Linguistic-literary synergies in modern Ukrainian philology

Sinergias lingüístico-literarias en la filología Ucraniana moderna

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Abstract

Modern research in the field of Ukrainian philology increasingly combines linguistics and literary studies, demonstrating an interdisciplinary approach to the study of language and literature. The study used a limited strategy of searching for relevant data in databases such as Google Scholar, Frontiersin, ResearchGate, Scopus, using the keywords "Interdisciplinarity, Linguistics, Literature Studies". The search was focused on articles published between 2019 and 2024, written in English and containing these open

access keywords, which were compared to conference articles. The results indicate the relevance of this approach in the context of the growing specialisation of research, as it allows for the consideration of objects of study from different perspectives and the use of methods and approaches from different scientific disciplines. The interdisciplinary approach in Ukrainian philology allows us to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomena of language and literature, to study their interaction and mutual influence. Professional specialists in the field of linguistics and literary studies have the opportunity to jointly solve complex problems using a variety of methods and approaches. Thus, it can be concluded that the interdisciplinary approach to the study of Ukrainian philology opens up new opportunities for the development of scientific research, promoting the exchange of knowledge and deepening the understanding of language and literature in the context of modern scientific requirements.

Keywords: Semiotic analysis, cognitive linguistics, comparative literature, cultural narrative, literary criticism.

Resumen

Las investigaciones modernas en el campo de la filología ucraniana cada vez más combinan lingüística y literatura, demostrando un enfoque interdisciplinario para el estudio del idioma y la literatura. El trabajo realizado utilizó una estrategia limitada de búsqueda de datos relevantes en bases de datos como Google Scholar, Frontiersin, ResearchGate, Scopus, con las palabras clave "Interdisciplinariedad, lingüística, literatura". La búsqueda se centró en artículos publicados entre 2019 y 2024, escritos en inglés y que contienen estas palabras clave de acceso abierto, en comparación con artículos de conferencias. Los resultados indican la relevancia de este enfoque en el contexto de la creciente especialización de la investigación, ya que permite considerar los objetos de estudio desde diferentes perspectivas y utilizar métodos y enfoques de diferentes disciplinas científicas. El enfoque interdisciplinario en la filología ucraniana permite obtener una comprensión más profunda de los fenómenos del lenguaje y la literatura, estudiar su interacción e influencia mutua. Los profesionales en lingüística y literatura tienen la oportunidad de resolver problemas complejos juntos, utilizando diversos métodos y enfoques. Por lo tanto, se puede concluir que el enfoque interdisciplinario en el estudio de la filología ucraniana abre nuevas oportunidades para el desarrollo de la investigación científica, promoviendo el intercambio de conocimientos y el enriquecimiento de la comprensión del lenguaje y la literatura en el contexto de las demandas científicas actuales.

Palabras clave: Análisis semiótico, lingüística cognitiva, literatura comparada, narrativa cultural, crítica literaria.

Introduction

In the context of the issue of interdisciplinarity in philological sciences, Bizzoni et al. (2020) argue that grammars should be universal in order to express the rules of human thinking, allowing for the combination of rational sequence with discourse or a linguistic chain. For centuries, scholars have distinguished between internal discourse, rational discourse, and external discourse, but these meanings are interdependent, making the concept of "logos" a discourse of knowledge (Aliyeva, 2023). We should not limit ourselves to grammar within its boundaries, as it is possible to extend them. The description of texts is not the main goal, and the failure of textual grammar confirms that the categories for analysing sentence structure are not suitable for analysing the text as a whole. Linguistics and literary studies aim to distinguish between texts and characterise their semantic and expressive forms within texts, describing their evolution.

The fashionable trend, interdisciplinarity, reflects the complexity of the representation of reality and the functioning of scientific disciplines (Frye, 2020). Specialisation of research increasingly isolates each micro-domain with its own problems, methods and language. Ukrainian philology is highly specialised, but not all fields have the same degree of accessibility (Frumkina et al., 2020). Philology, due to its technicality, has begun to withdraw into itself. However, according to Grebennikova et al. (2023), isolation

is inherent in almost every science and humanitarian discipline. Therefore, this natural complexity encourages the consideration of research objects from different aspects that require interaction with other fields of science. The aim of the interdisciplinarity study discussed in this paper is to show that, despite the complexity of linguistics and literary studies as separate disciplines, exchange between them is possible, as the objects and methods of research are similar Prasad & Vaidya (2023). This is made possible by the fact that linguistics is an integral part of reality, and therefore the approaches developed by linguists can be useful for researchers from different fields of knowledge who deal with the issue of language opacity (Paulson, 2019).

As already mentioned, the issue of interdisciplinarity is not new. It arose as a result of the interaction of different disciplines, which led to their specialisation and complicated the links between them. Formalisation helped to make these connections more transparent. Even if today's conditions make interdisciplinarity more difficult, the aim of this paper is to refute this question by looking at the history of interdisciplinarity, in which linguistics and literary studies play an important role. The purpose of this paper is to systematise various views on the problem and to identify the main aspects of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of Ukrainian philology. The study will examine the links between the linguistic and literary aspects of Ukrainian philology, as well as the possibilities of their interaction and influence on the development of modern world science in general.

Ukrainian philology is a complex scientific discipline that combines the study of the Ukrainian language, literature, culture and history. The interdisciplinary approach to this discipline allows us to consider it as a holistic system in which linguistic and literary phenomena interact with each other and have a mutual influence on the development of culture and society as a whole. The main aspects of the interdisciplinary approach to the study of Ukrainian philology are the identification of common methods of researching linguistic and literary phenomena, the study of the interrelationships between them, and the analysis of the influence of cultural, historical and social factors on the formation of language and literature.

Thus, an interdisciplinary approach to the study of Ukrainian philology is an important area of contemporary research, allowing for a more complete and deeper understanding of the elements that make up this complex scientific discipline.

Theoretical overview

The question of the interaction between different sciences, especially in the humanities, is not new. Historically, different branches of knowledge interacted with each other, and the philosophy of the ancient Greeks covered almost all aspects of knowledge (Mühlebach, 2022). Gradually, as the sciences became more autonomous, borrowing occurred frequently, including the transfer of concepts and terms from one field to another (Jalilbayli, 2022). According to Redko et al. (2024), this form of interdisciplinarity, which can be seen as spontaneous, is found in the history of science. However, it was a one-way interaction, where there was only borrowing of concepts and terminology without reciprocity. In this context, Borysenko et al. (2024) add that it is important to note that this type of phenomenon creates a diversity of knowledge fields.

Due to the ease of access to a variety of knowledge fields, communication between them has naturally made importing components from other disciplines useful and effective. For example, the method of analogy, which was developed in mathematics and transferred to morphological thinking, is the result of this interaction (Metu, 2024). However, the increasing specialisation of disciplines in the 19th and 20th centuries has made it difficult to achieve the universal competence that was characteristic of Aristotle's time, even outside a very narrow range of disciplines (Bakhmat et al., 2023).

In the current situation, interdisciplinarity can take two forms. Firstly, it can mean enriching one's own knowledge by going beyond one's own field of expertise. In this case, there may be no exchange of skills (Pountain, 2019). Of course, it is in this interaction that most of the benefits that can be expected from

interdisciplinarity are found. Greenwood (2022) supports the idea that literature, especially poetry, is a manifestation of transcendent language, an echo of divine language. This idea was embodied in late Romanticism, among certain poetic circles, such as idealism (Helle, 2022; Aliyeva et al., 2023).

On the other hand, linguistics does not position itself as an exclusive science, recognising the constant diversity of the languages and texts it studies (Hong Van, 2024; Alic, 2020). Each discourse establishes its own norms and the rules of language become only transdiscursive norms. Therefore, according to Imola (2024), the definition of literature as a deviation from "ordinary language" is illusory. Jameson (2020) considers this as mysterious as the normative aspects in genres and discourses: both science and literature have their own "ordinary language" - jargon that relies entirely on stereotypes, and have their own terms and standards for the transmission of knowledge.

The differences between discourses and texts require a better understanding of the relationship between rule and exception, restoring the dichotomy between language and language pair (Jauss, 2022). A rule is not just a pattern of language use at a particular historical moment, it is a basic norm. An exception defines the norm without cancelling it, and confirms it by pushing it further, while contributing to its development (Klassen, 2022).

According to Lanza & Ugolini (2022), literary language only in exceptional cases violates grammatical rules. From the point of view of descriptive linguistics, there is only one use of language that defines a discourse, and a difference in it is not a violation, but perhaps a manifestation of post-Romantic sentiments.

Scientific discourse also sets its own standards without changing established traditions Li & Zhu (2022). Literature, unlike other discourses, tends to play with its own norms, problematising and changing them. This allows us to identify authorial styles and even styles of creativity (Martin, 2022). Thus, the writer seems to create his or her own language or specifies the possibilities of language in each of his or her works.

During the last century, in Ukrainian philology, structuralism facilitated an encounter between literary studies and cultural studies (Dmytrenko et al., 2024; Kozlova & Polyezhayev, 2022). Linguistic and literary studies circles were created that called for the analysis of poetics and language in literature. This approach allowed for a more detailed study of the works of Ukrainian classics, revealing new aspects of their creative heritage. Structuralism also helped to understand the deep connections between language and culture, revealing certain universal patterns in the functioning of the literary system. All of this contributed to the development of Ukrainian philology and enriched its theoretical framework.

However, with the establishment of Soviet rule, the term "formalism" became a tool for discrediting and subordinating cultural theories to the political order (Skrypnyk et al., 2024; Abdulmughni, 2019). This led to a conflict between literary theorists and political figures. Structuralism was criticised for political reasons, which spurred the development of new theories in the field of literary studies.

From that time onwards, various aspects of culture, language and literature were viewed through the prism of social and political theories. This has allowed for the development of a broader and more interdisciplinary approach to the study of the humanities, based on the interaction of different disciplines, approaches to textual analysis, and levels of interdisciplinarity. The first level can be called "multidisciplinary" when information from different sciences or fields is used without changing or enriching these disciplines. At the second level, cooperation between different disciplines or sectors of the same science leads to interaction and mutual exchange of knowledge. Finally, at the stage of interdisciplinary linkages, we can expect success at the highest level, where collaboration is seen as a general system without stable boundaries between disciplines.

Methodology

This study used the systematic literature review (SLR) method, which allowed for a rigorous and systematic approach to identifying, analysing and synthesising relevant literature. This enabled valid and reliable conclusions to be drawn from a thorough review of existing research. Another explanation of SLR defines it as a systematic method of searching for and critically reviewing different studies on a particular issue, followed by integrating the results to provide a detailed picture of the research subject. In this study, the SLR approach was used to systematise the available research on the concept of interdisciplinarity in the study of Ukrainian philology and to identify the problems of the intersection of linguistics and literary studies in contemporary research. This study used the systematic literature review (SLR) methodology proposed by Xiao & Watson (2019). The research methodology included the development of a research protocol to study the problem of interdisciplinarity in Ukrainian philology and the intersection between linguistics and literary studies. The main research questions were to study the current state of scientific research on interdisciplinarity in Ukrainian philology and to identify the factors that contribute to the synergy between linguistics and literary studies in the light of world scientific practice.

The inclusion criteria included limiting the date of publication to 2019 to 2024, the languages of publication (Ukrainian and English), the obligatory mention of the terms "Interdisciplinarity, Linguistics, Literary Studies" in the title, abstract or keywords, as well as the availability of full texts and publication in peer-reviewed journals or conferences. Google Scholar, Frontiers, ResearchGate and Scopus databases were used for the search. The quality assessment included removing duplicate publications and checking whether the findings were relevant to the research objective. It was also important that the research objectives were clear, the methodology was repeatable and appropriate to the tasks.

However, it is worth noting some other limitations of the work. Restricting the search to English-language articles published in the last five years may result in missing important information that may be presented in articles in Ukrainian or published more than five years ago. It is also important to bear in mind that an interdisciplinary approach may require a broader knowledge base, which may be difficult to achieve in a single article or study. Therefore, to obtain a more complete research, it is important to consider different sources and approaches to the study of this issue.

Results and discussion

Ukrainian philology is a science that studies the Ukrainian language and literature. It combines two interdisciplinary fields of knowledge - linguistics and literary studies - which interact with each other in the process of studying various aspects of Ukrainian culture. Since the founding of university philology departments, both fields have been considered in the context of unity and interaction. Language and literature are inextricably linked, and the study of one field of knowledge is impossible without taking into account the other. These two fields not only complement each other, but also create a unique synergistic effect that contributes to a deeper understanding of Ukrainian culture and identity.

An interdisciplinary approach to the study of Ukrainian philology allows us to explore it as a complex phenomenon that includes various aspects - from language structures to literary works, from history to contemporary trends. This approach allows us to get a more complete picture of Ukrainian culture and promotes the development of new research methods.

Modern research in the field of Ukrainian philology increasingly favours an interdisciplinary approach, as it allows scholars to pay attention to various aspects of language and literature and to consider them in a comprehensive manner. Such an overview helps to identify new connections and interactions between different fields of knowledge and helps to improve and develop the study of Ukrainian philology.

Thus, interdisciplinarity in the study of Ukrainian philology opens up new opportunities for research and development of this field. It allows researchers to study the Ukrainian language and literature in depth,

as well as to consider them in the context of general cultural, historical and social processes. Such an approach contributes to a more complete understanding of Ukrainian culture and heritage and promotes the development of national philology.

In addressing working question 1, it should be noted that interdisciplinarity in the study of Ukrainian philology is a very important topic, as the combination of linguistics and literary studies allows us to get a more complete picture of the Ukrainian language, literature, culture and history. Ukrainian sources explore this topic from different perspectives. Some of them focus on analysing texts of Ukrainian literature from a linguistic point of view, exploring the linguistic features of writers and their influence on the literary process. Other sources explore the relationship between language and national identity, examining what information language can give us about the Ukrainian people.

Another important aspect is the study of the interaction between the Ukrainian language and culture, which allows us to better understand the specifics of the Ukrainian language and its impact on the development of Ukrainian culture. In general, the ten selected scholarly works by Ukrainian authors confirm that interdisciplinarity in the study of Ukrainian philology opens up new opportunities for the study of the Ukrainian language and literature and broadens our understanding of Ukrainian culture and history.

Table 1.
*A systematic review of the Ukrainian literature*

Number	Authors, year of publication	Research problems
1	Yuhan, N., Osipchuk H.., Siroshtan, T., Prykhodko, V., & Mytiay, Z. (2024)	They study the problems of synergy between philological disciplines and the vectors that combine linguistics and literary studies in the context of modern science.
2	Dmytrenko, V., Khairulina, N., Brovko, O., Kryzhanovska, O., & Perepadia, D. (2024)	They analyse the intercultural discourse of the philological sciences, highlighting the latest approaches of interdisciplinarity.
3	Komisar, L., Savolainen, I., Belia, V., Borovska, L., & Lipin, M. (2024)	They are immersed in metadisciplinarity at the intersection of modern philological and philosophical science.
4	Hamaniuk, V. A., & Karpiuk, V. A. (2023)	They study new trends in Ukrainian linguistics, literature and language.
5	Shykyrynska, O. (2022)	They study the boundaries of interdisciplinarity in a historical context.
6	Popova, O., Grushevskaya, E., Zelenskaya, V., Golubtsov, S., & Grushevskaya, T. (2019, DECEMBER)	They examine language, culture and society at the intersection of modern scientific disciplines.
7	Ramadanovic, P. (2021)	He considers interdisciplinarity as the future of the literary and humanities sciences.
8	Skrypnyk, A., Lytvyn, N., Kholod, I., Didenko, N., & Ivashchuk, A. (2024)	They study linguistic imagology as an interdisciplinary linguistic and literary approach.
9	Torchynska, N., Shymanska, V., Gontsa, I., & Dudenko, O. (2021)	They see intertextuality as a formative component of contemporary Ukrainian discourse.
10	Klymenko, O., & Yenikeyeva, S. (2022)	They explore the synergy between linguistics and other sciences as a new linguistic philosophical paradigm.

Source: authors' own development.

A systematic analysis of the national literature has shown that Ukrainian literary studies and linguistics are interconnected. Both disciplines rely heavily on common theoretical principles that influence the understanding of language. The dualism of forms and meanings can hinder cooperation between linguistics and literary studies. The grammatical tradition sometimes favours semantics and sometimes expression, giving rise to the problem of one-sidedness. It is important to reject dualistic views and consider the relationship between content and form as a unity of different aspects. After all, form and meaning are interconnected and interdependent, and only by considering them as a whole can we achieve a complete understanding of the text. Linguistics and literary studies must work together, taking

into account both the grammatical and semantic aspects of language, to study and interpret texts in their full context. Only then can a deeper understanding and analysis of linguistic and literary texts be achieved.
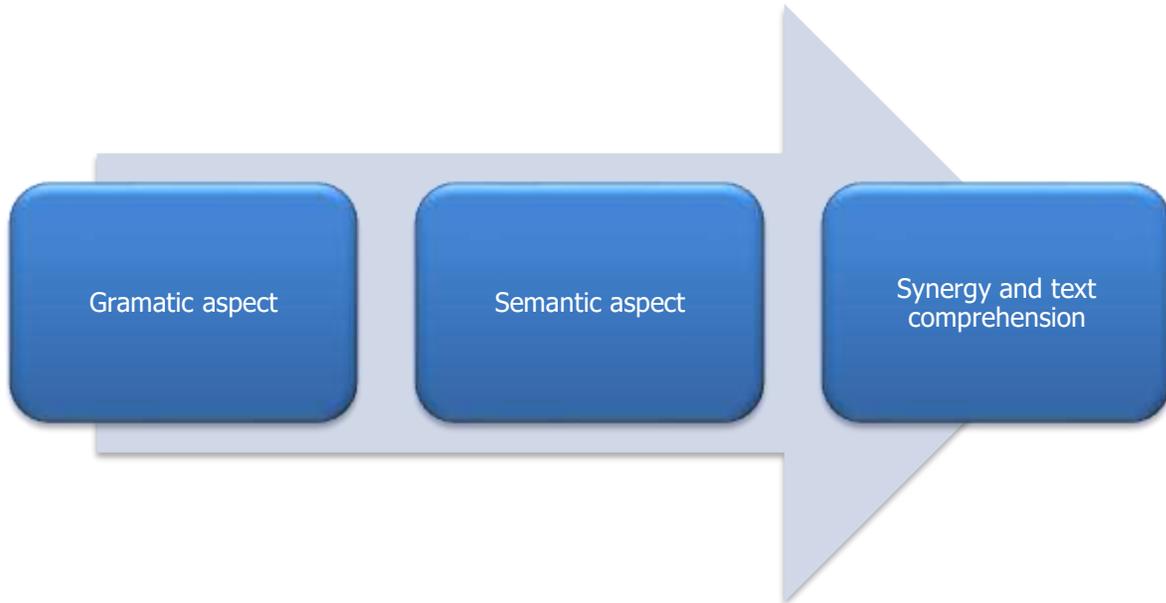
Figure 1. Interdisciplinarity between linguistics and literary studies at the level of form and meaning. Source: authors' own development.

In the context of Working Paper 2, we note that the main problem of the relationship between linguistics and literary studies remains the issue of semiosis, the unpredictable combination between expression and meaning, which suggests that signs are not given but constructed in both expression and interpretation. In a related study, Mizumoto (2023) argues that literature, through its reflexive approach, can critique semiosis through creative techniques such as repetition, rhyme, non-standardisation, juxtaposition, and the creation of new signs. This critique goes beyond the traditional understanding of language as a system of words bound by rules.

In the light of the problem of interdisciplinarity in the philological sciences, Dwight (2022) asks how one can work with missing or vague words, different connections and local norms. According to the author, if interdisciplinarity is an advantage of understanding. Literature does not follow grammar; it experiments with it. We should shade our theoretical ideas about language through artistic freedom, which contributes to the creation of new forms and expressions. Literature and language arts use linguistic material to innovate and create new forms that reflect semiotic diversity, as in poetry, song and calligraphy.

This semiotic diversity should be reflected in the concept of language. Demiryay (2022) believes that semiotics should be thought of as an extension of linguistics and pay attention to the semiotic diversity in language: intonation, punctuation, morphemes, positions and nullification. Linguistics and literary studies have a wide range of common connections. The structuralist approach in comparative linguistics can be seen as an organ of the cultural sciences. Demirel & Korkut (2019) emphasise the importance of works and the concept of the work, resorting to psychological, philosophical or sociological approaches.

According to Coombe et al., (2020), languages and works are interconnected: languages are embodied in works, which are in turn remade, which emphasises the constant genesis of signs and languages. The genesis of language is perpetuated in forms of language, which are seen as a heritage that is passed down from generation to generation through oral and written texts. Languages are works from which we

create other works, conscious of their exemplarity. In their work, Coman & Selejan (2019) considered whether linguistics belongs to the natural or historical sciences. However, it should be noted here that it does not belong to any of them, but to a branch of science that, if it exists, should be called semiology.

According to Chapman & Routledge (2009), the semiological system "language" is the most important system that humanity has encountered in its existence. It has emerged not only as a result of agreement between neighbours, but also through the transmission of knowledge from parents to children through imperative tradition. This system is constantly in the presence of time and is dynamic, making it unexperienced and unknown in its entirety. Thus, languages are to a large extent the result of literature. Major works synthesise and offer a standard not only aesthetic but also grammatical. They reflect lexicon, grammar and text - the three main tools of a linguist (Carter & Stockwell, 2020; Baker, 2022).

Works continue cosmogenesis, creating and multiplying worlds. If literary studies were to separate from linguistics, it would put them in a situation similar to that of musicology without acoustics and organology, or even philosophy of nature, which would neglect everything to do with physics and biology. The scientific basis of literary studies reflects the important interplay between language, text, culture and history, which helps us to better understand the essence of works of literature and their impact on society and individuals.

According to a study by Brandist (2022), interest in linguistics has now deepened as it has become a complex scientific field that combines various micro-disciplines. For the successful development of modern linguistics, it is important to have ambitions aimed at solving the key problems of the field, as well as to take responsibility for creating innovative approaches and research methods.

In order to achieve the goals of modern linguistics, it is necessary to accept the challenges faced by literary science. For example, one of the most important tasks is to develop new methods of analysing and interpreting linguistic data that would allow us to avoid static and outdated approaches to research. In addition, it is necessary to improve cooperation between linguists and representatives of other humanities to ensure an interdisciplinary approach to the study of language and its role in society. International exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of linguistics should also be actively promoted to enrich the scientific dialogue and contribute to the formation of a global community of linguists.

Boleda's (2020) study emphasises that philological challenges are even more significant because texts (both oral and written) are the object of linguistics (individual words or sentences are only artefacts) as well as the object of its study. Philology reminds us that there are no trifles, every detail has its own significance. With the help of philological methods, linguistics has included spoken language, and the development of corpus linguistics has led to the creation of digital philology. The question of polysemy raised by the century indicates that the dictionary does not always reflect the meaning of words correctly, since language is not just a set of fixed signs. Semiosis is not encoded in the language system. If language tries or even enforces conventions, this is always necessary, but it may not be enough to achieve semiosis - the constantly renewed and unpredictable meaning of signs in context, with the understanding that the context extends to the text and even to all materials.

In this context, according to Ardelean (2019), the so-called "formal" elements of poetry, such as rhyme, meter, verse and stanza, are tools for shaping semiotic innovations. This applies to all literature with its limitations - and all literature becomes creative within the ethical and aesthetic constraints it imposes on itself. The main quality of a writer is not just imagination or a romantic substitution of old inspiration, but the ability to use the smallest elements of linguistic material to create always renewed and unpredictable forms.

Literary experiments are an important component of the development of modern literature and have great potential for use in research and the expansion of semiotic understanding. The interdisciplinary approach in the philological sciences allows us to deepen our understanding of language and its role in society. By

considering the interaction of different disciplines, it is possible to broaden and relativise our understanding of language, to avoid nationalistic restrictions and standardisation of language. Languages constantly interact with each other, and the phenomena of language diffusion play an important role in the development of language systems. Working with texts, regardless of their origin or original language, contributes to the renewal and development of linguistic expression. Thus, literary and linguistic research based on an interdisciplinary approach can help us better understand semiosis, broaden our understanding of language and contribute to its further development in modern society.

Conclusions

Thus, in answering the first research question, it was found that in the modern world, the study of synergy between philological disciplines that combine linguistics and literary studies is of great importance. In Ukrainian philological research on interdisciplinarity, the emphasis is placed on the intercultural discourse of philological sciences, which highlights new approaches to interdisciplinarity. Meta-disciplinarity at the intersection of philological and philosophical sciences is seen as an essential aspect of the development of the humanities. New trends in Ukrainian linguistics and literature are studied in the historical context, which allows us to understand the limits of interdisciplinarity in these fields. The consideration of language, culture and society through the prism of modern scientific disciplines makes it possible to analyse in depth their interconnection and influence on the contemporary socio-cultural environment. Interdisciplinarity is seen as a key factor in the future development of literary and humanitarian sciences, and linguistic imagology is recognised as an effective linguistic and literary approach. Intertextuality is seen as a component of contemporary Ukrainian discourse, and the synergy between linguistics and other sciences is considered a new linguistic philosophical paradigm.

In the light of the second question, about the world scientific thought on interdisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity in the philological sciences contributes to the discovery of new patterns and continuous changes in language and literature, which may be important for the further development of the humanities. The study of the formation, evolution and decay of canonical forms allows us to better understand the essence of language and literature as complex cultural phenomena. The main issue of rational objectification and science in the field of literary studies remains relevant. Probabilistic models of corpus linguistics are increasingly used in conjunction with connectionist systems to identify new observations, develop metrics of uniqueness and criticism of the decisions made. These models require a subtle analysis of important indicators that can identify and enhance "sensitivity" to literary texts. Nevertheless, research programmes that address these issues remain essential to overcome hesitancy in the study of literature.

In the future research of Ukrainian philology, interdisciplinarity will become an important area, which involves combining knowledge and methods from different fields of science. Especially relevant will be the intersection of linguistics and literary studies, which will allow us to consider the text as a complex system where linguistic and literary phenomena interact with each other. It would be advisable to study the relationship between the linguistic and literary structures of texts, analyse the use of linguistic means in the works of writers, and study the influence of language on the structure and content of texts. This approach would allow for a deeper understanding and explanation of textual phenomena, as well as the identification of new connections and patterns in the study of the Ukrainian language and literature. The interdisciplinary approach will also allow us to involve new methods and approaches that may be important for the development of science. The possible combination of linguistic and literary data will allow us to create more complete and comprehensive models for text analysis, as well as to reveal new aspects of the study of Ukrainian philology. Thus, the interdisciplinary study of Ukrainian philology, which combines linguistics and literary studies, has great potential for discovering new knowledge and solving current scientific problems.

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