

SYNERGY OF PHILOLOGICAL DISCIPLINES: COMBINING THE VECTORS OF LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN SCIENCE

SINERGIA DE DISCIPLINAS FILOLÓGICAS: UNIFICAÇÃO DE VETORES DA LINGUÍSTICA E DOS ESTUDOS LITERÁRIOS NO CONTEXTO DA CIÊNCIA MODERNA

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyse the epistemological and methodological boundaries between the two philological disciplines and to provide a scientific justification for their common nature. The paper notes that literary studies and science share a similar scientific discourse, which makes it inseparable from linguistics. The chaos theories in science and the postmodernist movement in literature at the beginning of the century are explained by the common origin of these disciplines and the common cultural context. Linguistics is also influenced by the paradigm shift of the century, but the problems concerning the boundaries of these disciplines in tandem remain open. Different scientific approaches have been used to study and interpret the phenomena of the synergy of philological disciplines and the unification of linguistics and literary studies in the context of modern science. In the conclusions, we emphasise the intersection of these disciplines, which allows us to explain not only the style of literary works but also “rhetoric”, transdiscursive norms that regulate the way messages are expressed and understood in speech, and the textuality of linguistic dogmas. After all, thanks to the joint analysis of texts, their structural and linguistic features, it is possible to understand their role in shaping and reflecting social, political, and moral values of society.

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Resumo: O objetivo desta pesquisa é analisar as fronteiras epistemológicas e metodológicas entre as duas disciplinas filológicas e fornecer uma justificativa científica para sua natureza comum. O artigo observa que os estudos literários e a ciência compartilham um discurso científico semelhante, o que os torna inseparáveis da linguística. As teorias

do caos na ciência e o movimento pós-modernista na literatura no início do século são explicados pela origem comum destas disciplinas e pelo contexto cultural comum. A linguística também é influenciada pela mudança de paradigma do século, mas os problemas relativos às fronteiras destas disciplinas em conjunto permanecem em aberto. Diferentes abordagens científicas têm sido utilizadas para estudar e interpretar os fenômenos da sinergia das disciplinas filológicas e da unificação dos estudos linguísticos e literários no contexto da ciência moderna. Nas conclusões, destacamos a intersecção destas disciplinas, o que nos permite explicar não só o estilo das obras literárias, mas também a “retórica”, as normas transdiscursivas que regulam a forma como as mensagens são expressas e compreendidas no discurso, e a textualidade dos dogmas linguísticos. Afinal, graças à análise conjunta dos textos, das suas características estruturais e linguísticas, é possível compreender o seu papel na formação e reflexão dos valores sociais, políticos e morais da sociedade.

Palavras-chave: Epistemologia. História. Linguística. Literatura. Retórica. Ciência.

1. Introduction

The synergy of philological disciplines means the interaction and interdependence of different fields of knowledge and research, such as linguistics and literary studies, in the context of modern science (PAULSON, 2019). The combination of these two vectors allows us to gain a deep and thorough knowledge of language, literature, and culture in general. Linguistics, as a science of language, studies the structure, functions, and development of language (JALILBAYLI, 2022). It studies linguistic phenomena at different levels, such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, etc. Linguistics analyses the language system, its means, and patterns, and helps to understand language communication and speech activity.

Literary studies, on the other hand, studies literature as the art of words. It explores literary texts, authors, genres, styles, literary movements, and the history of literature (BIZZONI; DEGAETANO-ORTLIEB, FANKHAUSER and TEICH (2020). Literary studies helps to understand works of art, their aesthetic and semantic characteristics, analyses different interpretations, and promotes the development of critical thinking.

By combining the vectors of linguistics and literary studies, we get new opportunities for research and study of language and literature (KOZLOVA & POLYEZHAYEV, 2022). Linguistics provides analytical and theoretical approaches to the study of language, examines its structure and functions in detail, which in turn helps literary scholars to better understand works of art and their linguistic aspects (SHAKLEIN et al, 2019). Linguistics and literary studies aim to differentiate texts within certain corpora, and within texts to characterise semantic and expressive forms, describing their evolution.

However, these two sciences have not always achieved synergy. Linguists have often supported the idea that literature, and especially poetry, is a manifestation of transcendent language, an echo of divine speech, without being a pure science BIZZONI; DEGAETANO-ORTLIEB; FANKHAUSER and TEICH (2020). This idea was vividly revealed in late Romanticism, which was inspired by biblical postulates (POUNTAIN, 2019). Linguistics, on the other hand, seeks to create a scientific approach to the study of language and texts, which involves analysing their structure, functions, and role in communication.

However, linguistics does not claim that language should be uniform and identical in all cultures or contexts (RAHIMA, 2017). On the contrary, it recognises the continuing diversity of languages and texts that constitute its object of study. Each language has its own specific features, stylistic nuances, and semantic shades, which are expressed through a variety of discourses.

An important aspect of language research is the understanding that every discourse, whether scientific, journalistic, or artistic, actually defines its own norms (WARNER, 2018). Language norms are a product of cultural, social, and individual context (JALILBAYLI, 2022a). They can change according to the needs and requirements of a particular group or society.

In this context, language rules can be seen as transdiscursive norms that regulate the way messages are expressed and understood in speech (JALILBAYLI, 2022b). They help ensure that communication is clear and effective. However, these norms are not rigid and unchangeable, they can be subject to change under the influence of various factors, such as socio-cultural transformations, changes in the ways of perceiving linguistic expressions, etc.

Therefore, it would be illusory to define literature as a deviation from “ordinary language”. Literature exists at the intersection of language, stylistic devices, authorial personality, and cultural context (ALIYEVA, 2023). It is expressed through the creative manipulation of conventional language norms and the creation of new, unique ways of constructing a text. Literature acts not only as a means of transmitting information but also as an art form that enables eternal themes and ideas to receive new and original expression. The tandem of linguistics and literary studies allows us to study and analyse literary works from different cultures, eras, and genres. Linguistics helps to reveal the peculiarities of the language form of a work, to study its stylistic techniques, grammatical structure, and semantics. Literary studies helps to analyse the content of a work, its themes, ideas, and symbolism. As a result of such an analysis, you can gain a deeper understanding of a literary work, identify its values and influence on the reader.

This tandem also contributes to the study of literature as a socio-cultural phenomenon. The study of language and literature separately from the study of their interconnection will not give a complete picture of the culture and history of a nation. Through a joint analysis of texts, their structural and linguistic features, one can understand their role in shaping and reflecting the social, political, and moral values of a society.

Thus, literature and linguistics are interrelated disciplines that complement each other and help to reveal the depth and versatility of literary works. They provide an opportunity to understand and appreciate both the linguistic and ideological heritage preserved in literary works and to enjoy the art of writing. Thus, the purpose of this research is to reveal and substantiate the common essence of literary studies and linguistics by analysing their epistemological and methodological interrelationships. The aim is also to identify the influence of the chaos theory in science and the postmodernist movement in literature on the development of these disciplines at the beginning of the century, as well as to identify problems and prospects for researching the boundaries between them.

2. Literature review

The formation of literary criticism as a science

During the last century, structuralism contributed to the development of links between literary studies and linguistics, considering poetics as a scientific discipline. According to the postulates of R. Jakobson, formalism began to recognise literary studies as an independent science that studies the language of works of art (RAHIMA, 2017). Derrida criticised “logocentrism” in philology, pushing deconstructionists to reject the social sciences and the very idea of scientific knowledge. Deconstructionists focused on the analysis of discourse as a key concept for understanding literary texts in a socio-political context (CHAPMAN; ROUTLEDGE, 2009). Semioticians, especially Grahams and his school, played an important role in adopting this approach, replacing the internal analysis of works with the analysis of passions and existential metaphysics (KLASSEN, 2022).

In this context, Foucault viewed art as a propaganda tool limited to the identification of “marks”. He believed that the transformation of literature into a propaganda tool is part of the general concept of power that is common in intellectual circles. However, Foucault believed that the aesthetic aspect of totalitarian art could be used to reject it WIMSATT; WILLIAM and BROOKS (2022). By critiquing existing formulas and ideas, true artistic creativity becomes an independent innovative process.

In the same period, reception theory, based on hermeneutic phenomenology, considered works through aesthetic experience, described by Jausse as enlightenment or direct recognition before analysis. In addition to individual experience, society defined a horizon of expectation, a community that Jausse describes as an anti-structuralist aesthetic (THOMPSON, 1993).

Thus, literary studies is a scientific discipline that is not limited to specific people, nations, or eras. This is achieved through its critical approach, which grants autonomy from specific contexts or situations.

When analysing the relationship between linguistics and literary studies, it is important to understand the relationship between the internal and external aspects of language. In this context, the internal analysis controls the external analysis, and these two aspects cannot be interchanged.

This means that the study of literature requires not only an understanding of the text and its linguistic features but also the context in which the text exists. The internal analysis focuses on the study of the linguistic means of a work, including vocabulary, grammar, and stylistic devices. External analysis, on the other hand, considers the work's place in the literary tradition, historical and cultural context.

This approach allows literary scholars to understand various aspects of the interpretation of a work, to explore its meaning and relation to the wider cultural context. Thus, literary studies becomes a scientific and logical discipline that understands the interactive nature of language and culture.

2.1. Overcoming interdisciplinary boundaries

Unfortunately, the concepts of literature and language still remain separate. This academic division is largely based on general theoretical prejudices that affect the very concept of language. Forms of dualism seem to hinder the synergy between linguistics and literary studies.

Classically, language and thinking, meaning and expression are separated, while maintaining an instrumental conception of language (VAN DE POL-TEGGE, 2023). This dualistic conception developed along with the concepts of semantics and formal grammar, in particular Chomsky's generative grammar, from which classical cognitivism is derived (BRANDIST, 2022).

The grammatical tradition opposes meaning and form and sometimes favours semantics (after all, syntax is the “form” of the meaning), sometimes pure expression, as in formal grammar. This dualism leads to a dead end, and the dualism should be challenged to realise the duality between content and expression, meaning and grammar.

Grammar is hardly considered by literature but should take inspiration from its artistic freedom through a theoretical freedom that is just as necessary and desirable (MÜHLEBACH, 2022). Literature and language arts use linguistic material to constantly create new forms, which often manifest themselves as semiotic ambiguity, as in poetry, song, and calligraphy. This semiotic ambiguity should be reflected in the very concept of linguistics (VAKHOVSKA; ISAIENKO, 2021). Semiotics is an extension of linguistics, but linguistics must also take into account the interaction of language with other sign systems, and literary studies can be a reflection of semiotics itself.

2.2. The issue of synergy of philological disciplines

The synergy of philological disciplines is not limited to the connection between linguistics and literary studies. Modern science allows us to consider this synergy as a tandem of cultural sciences. Thus, for formalists, literary studies is inseparable from aesthetics, which is itself a part of anthropology (ROBERT, 2022). After all, the constant genesis of signs perpetuates the genesis of languages. It should not be forgotten that languages are the creations of mankind, and language arts perpetuate them (MIZUMOTO, 2023). Awareness of exemplary works seems to be very common: religious, mythical, poetic texts are valued, remembered, and transmitted. The linguistic “material” is not neutral or homogeneous: it is a rich field in which the artist provokes, uses, and reflects on forms (LI; ZHU, 2022). In other words, the creation and development of signs in texts contributes to the emergence and development of language. Language and literary works are very close. From the point of view of cultural semiotics, any cultural object depends on the semiotic systems in which it participates in the creation and change, and this does not contradict each other, but rather enhances its significance (PRASAD; VAIDYA, 2023). Just as literary studies and linguistics have been viewed as natural or historical sciences, so too have they been subject to debate (MARTIN, 2022). However, linguistics belongs to the imperative tradition of philology and cannot be fully classified into either of these two categories. Language is largely created by literature (SOFILKANYCH, 2022). Major literary works synthesise and set not only aesthetic but also grammatical standards. The genesis of language signs is closely related to the description of the objective world.

3. Results and discussion

If literary studies were to branch off from linguistic research, it would put them in the difficult situation of musicology without acoustics. The interest generated by linguistics has diminished as it has fragmented into highly specialised micro-models and “language sciences”. In this sense, a symbiosis of literary disciplines would be beneficial for the new linguistics.

Greater philological challenges arise from the fact that texts (spoken and written) are the object of linguistic research (IMOLA, 2024). The recording of speech has allowed philology to expand its boundaries to spoken language, and the development of corpus linguistics has contributed to the emergence of digital philology.

Language is not just a set of signs with a fixed meaning. Semiosis is not encoded in the language system (DWIGHT, 2022). Although language can provide the conditions for perception, it never provides a complete semiosis on its own, which requires constant updating in context. Context extends to the text and even to the corpus.

The so-called “formal” elements of poetry, such as rhyme, meter, verse, and stanza, are the means to create innovative semiotic changes. This principle applies to all literature, although its creative possibilities are limited by the ethical and aesthetic principles it imposes on itself (HONG VAN, 2023). The main quality of a writer is not fantasy, a romantic substitute for ancient inspiration, but the ability to use the smallest instances of linguistic material to derive always renewed and always unforeseen forms (LANZA, 2022). This main quality of a writer is explained by the fact that the use of the smallest instances of linguistic material allows for the creation of new, unforeseen forms in the text. The ability to collect, analyse, and use these linguistic details helps the writer to update interpretations, create new symbolism, and uniquely express their thoughts and feelings (GREBENNIKOVA et. al., 2023). As a result, the writer's texts become unique and personal, attracting the attention of readers and touching their feelings and thoughts.

Literature allows us to expand and reconsider the concept of language. The scientific stereotypes of the past tried to limit languages, to make them an expression of the “worldview” of a people, even if this meant standardisation from a false origin (GREENWOOD, 2022). However, languages cannot be seen as isolated, and the phenomena of diffusion noted in linguistics apply to all aspects of their study (BOLEDA, 2020). Literature allows us to see how languages interact with each other, how they borrow, adapt, and transmit interrelated concepts and ideas. The study of literature broadens the general understanding of language as a social

and cultural construct that reproduces and shapes community, as in “literary works we see how language reflects social inequalities and conflicts” COOMBE; VAFADAR and MOHEBBI (2020). Large linguistic representations of a community are linked to political and social demands. Historically, language norms and standards have been heavily influenced by politics and ideology, and national languages have been formed in this way. However, the literature helps us to see that languages are always interacting systems that constantly intersect and exchange elements.

Literary texts raise questions about the reliability and validity of scientific stereotypes and views of language (FERRI, 2022). They show how language can be used to communicate and assert certain ideologies and power structures, thus providing an opportunity to broaden our understanding of language, to see its interaction with other languages and cultures, and to approach it with a critical eye, considering the political and social aspects of language formation and use (CARTER & STOCKWELL, 2020). The literary example serves as a confirmation of the comparative principle, which provides linguistics with an empirical basis and helps to free itself from old-fashioned ideas in the philosophy of language, although, unfortunately, not completely.

Critical understanding of language use and creativity in the language arts is a major task of philological hermeneutics (FRYE, 2020). On the one hand, literary works shed light on texts, and the study of works makes it possible to distinguish between unlisted linguistic operations. On the other hand, literary texts explain the development of lower units through repetition, freezing, erasure, and change, so that words are only elementary fragments of disappeared works.

However, the presented work does not support the idea of the theory of the “poetic origin of language” (JAUSS, 2022). This position is that language cannot have an unambiguous origin since it has undergone an evolution similar to the evolution of a species according to Darwin. This evolution has determined the physiological characteristics and thus what can be called the bodily manifestation of the transmission of semantics.

In order to bring linguistics and literary studies together, significant transformations need to be made in philology as a whole, despite the fact that in many countries they remain separate fields (EYSTEINSSON & INGIBJÖRG, 2023). The academic constraints that prevent the establishment of links between the two fields need to be removed. One way of connecting is through the use of literature, which constantly transforms language. Literature recreates and renews language through its works, which are then perceived. It also ensures the

future of the language as each work opens up new possibilities (REBORA, 2023). In addition, multilingualism, which is the object of comparative linguistics, is also a norm of literature. Every writer works in a multilingual environment, which is reflected in the world literature (TSHITOYAN; DAGDELEN; WESTON; DUNN; RONG; KONONOVA; PERSSON; CEDER, and JAIN (2019). Finally, translation, especially literary translation, which is not sufficiently included in curricula, allows for the study of contrasting linguistics and contributes to world culture (TATLILIOGLU et. all, 2023). Literary translators, both linguists, and creators, are well aware of this complementarity, that translation studies can become a strategic meeting point between linguistics and literature (FRUMKINA et. al, 2020).

In this context, it can be said that any disciplinary discourse can be the subject of linguistic research, or even more broadly, rhetorical or stylistic analysis (ALIC, 2020). Linguistics is indeed a leading discipline for other disciplines. There is also textuality or scientific rhetoric in literary studies, despite the objections of some scholars. Thus, we acknowledge the need for transformations in philological studies, as they will allow scholars to evaluate interdisciplinary phenomena, not exclusively from an empirical point of view. According to the results of the presented research, it is important to take into account cultural aspects in the study of language and texts since language reflects and shapes the worldview of society. The linguistic approach to the study of disciplinary discourses expands the understanding of the interaction between linguistic structures and the ideological context underlying scientific texts. An analysis of the scientific literature shows that linguistics opens up ways to expand research in the humanitarian and social spheres, contributing to the development and fundamental growth of philological science.

In the context of the present work on the debate in philological disciplines, it is important to take into account the views of other scholars who may have different approaches to the study of language and literature. For example, representatives of poststructuralism approach the analysis of texts from a different point of view, emphasising the breakdown into units of language and the intricacy of linguistic structures (BAKER, 2022). The approaches presented in this paper resonate with structuralist theory. In the works of structuralists, one can see how the concept of synergy of philological disciplines can be viewed from different perspectives (ARDELEAN, 2019). Poststructuralists offer alternative methods of textual analysis that complement and extend traditional structuralist approaches.

It is also important to take into account new methods and approaches to the study of language and literature that can use corpus data or probabilistic models (COMAN; SELEJAN,

2019). According to the authors, new methods can help to increase the accuracy and objectivity of research in the philological sciences (DEMİREL; KORKUT, 2019).

Thus, by comparing different approaches to the study of language and literature with the results of the work presented here, it is possible to understand how the diversity of discourses helps to develop a more complete and objective understanding of these areas of knowledge (DEMIRYAY, 2023). Further interdisciplinary research and dialogues between different academic groups can contribute to the development of philology and provide a deeper understanding of language and literature.

4. Conclusion

Thus, the idea of language as a controlled tool capable of performing the tasks set by science continues to exist in scientific discourse. Thus, scientists reduce the influence of language on the formation of literary discourse. However, scientific or literary tropes are also part of language, and scientific discourse, like any discourse, cannot be alienated from the inherent imbalance of language.

Thus, the theoretical concept of the synergy of philological disciplines remains axiomatic, unable to describe the dynamics of the development of the interdisciplinary tandem in the context of modern science.

The future task for philology will be to free itself from the grammatical imagination in order to illuminate patterns and continuous variations, of which structuralist theories have so far provided only approximations since they have stuck to canonical forms such as themes or narrative functions without placing their formation, their evolution and their decay at the centre of their attention. The first structuralism rightly favoured the characterisation and typology of semantic and expressive forms, but these analyses would have remained incomplete if they ignored the ways in which forms grow from structural germs, the ways in which they evolve by summation or diffusion.

Although the question of the rational objectification of literary studies in the context of linguistics is open, probabilistic models of corpus linguistics help to strengthen connectionist systems that find new observable phenomena and offer metrics for their characterisation. They also criticise the choice of these observable phenomena but reveal and express a literary “sensitivity”. However, to overcome the academic imbalance, concerted research and investigation of crucial indicators through interdisciplinary studies are still needed.

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