLİKDƏ FUNKSIONAL YANAŞMA ƏNƏNƏSİ: NƏZƏRİ ƏSASLAR VƏ ƏSAS XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏR

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Məqalə dilçilikdə funksional yanaşma ənənəsinin nəzəri əsaslarından bəhs edir. Həmçinin onun tarixi inkişafı və əsas xüsusiyyətləri araşdırılır. Məqalədə linqvistik forma və kommunikativ funksiya arasındakı əsaqəyə xüsusilə diqqət yetirilir. Tədqiqat funksional linqvistik nəzəriyyəyə əsaslanır. Dilin kommunikativ məqsədlərlə necə strukturlaşdırıldığını və şərh olunduğunu nümayiş etdirmək üçün tədqiqat işi funksional diskurs qrammatikası da daxil olmaqla diskurs əsaslı modellərə əsaslanır. Təhlillər göstərir ki, funksional linqvistika dili əsas ünsiyyət vasitəsi kimi qəbul edir. Funksional yanaşma çərçivəsində məna, kontekst və nətiq niyyəti qrammatik strukturun formalaşmasında mərkəzi rol oynayır. Məqalədə kontekstdən asılılıq, diskurs istiqaməti, forma və funksiyanın integrasiyası da daxil olmaqla funksional yanaşmanın əsas xüsusiyyətləri vurğulanır.



Tədqiqat həmçinin funksional lingvistik nəzəriyyənin tarixi təkamülünü izləyir və onun erkən Avropa funksional ənənələrindən müasir diskurs yönümlü modellərə qədər inkişafını göstərir. Məqalədə qeyd olunur ki, dilin kommunikativ və dinamik təbiətini izah edən funksionallıq, diskurs yönümlülük, kontekstual asılılıq, nitq aktları, informasiya strukturu, forma-məna əlaqəsi funksional dilçiliyi səciyyələndirən əsas xüsusiyyətlərdir. Bu kimi xüsusiyyətləri ehtiva etdiyinə görə funksional dilçilikdə dil strukturlaizmdən fərqli olaraq formal-qrammatik sistem kimi deyil əsas etibarı ilə kommunikativ və funksional vasitə kimi tədqiq edilir.

Əldə edilən nəticələr lingvistik fomalарın kommunikativ funksiyalarla sistematik şəkildə şərtləndiyini təsdiqləyir, bu da nitq aktlarında, informasiya strukturunda dəyişikliklərdə aycın şəkildə öz əksini tapır. Ümumilikdə, məqalədə funksional dilçiliyin dilin forma və funksiyanın qarşılıqlı və ayrılmaz şəkildə olduğu dinamik, kontekstə uyğunlaşan bir sistem kimi izah etmək üçün geniş nəzəri çərçivə etdiyi qənaətinə gəlinir.

Açar sözlər: *funksional yanaşma, kommunikativ məqsəd, funksionallıq, kontekst, informasiya strukturu, diskurs, nitq aktı*

ТРАДИЦИЯ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

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В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы функционального подхода в лингвистике, его историческое развитие и основные особенности. Особое внимание уделяется взаимосвязи между языковой формой и коммуникативной функцией. Исследование основано на функциональной лингвистической теории. Для демонстрации того, как язык структурируется и интерпретируется в коммуникативных целях, в исследовании используются дискурсивно-ориентированные модели, включая функциональную дискурсивную грамматику. Анализ показывает, что функциональная лингвистика рассматривает язык как основное средство коммуникации. В рамках функционального подхода значение, контекст и намерение говорящего играют центральную роль в формировании грамматической структуры. В статье подчеркиваются основные особенности функционального подхода, включая контекстную зависимость, направление дискурса и интеграцию формы и функции.

В исследовании также прослеживается историческая эволюция функциональной лингвистической теории и показано ее развитие от ранних европейских функциональных традиций до современных дискурсивно-ориентированных моделей. В статье отмечается, что основными характеристиками функциональной лингвистики являются функциональность, дискурсивная ориентация, контекстная зависимость, речевые акты, информационная структура и взаимосвязь формы и значения, которые объясняют коммуникативную и динамическую природу языка. Поскольку функциональная лингвистика содержит такие особенности, она изучает язык не как формально-грамматическую систему, в отличие от структурализма, а главным образом как коммуникативный и функциональный инструмент.

Полученные результаты подтверждают, что языковые формы систематически обусловлены коммуникативными функциями, которые отражаются в речевых актах и изменениях информационной структуры. В целом, статья заключает, что функциональная лингвистика предоставляет широкую теоретическую основу для объяснения языка как динамической, контекстно-адаптирующейся системы, в которой форма и функция взаимно и неразрывно взаимосвязаны.

Ключевые слова: *функциональный подход, коммуникативная цель, функциональность, контекст, информационная структура, дискурс, речевой акт*