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МОВНО-ІСТОРИЧНІ ПРОЦЕСИ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОЇ НАУКИ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена аналізу мовно-історичних процесів у розвитку лінгвістичної науки. Автор досліджує основні етапи становлення мовознавства, починаючи від античності до сучасності, звертаючи увагу на внесок видатних учених, які заклали основи лінгвістичних теорій і методів дослідження. Особлива увага приділяється формуванню ключових концепцій, що стали фундаментом для розуміння мови як динамічного явища.

Розглядаються мовні процеси в історичному контексті, включаючи еволюцію мов під впливом суспільно-історичних змін, формування мовних сімей, національних мов і діалектів. Окремий акцент здійснено на міжмовній взаємодії, зокрема на явищах запозичень, мовної асиміляції та утворенні змішаних мов.

У статті аналізуються як внутрішні, так і зовнішні чинники, що впливають на мовні системи в різні епохи. Сучасні тенденції лінгвістичних досліджень представлені через призму міждисциплінарного підходу, який охоплює інтеграцію лінгвістики з когнітивними науками, соціологією, нейролінгвістикою та інформаційними технологіями.

Окремо висвітлюється вплив глобалізації та цифровізації на мовні процеси, що зумовлює нові виклики для збереження мовного різноманіття.

У статті запропоновано перспективи розвитку лінгвістики у XXI столітті, зокрема в контексті адаптації до умов глобального світу та етичного використання мовних технологій.

Зазначено, що шляхи перспектив розвитку лінгвістики спрямовані на збереження мовних традицій через створення цифрових архівів, освітніх програм та онлайн-ресурсів для підтримки маловживаних мов.

Акцентована увага на тому, що інтеграція нових методологій у лінгвістику включає застосування штучного інтелекту для автоматичного аналізу текстів і синтезу мов, а також розвиток когнітивної лінгвістики у зв'язку з нейрон-науками для дослідження мовлення й мислення.

Ключові слова: лінгвістика, лінгвістична історія, українське мовознавство, лінгвофілософські вчення, цифровізація.

LANGUAGE-HISTORICAL PROCESSES OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of linguistic and historical processes in the development of linguistic science. The author examines the main stages of the development of linguistics, from antiquity to the present, paying attention to the contributions of outstanding scientists who laid the foundations of linguistic theories and research methods. Special attention is paid to the formation of key concepts that have become the foundation for understanding language as a dynamic phenomenon.

Linguistic processes are considered in the historical context, including the evolution of languages under the influence of socio-historical changes, the formation of language families, national languages and dialects. Special emphasis is placed on cross-linguistic interaction, in particular on the phenomena of borrowing, language assimilation and the formation of mixed languages.

The article analyzes both internal and external factors affecting language systems in different eras. Current trends in linguistic research are presented through the prism of an interdisciplinary approach that encompasses the integration of linguistics with cognitive sciences, sociology, neurolinguistics, and information technology.

The impact of globalization and digitalization on language processes is highlighted separately, which leads to new challenges for the preservation of linguistic diversity.

The article offers prospects for the development of linguistics in the XXI century, in particular in the context of adaptation to the conditions of the global world and the ethical use of language technologies. The article states that the ways of the development of linguistics are aimed at preserving linguistic diversity by creating digital archives, educational programs and online resources to support little-used languages.

Attention is focused on the fact that the integration of new methodologies in linguistics includes the use of artificial intelligence for automatic text analysis and language synthesis, as well as the development of cognitive linguistics in connection with neurosciences for the study of speech and thinking. The use of big data contributes to the discovery of new patterns in languages that remained imperceptible before.

Keywords: linguistics, linguistic history, Ukrainian linguistics, linguistic and philosophical teachings, digitization.



INTRODUCTION

The problem formulation. Linguistics, as one of the key humanities disciplines, studies complex linguistic processes that reflect the structural, functional, and social dynamics of languages. These processes include the historical development of languages, their synchronous organization, and interaction with other knowledge systems. Thanks to the work of Saussure, Chomsky, Labov, Lakoff, and others, modern linguistics has powerful tools for studying language as a dynamic system that is constantly changing under the influence of cognitive, social, and cultural factors.

Language processes are the basis of linguistic science, as they provide an understanding of the mechanisms of functioning, development and interaction of language systems. The study of these processes allows us to investigate the patterns of linguistic behavior, the peculiarities of grammatical and lexical changes, as well as the influence of social, cognitive and cultural factors on language. Both domestic and foreign scholars have made a significant contribution to the development of these areas.

Thus, the problem of language processes in linguistic science is to study the interaction of language systems, their development and changes under the influence of cognitive, social and cultural factors.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Structuralism, initiated by F. de Saussure (Ferdinand de Saussure, 1998), laid the foundations of modern linguistics, in particular the concepts of synchronic and diachronic language analysis. His ideas about the systemic nature of language and the interdependence of elements became the basis for further research. On this basis, N. Chomsky (Noam Chomsky and (Chomsky), 1995) developed a transformational-generative grammar, focusing on the universal properties of language and the concepts of deep and surface structures that influenced cognitive approaches.

In pragmalinguistics, a significant contribution was made by J. Austin, who studied speech acts, and J. Searle, who systematized their types and analyzed the intentionality of speech (J. Austin).

In sociolinguistics, V. Labov studied the variability of speech in social groups, highlighting the influence of age, gender, and status.

In semantics, the key ideas are those of G. Frege on the logical analysis of meanings, developed by R. Montague, who proposed formal methods of describing semantics (Polyuzhyn M. M., 1999).

Ukrainian linguistics, based on the research of leading scholars, covers a wide range of areas, including the historical development and modern functioning of the language. Modern cognitive linguistics and functional grammar were developed by O. Selivanova, phraseology and discourse studies were developed by L. Fedorova. Practical aspects of grammar and teaching methods were developed by I. Yushchuk. Y. Kiyko analyzed translation studies and the interaction of language systems, A. Zahnitko focused on syntax and morphology, and A. Zelenko on semantics and pragmatics, studying the communicative organization of language.

AIM AND TASKS RESEARCH is to cover the linguistic historical processes of linguistic science in the following areas: the emergence and development of linguistics as a science, linguistic processes in the historical context, and current trends in linguistic research.

RESEARCH METHODS: method of researching innovative ways of studying linguistic processes, descriptive method, method of explanation and analysis, method of information collection.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

So, let's trace the genesis and development of linguistics as a science. Linguistics as a science arose as a result of the human need to learn language, which is the most important means of communication and knowledge transfer. Its origins date back to antiquity, when the first attempts to analyze linguistic phenomena were made in philosophical, religious, and practical contexts.

In ancient India, a key role was played by the work of Panini (4th century BC), who in his treatise *Ashtadhyayi* created a detailed description of the Sanskrit language. The impact of this work on further linguistic research was significant, as it laid the foundations for a formalized analysis of language structure.

In ancient Greece, questions about the nature of language, its origin and functions were part of philosophical discussions. Thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle viewed language as a means of logical cognition of the world, which became an important foundation for the development of European linguistics.

In the Middle Ages, linguistic research was largely subordinated to theological goals, in particular the study of the "sacred languages" - Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

The Renaissance marked the beginning of the systematic comparative analysis of languages, which became a prerequisite for the formation of comparative and historical linguistics.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, an important impetus for the development of linguistics was the discovery of the affinity between Indo-European languages (works by Wilhelm von Humboldt, Franz Bopp, and others). This contributed to the formation of linguistics as an autonomous science that uses its own research methods (Volpato Ch., Contarello A, 1999, p.241).

By focusing on linguistic processes in a historical context, we emphasize that language is a reflection of cultural, social, and political processes taking place in society. In different historical periods, linguistic phenomena have undergone changes that were determined by the internal laws of the language system and external factors such as migrations, wars, colonization, and cultural exchange. Particular attention should be paid to the evolution of languages and language families. Linguists have established that modern languages are descended from ancestral languages - languages that existed in the early stages of human history. The emergence of language families, such as Indo-



European, Turkic, Semitic-Hamitic, was the result of the breakdown of ancestral languages into separate dialects, which later formed independent languages. The comparative historical method developed in the nineteenth century made it possible to reconstruct ancestral languages and trace their development over time (Bopp, 1816; Grimm, 1822).

The interaction of languages and contacts between peoples contributed to the exchange of linguistic elements, which is manifested in borrowings, the formation of mixed languages (e.g., creoles) and the emergence of intermediary languages (lingua franca). For example, in the Middle Ages, Latin played the role of an international language in Europe, and Arabic in the Islamic world. Processes such as bilingualism, lexical borrowing, and interference are characteristic of culturally rich epochs, such as the Renaissance or the period of colonization (Weinreich, 1953).

Language changes under the influence of socio-historical conditions contribute to the fact that they evolve not only as a result of internal changes, such as phonetic shifts or grammatical simplifications, but also due to external factors. For example, the political expansion of the Roman Empire contributed to the spread of Latin, from which the Romance languages later evolved. Similarly, in the twentieth century, English became a global language, causing processes of linguistic homogenization (Jane Austen *Pride and Prejudice*, 2010, p. 243).

Given historical changes, new languages are emerging and reviving. The disappearance of languages, which is often the result of assimilation or genocide, poses a threat to cultural diversity. According to UNESCO, approximately 40% of the world's languages are at risk of extinction. However, in recent decades, there have been attempts to revive certain languages, such as Hebrew or Irish, which is an example of the conscious influence of social movements on language policy (Fishman, 1991).

Thus, language processes in the historical context are a complex interaction between the internal evolution of language systems and external socio-cultural factors. Their study helps to understand not only the patterns of language development, but also deeper aspects of human history.

Current trends in linguistic research show that linguistics is significantly influenced by interdisciplinary approaches, technological progress, and globalization processes. This contributes to the expansion of its object of study, methodological tools and practical application. The main trends are the integration of linguistics with other sciences, language learning in the digital environment, and increased attention to the socio-cultural and cognitive aspects of language (Guizzo G., Alldred P., Foradada-Villar M. *Lost in Translation*, 1997).

Studies of interdisciplinarity show that linguistics actively cooperates with cognitive sciences, neurolinguistics, anthropology, sociology, and artificial intelligence. Cognitive linguistics studies how language reflects thinking, worldview, and cognitive processes (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). For example, George Lakoff's concept of "frames" has become the basis for understanding how language affects the perception of reality. In turn, neurolinguistics, which uses functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG), studies brain activity during speaking, reading, and listening (Hickok & Poeppel, 2007).

The digitalization of linguistics is emerging due to the emergence of large amounts of data (Big Data) and methods of computer text analysis, which have given linguistics new opportunities. Corpus linguistics allows you to analyze huge amounts of text to identify patterns in the use of words, grammatical structures, and stylistic features.

In addition, machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) have made it possible to create automatic translation, text analysis, and speech recognition programs such as Google Translate or ChatGPT.

Sociolinguistics in the context of globalization has caused significant changes in language dynamics. English has become the dominant language in scientific, technological, and commercial spheres, threatening the extinction of many smaller languages. Sociolinguists study the phenomena of multilingualism, language shift, identity, and language policy in a global world (Crystal, 2003).

Thus, modern linguistics is a dynamic science that responds to the challenges of technological, social, and cultural development. Integration with other disciplines and the use of digital technologies not only expand the boundaries of linguistic research, but also contribute to its practical application.

The essence and prospects of linguistics development in the twenty-first century is that the linguistics of the twenty-first century is developing in conditions when globalization, technological progress and social challenges form new directions of research and applied use of linguistic knowledge. Globalization and the preservation of linguistic diversity lead to the dominance of English as a language of international communication, which threatens less common languages. According to UNESCO, about 50% of languages may disappear by the end of the century. An important task for linguists is to develop programs to document, preserve, and revive such languages.

Digitalization plays an important role in the development of linguistics, opening up new opportunities for learning and using language. Natural language processing (NLP), machine translation, voice assistants, and big data analysis are expanding the practical application of linguistic knowledge. At the same time, this requires addressing the issues of accuracy, quality, and ethical use of language data. Ethical challenges in the use of language technologies are an important component. The development of artificial intelligence systems and linguistic algorithms raises issues of data bias, user privacy, and responsible use of technology. For example, algorithms can reinforce social stereotypes due to imperfect training data.

The way forward for linguistics is to preserve linguistic diversity by creating digital archives, educational programs, and online resources to support lesser-used languages.

The integration of new methodologies into linguistics includes the use of artificial intelligence for automatic text analysis and language synthesis, as well as the development of cognitive linguistics in connection with neuroscience



to study speech and thinking. The use of big data helps to identify new patterns in languages that were previously invisible.

Ethical regulation of language technologies involves setting transparency standards, developing codes of ethics for developers, and conducting independent audits of NLP algorithms to prevent bias and ensure responsible use of language data.

An interdisciplinary approach to linguistics involves collaboration with sociology, anthropology, and other sciences to analyze language processes in a deeper way in the socio-cultural context. This approach allows us to study the influence of language on the formation of collective consciousness, identity, and behavior.

In the twentieth century, the key milestones in the development of linguistics were the structural approach (Ferdinand de Saussure, "Course in General Linguistics"), the functional theory of language (Roman Jakobson), and the development of psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, and sociolinguistics.

The current stage of linguistics development is characterized by the integration of knowledge from related fields such as anthropology, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, which expands the possibilities of analyzing linguistic phenomena.

Thus, linguistics has evolved from philosophical speculation to a modern interdisciplinary science that studies language in all its diversity.

In the field of semantics, the works of Gottlob Frege are important, as he laid the foundations for the modern understanding of the logical analysis of meanings. His ideas were developed by Richard Montague, who proposed formal methods for describing the semantics of linguistic expressions.

Cognitive linguistics, which analyzes the relationship between language and thought, was developed through the work of George Lakoff and Mark Johnson. Their theory of conceptual metaphor explains how abstract concepts are formed through metaphorical thinking. The study of linguistic typology was significantly developed by Joseph Greenberg, who developed a method for classifying languages according to typological features. His work allowed for a better understanding of universal linguistic patterns.

Thus, foreign scholars have made a significant contribution to the development of linguistic science, analyzing language processes from various theoretical and practical perspectives. Ukrainian linguistics, based on the research of leading scholars, demonstrates a wide range of areas of language study, covering both its historical development and modern aspects of functioning.

Karpenko Yu. O., as one of the leading Ukrainian linguists, studied the history and development of Slavic languages, in particular Ukrainian. His scientific activity contributed to the understanding of the evolution of language systems, determining the place of the Ukrainian language among other Slavic languages. Kobylansky B. V. made a significant contribution to the development of grammar, syntax and lexicology of the Ukrainian language, studying its structural features. Kovalyk I. I., in turn, focused on syntax and stylistics, exploring the means of expressiveness of the Ukrainian literary language (Ageeva V.P., Kobelyanska L.S., 2004).

Historical aspects of the Ukrainian language were deeply studied by S. P. Samiylenko, who studied etymology, historical grammar and the peculiarities of the formation of the Ukrainian language in a historical context. The theoretical foundations of linguistics were the subject of analysis by M. P. Kocherhan, who studied the functioning of language systems and their general laws. S. V. Semchynskyi contributed to the study of phonology, stylistics and general linguistics, in particular in the field of phonetic organization of language.

In the field of modern linguistics, the achievements of such scientists as Selivanova O. O., who is a leading specialist in cognitive linguistics and functional grammar, are important.

Practical aspects of Ukrainian grammar, its teaching and methodological support were developed by Yushchuk I. P.. The interaction of language systems, in particular the issues of translation studies, is analyzed by Kiyko Yu. E., and the syntax and morphology of language structures were studied by Zagnitko A. P..

Finally, Zelenko A. S. works on the study of semantics and pragmatics, revealing the patterns of semantic organization of language in modern communicative conditions (Ageeva V. P., Kobelyanska L. S., 2004, pp. 237-243).

All these scientists jointly develop Ukrainian linguistics, contributing both to the understanding of its past and the search for new perspectives in modern linguistics.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, we can note that the language-historical processes of linguistic science are an important aspect for understanding the evolution of linguistics as a discipline.

The prospects for the development of linguistics in the 21st century include adaptation to globalization and technological challenges that require new approaches to preserving linguistic diversity, the ethical use of language technologies, and the development of interdisciplinary methods for a deeper understanding of linguistic phenomena.

Therefore, the prospects for the development of linguistics in the 21st century lie in the plane of combining theoretical research with practical tasks. Globalization and digital technologies open up new horizons, but at the same time pose challenges to the preservation of linguistic diversity and the ethical use of technologies. Linguistics must adapt to the modern world, maintaining a balance between innovation and humanitarian values.



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