Interdisciplinary Approach in Modern Linguistic Field

Galina Oleinikova[1]

Abstract: This article links studies of interdisciplinary approach in the linguistic comprehension of the world picture. Scientists agree that the future lies behind interdisciplinary trends in science, as this approach forms a certain horizontal plane in the study of a certain problem with the integration of general scientific and research methods used in specific scientific fields. The source of the new vision of science is synergetics, as the theory used to generate new knowledge, integration, synthesis and cooperation of complex language systems.

Keywords: interdisciplinary approach; synergetics; integration; synthesis; picture of the world

Any scientific direction is a synthesis of knowledge, experience, contamination of certain scientific views on the object of research and analysis. Such scientific system, as a rule, consists of processing existing directions, forming new theories for verification of new solutions, principles, approaches and methods of a new research. This is the methodology that is at the center of attention in the study of language as the main means of communication and transmission of knowledge to future generations. Today scientists speak of interdisciplinary synthesis, which involves the allocation of the main created sets and opened achievements which have been already existed to the priorities of contemporary humanities.

The second half of the XXth century is clearly demonstrated the close connection between the development of Linguistics and various fields of science, both humanitarian and natural sciences.

Language begins to be studied in depth and in detail by psychologists, historians, physicians, geneticists, anthropologists, biochemists, biologists, physicists, programmers and many others. Thus, interest to the language in the field of jurisprudence and politics laid the groundwork for the emergence of political linguistics and legal science; research of the interaction of language and culture, language and gender - Lingvoculturology, Ethnolinguistics, Linguogendereology; and a description of the new form of the functioning of the language (electronic communication) - Internet Linguistics.

[1] Associate Professor, PhD, Izmail State University of Humanities, Ukraine, Address: Repina St, 12, Izmail, Odessa Region, Ukraine, 68601, Corresponding author: oleynikovagalina69@gmail.com.

The new scientific direction, which is formed on the discovery of laws, principles and rules, both the environment and the development of language, which explores the role of language in solving environmental problems, has become an impetus for the emergence of Environmental Linguistics or Ecolinguistics. Ecolinguistics is a new section of linguistics, which was created on the principle of mirror image of the concept of ecology in biology, the initial value of which is the study of the interconnection of organisms between themselves and the environment.

Another example is the combination of Medicine and Linguistics, which forms Clinical Linguistics. This branch of Linbguistics deals with the study and treatment of language defects. They can occur on a phonetic, phonological, grammatical or semantic level. Language defects are a consequence of deviation from the norms of physical development. Speech message consists of verbal characteristics (rate of speech, volume, timbre, intonation, pauses, etc.) and nonverbal prosodic information (paralinguistic) characteristics (set of facial expressions, gestures while communicating, etc.) (Boldyrev, 2016).

There are many examples of the emergence of new linguistic directions in the study of language, but they all lead to the emergence of new scientific paradigms and seek to explain the language as a global medium of communication, to describe it comprehensively, in all its manifestations and connections with other sciences.

This position made it possible to determine the status of modern linguistics as polyparadigmal (Demyankov, 1995) and investigate it in "plurality" and "polysemy" (Kubryakova, 2009). In its turn, this situation initiated the study of Linguistic directions from the interdisciplinary position of language learning, where all the boundaries of "external" and "internal" Linguistics are blurred. This approach is characterized by going beyond the limits of one's own language system and addressing to other different structures of knowledge and considering this system in the context of general knowledge about perception, about memory, about a person.

The beginning of the XXI century is marked by the period when scientists talk about the need for interdisciplinary synthesis in all fields of science, including Linguistics. Overcoming disunity, highlighting the main of the set - the main issues of modern linguistic science of the XXI century.

To date, most scientists agree that the future is for interdisciplinary areas in science. As noted by E.N Knyazeva, "cross-fertilization of different disciplines creates a new intellectual space" (Knyazeva, 2007).

And the "integral theories of nature and society are not only useful, but also a reliable source of information" (Laslo, 1995). Today there are many contradictory theories that need to be considered not in isolation, but in a complete generalization, as they are part of a single whole and serve to solve one global issue - the study and analysis of the language.

The understanding of interdisciplinarity both at the level of the definition of the concept itself and at the level of its potential assessment in science varies considerably. Let us turn to the history.

The interest to the study of the disciplinary organization in science arose in the 1950s, when the idea of a scientific discipline, as a form of organization of knowledge, was formed, as well as about science as a system of individual disciplines. At that time, a stable idea was formed about the science's disciplinary organization which facilitated the processes within scientific communication and created special conditions for control. As the development of science begins increasingly to determine the progress of society as a whole, the state was increasingly trying to control it, manage it, and influence the creation of clear criteria and systems on scientific standards. Disciplinary organization of science facilitated the process of such control, science from the sphere of free creativity turned into a clearly organized and regulated social mechanism.

Representatives of individual scientific disciplines rejected all that beyond its borders. This approach to solving problems has led scientists to inadequate perceptions of scientific innovations and lost their search for scientific novelty.

However, as the corps of knowledge is accumulated, the disciplinary organization of science goes back to the past. The amount of information that needs to be redefined by a researcher, studying a particular subject, is constantly increasing. Different branches of science make it impossible for the scientist to examine new ideas truly and comprehensively from different points of perception, to understand the object which is being analyzed and studied. The research methodology is also complicated: it meant a modern scientist must possess more and more complex research tools.

The desire for professionalization and specialization of scientific research leads to a fragmentation of disciplines. To overcome the shortcomings of disciplinary, every scholar began to speak about the interdisciplinary approach, which is called forexpressing of the integrated nature of modern scientific knowledge of the world.

At present, science can be represented as a collection of not separate scientific disciplines, but their complex complexes. Interdisciplinarity is defined as "a term expressing the integrative nature of the current stage of scientific knowledge" (Gusev, 2009). G.M. Tulchinsky points out that interdisciplinarity is manifested in the formulation of problems, in approaches to their solution, in identifying the connections between theories, in the formation of new disciplines (Tulchinsky, 2003).

An interdisciplinary approach contributes to the emergence of integrated or interrelated science. In its turn, such science contains common features of different disciplines, creates a new type in the field of scientific problems. The application of an interdisciplinary approach contributes to the organization of knowledge in various

fields of science. One of the manifestations of interdisciplinary is the transference of ideas, means and methods from one science to another.

Interdisciplinarity is clearly manifested in the linguistic space, where the variety of linguistic directions, new original approaches to the analysis of the language are placed before the researchers in a large number of diverse views and theories. This problem is typical for the entire humanitarian field, where there is no single method for analyzing and synthesizing a variety of approaches, views, concepts. And it is impossible to give preference to any one of these approaches, because they together, being in relation to complementarily, form an indivisible unity.

It can be noted that interdisciplinary directions form a certain horizontal plane in the field of analyzing and investigating a certain problem, in contrast to a vertical side which narrowly deepens into the subject of research.

To date, one of the priority questions in the linguistic area is the idea of self-organization, where any unpredictable or predictable, chaotic phenomena and events have certain structural features. The ideas of self-organization first arose in cybernetics, later formed into a separate direction, which was called synergetics.

The founder of this approach, G. Haken, noted that synergetics is a meta-science that studies the general nature of all regularities (Haken, 1980).

The main sign of synergetics is positioned as the source of a new evolutionary vision of the world, where man acts as the central link in the scientific picture of the world. Human activity is seen as its impact on the environment, and the influence of the environment on man, which suggests a vast range of studies of the variable events of knowledge of the world and language.

Modern researchers of synergetics say that the properties of a system are determined not by the properties of its individual elements, but arise from their unification into a single whole. The parts of the system generate a certain order that, as a rule, affects these parts and determines their whole behavior. G. Oleinikova admits, "…this approach helps to represent the functioning and development of complex systems, combining different methods and concepts, confirming the existence of important ideas of unpredictability, randomness, nonlinearity of the methods of developing the laws of the complex structures in the period of their evolution" (Oleinikova, 2017). In a synergetic system, it is impossible to determine whether the whole part affects different, various parts or vice versa, and this is the key function of synergetics that unites all parts.

The development always occurs along a certain trajectory, which is specified by the parameters of the existing system (Anishchenko, 2008). And even the observed chaos is caused by the functioning of the system itself in a certain environment, passes through certain intervals of time with a certain locus and dynamics. The system has an infinite number of possible ways of development and analysis, which

makes evolution unpredictable, development and its subsequent dynamics occur by itself.

Therefore, in scientific circles, synergetics is defined as a self-organizing system. The synergetic basis undoubtedly plays a leading role in the linguistic space of language learning, where systemic unity unites the individual and the public. And here, we can clearly see the interdisciplinary manifestation of the unification of various scientific demonstrations in the field of linguistic cognition.

So, synergetics intersects with linguistics in two planes: the study of language as a nonlinear, hierarchically organized evolutionary system. At this level, the syntax, the semantics of both words and the text itself, hypertext with its nonlinear structure, are examined. On the other hand, language is seen as a process that gives scope for the movement of thought from one state to another.

This scientific approach established the foundation for the emergence of a new direction in linguistics - Linguosynergetics, which deals with the study and description of the dynamic space of the language, which is a successive change of the volatile language mega system in time (Dombrovan, 2015).

Today there are two main directions in Linguosynergetics: synergetics of speech and speech activity, and synergetics of the language. The first group includes the synergetics of the text (including the translation text), synergetics of discourse, synergetics of idiolect, synergetics of speech deviations. The second group studies the language system in diachrony and synchrony.

Synchronic synergetics treats language as a fractal organized open complex system in a nonequilibrium state (Dombrovan, 2015).

Hence the term "fractal", which is borrowed from mathematics, is increasingly used in modern linguistics. The term "fractal" is formed from the Latin participle "fractus". The corresponding verb "frangere" is translated as breakings, tearing, i.e. create irregularly shaped fragments of something (Haken, 1980). This term refers to figures that can not be described as an entire value. Such figures are associated with fragmented measurements.

The concept of fractal has not yet been unambiguously and clearly interpreted in Linguistics. However, many philologists use this concept mainly in the works devoted to questions of metaphorization, intertextuality and interdiscursivity (Dombrovan, 2012).

In our opinion, all the basic properties of a fractal are manifested in the language now - it is basically self-similarity or symmetry, irregularities or irregularity, the principle of scaling. Such principles give us the right to view the text as a fractal structure. Fractality in a certain way is laid in the formation of artistic images through the description of the character, the behavior of the protagonist through the eyes of other characters, which naturally creates a certain structural and semantic self-

similarity, enables the recipient to form the individual psychological characteristics of the subject and reveal the general author's intention introduced into the art fabric narrative.

Representatives working in the field of synergetic text can be named the following scientists: G.G. Moskalchuk, K.I. Belousov, I.Yu. Moiseeva, V.I. Arshinov and others. E.Yu. Muratova introduces the concept of synergistic text, and defines it as "a text of multiple coding containing deep, not directly observable meanings and representing a set of in-text nonlinear relations and processes" (Muratova, 2011, pp. 13-14).

The diachronic vector, as the second side of linguosenergetics, explores the linguistic system in development, in the transition from the state of chaos through various bifurcation or fracture stages to a state of relative order and further to the instability of the system (Dombrovan, 2012).

Thus, in linguistics, from the point of view of the interdisciplinary direction, the study of the text means as the starting point for new, numerous linguistic directions where the text is regarded as a multi-layered, heterogeneous structure, both from the point of view of composition, and from the point of view of plot and semantic connections. The text is understood as a stream of information that forms complex structures intersecting in space and time, requiring simultaneous inclusion of a person in various communicative spheres.

The foregoing statement undoubtedly proves that the interdisiplinary direction is broadly connected with all fields of science, which undoubtedly makes it possible to explore and study the surrounding world from the standpoint of its diverse perception.

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