whole. In this case, the symbols appear as the elements of this system, and their interrelations (rules) are determined by both a syntax and semantics of a specific language. We should specifically emphasize that what we have in mind are language symbols. A language symbol has become accepted to mean any language unit (word, phrase, or sentence) that serves to define objects and manifestations of reality and their relationships. It is important to note that a symbol is two-sided because the term "symbol" includes both its physical appearance and the significance of its meaning, or simply its meaning.

For a fuller understanding of the phenomenon of language, it is useful to consider its structural components. It is possible to consider any natural language as consisting of the following four elements: the lexical, grammatical, phonetic, and semantic components. The lexical component of a language consists of all the words in this language. Although this set of words changes with time (some words cease to exist and new words appear), for a certain segment of time this set is well defined. The grammatical component includes the rules for the formation and use both of the forms of words and of sentences, as well as changes in words and their combinations in a sentence. The phonetic component is basically represented by speech, that is, rules of pronunciation (accent, intonation, etc.) for both individual words and any of their combinations allowed within the framework of the grammatical component.

These three components are sufficiently well defined and exist in a language not by themselves, but as a means through which one can transmit a certain thought. However, these means alone are not enough to successfully encode meaning in communication. Even if used properly, one may not obtain phrases with any meaning. Let's consider, for example, the following text: "Fun heater of New York was blue with banana neighing. Medicine was bending. Sorting violins of zero were making silent noise with bald poking." In this example, although both the lexical and the grammatical components of the language were taken into account, the text is absent of meaning. Not only are the sentences of the text without meaning, but so are the combinations of words within those sentences. In a sense, this is an extreme example. Texts that at first glance appear entirely understandable also may be meaningless. The following two examples are taken from Voiskunskii (1990). Mur, a famous linguist, illustrates this type of meaningless with the following phrase: "It's raining, but I don't think so." The second illustration is originally from Ionesko's *Bald Singer*, one of the best representatives of the absurd theater.

Mrs. Smith: You know, they have two children, a boy and a girl. What are their names?

Mr. Smith: Bobby and Bobby, like their parents. Uncle Bobby Watson, the senior Bobby Watson, is rich and likes Bobby, he can surely provide for Bobby's education.

Mrs. Smith: That would be natural, and aunt Bobby Watson, the old Bobby Watson, could, in turn, raise Bobby Watson, the daughter of Bobby Watson. Then, the mother of Bobby Watson can get married again. Does she have anyone in mind?

Mr. Smith: What do you mean, cousin Bobby Watson?
Mrs. Smith: Who? Bobby Watson?
Mr. Smith: Which Bobby Watson are you talking about?
Mrs. Smith: About Bobby Watson, the son of old Bobby Watson the friend of the uncle of late Bobby Watson.
Mr. Smith: No. That's not the one. That's a different one. This Bobby Watson is the son of the old Bobby Watson, the aunt of the late Bobby Watson.
Mrs. Smith: Are you talking about Bobby Watson the traveling salesman?
Mr. Smith: All Bobby Watsons are traveling salesmen.

It is not hard to see that something is wrong with meaning when it comes to these examples. The semantic component, then, exists specifically for the purpose of giving text meaning. However, it is somewhat difficult to *see* this component. In a certain way, the semantic component signifies the use of the other components of a language; it allows one to express or perceive the meaning present in communication, meaning that is born out of mental activity. In other words, the semantic component also consists of some rules of language that involve rules of coding and the recognition of meaning. Often these rules are not clearly formulated but rather are based on feeling and training. Note that in many cases, even when other components of the language are used incorrectly, the meaning of the communication is not affected. For example, everybody understands the meaning of the following phrase (even with the incorrect grammar): "I not understand English."

Actually, a language is not something isolated from thought. It is not a material product of nature or of the world around us. It is also not a relationship (physical) between material objects. It is something that is created by biological species as a result of the work of the intellect, and it is created in a way that makes it convenient for the intellect to use it.

All natural languages are similar in structure (Chomsky, 1972). For example, they all include lexical, syntactical, semantic, and phonetic components. This is explained by the fact that human intellects are similar in nature. In addition, the purpose of all languages is the exchange of information. In other words, humans were historically in need of language (a tool) for the purpose of exchanging information with those similar to them because doing so facilitated their more successful adaption to the actual physical world. Descartes had noted that our language is a language to be used for describing the interaction of physical bodies and not for contemplating, and that the laws of contemplating are different from physical laws (Chomsky, 1972). That is the reason why a system of terms for describing contemplation does not exist. Chomsky, one of the most authoritative linguists of our time, expressed this thought as follows: "There exists a significant gap, a gaping abyss to be more exact, dividing on one side the system of terms which we are able to use with sufficient degree of clarity, and, on the other side, the nature of human intellect" (Chomsky, 1972). It is commonly acknowledged that it is extremely difficult to formulate clear rules related to semantic component. Nonetheless, by exchanging communications, we al-