



ENSURING STANDARDS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN A TURBULENT WORLD

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Ensuring Standards of Quality of Life in a Turbulent World

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2.3. Interdisciplinarity as an innovative dominant of the philological research

The scientific picture of the world is not only a form of systematization of the knowledge but also a separate research program. This program is focused on outlining the tasks of empirical and theoretical analysis, as well as the choice of means of solving them. In the process of the development of the science and the implementation of its results in the practical activity, the scientific picture of the world will undergo specific transformations, corrections, and improvements. However, this picture, as we see it, will never acquire an axiomatic status [14, p. 33].

The world globalization challenges promote the increasing importance of both scientific knowledge and fundamental science with its ability to produce this knowledge to explain the nature of the language phenomena and processes that cannot be mastered based on the logic of the classical thinking. That's why philological science should enrich the methodology of the research by filling it with interdisciplinary tools.

Modern scientists emphasize that in the context of the integration of the Ukrainian research space into the European one, the dominant components of the scientific innovation are multidisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, and transdisciplinarity [1, p. 34]. In addition, the main focus is on the need to increase the efficiency of scientific research through the use of different approaches, which are reflected in the national and European legal acts. Thus, Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) № 1290/2013 and (EU) № 1291/2013 focused special attention on multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches as key elements of a great scientific progress. Also, research activities should be determined according to the needs and opportunities of the science and should contribute to scientific excellence. The research agenda should be developed in close contact with the scientific community and include an emphasis on attracting new talents, young

scientists in the field in order to strengthen the European Research Area and to prevent brain drain and to promote their circulation [13].

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 23, 2022, № 286-p “The adoption of the Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Ukraine for 2022-2023”, one highlights the strategic and operational goals and targets for the next decade with corresponding indicators of achievement or implementation, mechanism, expected results, measures to monitor the implementation of this strategy at each stage and resource needs, as well as the development of interdisciplinary education and research programs [10].

We will consider in more details the basic approaches to the formation of the interdisciplinary researches in the scientific and research context. The historical exposition certifies that interdisciplinary research in the field of humanitarianism (language, law, philosophy, religion, ethics, etc.) was initiated in the Enlightenment era of the 18th century by French encyclopedists. R. Frodeman also mentions the period between 1870 and 1910, during which 20-25 new disciplines emerged, and interdisciplinary interaction took place. Some authors identify this period as the second global scientific revolution [5, p. 7].

The methodology of the latest cross-disciplinary studies is based on three main approaches: multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, and transdisciplinary. Multidisciplinary approach – the viewpoints on a common problem of two disciplines are considered simultaneously, but not integrated. The relationship between disciplines is situational, there is no commonly defined matrix, subjects are not changed or improved.

Interdisciplinary approach – points of view on a common problem of two disciplines are combined to obtain a more generalized understanding. In a broad sense, interdisciplinarity involves the mutual integration of organizational concepts, methodological procedures, epistemology, terminology, data, and the organization of research and teaching.

Transdisciplinary approach – the study of the modern world based on the unity of knowledge and the solution of mega- and complex problems. It is based

on the conceptual principles of different disciplines and interested parties of non-academic profiles (also known as stakeholders) and takes one priority theory as a basis. Unlike integration, there is a synthesis of various knowledge with a potential possibility of transitioning to a new quality, the origin of a new scientific direction, or scientific discipline [5, p. 8-9].

It is believed that the term "transdisciplinarity" was first introduced into the scientific arsenal in 1970 by the Swiss philosopher and psychologist Jean Piaget, founder of the International Center of Genetic Epistemology. He understood the principle of the scientific research under a transdisciplinary. This principle describes the prospects of a new stage of scientific research, which is a system of open interaction of scientists, unlimited conventional (from Latin – agreement) established by academic boundaries [12, p. 144].

The term "transdisciplinarity" was used for the first time by the specialists of the E. Morin Center for Contemporary Anthropology in Paris. According to E. Morin [8, p. 136], the differences between interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research are based on the following considerations: “Interdisciplinarity can simply mean that different disciplines sit down at a common table, just as different nations gather at the United Nations solely to declare their national rights and their sovereignty concerning the encroachments of their neighbors. But interdisciplinarity can also strive for exchange and cooperation, and as a result, interdisciplinarity can become something organic... As far as transdisciplinary matters are concerned, it is often a question of cooperative schemes, which can move from one discipline to another, sometimes so sharply that the disciplines plunge into the state of transmission. In fact, it is the inter, poly-, and transdisciplinary complexes of knowledge that work and play a great role in the history of science. It is worth remembering the key concepts involved here, namely, cooperation, to put it more precisely, unification or interrelation, or, speaking even more precisely, the joint project”.

The International Center for transdisciplinary studies was established in 1987. was adopted at the first congress. One of its authors, the Romanian physicist Bazarab

Nicolescu, formulated three important methodological postulates. According to the first one, the reality is multilevel and each discipline studies only one of its levels. Transdisciplinary aims to understand the dynamics of the process at several levels simultaneously, combining the fragments of reality, studied by specific disciplines into a whole picture. The second postulate of transdisciplinarity comes from the logic of the included third one. Transdisciplinarity unites according to the principle of complementarity which was considered opposite from the standpoint of individual disciplines. And, finally, the third postulate is complexity. Transdisciplinarity tries to understand the reality of its complexity [9, p. 147-152].

It should be mentioned that is worth adding that in the modern research space there is no generally accepted point of view on the issue of the relationship between multidisciplinary, interdisciplinarity, and transdisciplinarity as research approaches. However, scientists who discuss the terminology differences between these approaches combine the conviction that disciplinary limitations do not allow to make an integral idea of complex multilevel objects of research, including a human language.

We should also note that the general scientific picture of the world of the modern stage of the human development is based on the universal evolution as an alternative solution to the problem of overcoming the reductionism between natural and humanitarian spheres of science by synthesis of ideas of the system, evolutionary and synergistic approaches. Such a synthesis of scientific knowledge contributes to the development of a synergistic paradigm through transdisciplinary unification, which causes fundamental changes in both self-knowledge and the worldview of the individuals [14, p. 30-35].

A modern language science is characterized by the heterogeneity of research paradigms, represented by a number of methodological trends and scientific schools, which is due to the complexity of the subject of the research and the variety of the approaches to it. At the current stage of the development of linguistics, all of them remain relevant, and therefore, as S. P. Denisova [2, p. 35] notes

in the article "Linguistics at the Break of Scientific Paradigms: from Ferdinand de Saussure to Noam Chomsky", *“modern linguistics is defined as a polyparadigmatic and multidisciplinary science”*.

Human language is a complex, multifaceted object of the research, which cannot be understood by the means of one discipline, because through the use of analysis methods of other sciences, new knowledge can be obtained about the real essence of the linguistic object. The ability to self-develop is one of the categorical principles of the language. In order to form a modern understanding of the ideas of structuralism, it is essential to recognize the immanence of interpretation of linguistic phenomena and processes, the need for their comprehensive study within the parameters of complex systems [15, p. 52-56].

The first significant attempts to involve the conceptual apparatus and the methodological approach of synergetics to the study of language facts have already been made in the works of such Ukrainian scientists as L. S. Pikhtovnikova, S. M. Yenikeeva, T. I. Dombrovan and a few other researchers, whose fundamental works became the basis for a new integrative interdisciplinary direction in the science of language – linguistic synergetics or linguosynergetics. Linguistics as a type of interdisciplinary (and more broadly, transdisciplinary) research unites scientists who are interested in manifestations of general patterns of the development in the language. The main areas of the research are the mechanisms of language self-regulation and self-organization, for the explanation of which knowledge of both the linguistic level itself and relevant information from other disciplines (physics, mathematics, biology, psychology, sociology, etc.) are involved. The synthesis of disparate information is provided by a synergistic metalanguage. Hence, linguistic synergetics is a transdisciplinary fractal scale-free network structure of the science, where linguistic knowledge varies depending on a specific scientific perspective, besides, other relevant knowledge is integrated on the basis of the principles of universal evolutionism [14, p. 40-46].

Let's outline some research linguosynergistic vectors available in the modern Ukrainian Germanic linguistics:

- the linguosynergistic approach in genre studies seeks to reveal the mechanisms of the development of various language genres [11];

- synergetic derivativeology – a new approach to the study of verb-creative processes through the theory of self-organization of complex open non-equilibrium systems [20];

- diachronic linguosynergetics studies language in the aspect of its historical development and focuses on situations of qualitative changes in the language system in general and its subsystems [3];

- homonymous synergy [6];

- synergy of the German noun [4];

- synergy / fractality in informational media genres (comparative aspect of German and Ukrainian texts) [7].

- cognitive-synergistic approach, which enables the study of the concept as a synergistic fractal formation, which constitutes the unity of cognitive, affective, perceptive and volitional aspects and is analyzed in a speech act [19];

- fractal scale-free network approach, the focus of which is the study of the language system as a nonlinear hierarchically clustered scale-free network with fractal properties, capable of reconfiguration and expansion [16; 17].

It is worth noting that synergistic knowledge contributes to the perception of the world, opens new horizons in its understanding. That is why there is a need to study language phenomena and processes in the linguistic synergistic dimension, which contributes both to the expansion of the interaction of traditional scientific linguistic methods in the research process, and to the development of interdisciplinary approaches. Therefore, the application of the ideas and principles of the synergistic paradigm appears to us to be quite effective for studying such a complex in its origin and similar to the processes of self-organization of a system as a language in general, as well as its subsystems in particular.

If we consider that the condition for the formation of a specialist of the new generation is the specific development of the foundations of the synthesis of such spheres of culture as natural and humanitarian, then such a merger can be carried out

with the help of mutual enrichment of these spheres, taking into account new realities, new possibilities of man-made civilization. In our opinion, it is possible to implement the fusion of the mentioned cultures in a general aspect thanks to the inclusion of natural sciences in humanities education and humanities in science and technology. This will serve the idea of forming a fundamental, integral, elite education of specialists in Ukraine.

The emergence of "Linguosynergetics" not only as a new direction of scientific research, but also as a new educational discipline can serve as a practical implementation of an interdisciplinary approach in the field of linguistics. It is gratifying that such an educational discipline has been introduced into the educational process at the Department of Germanic Philology of Sumy State University. The main goal of "Linguosynergetics" as an educational discipline is the achievement by students of the latest constructive, fundamental thinking and a system of special knowledge in the field of linguistic synergetics as an interdisciplinary direction of philological studies and the ability to use them when writing research projects [18].

Conclusion. Interdisciplinarity (and more broadly, transdisciplinarity) as a manifestation of the methodological principle of expansionism consists in expanding the subject field of the research, in reviewing traditional problems from a new angle.

In the context of the integration of the Ukrainian research space into the European research space, it is worth paying special attention to multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research as the dominant dimensions of the scientific innovation. Such integration processes are implemented most effectively during the implementation of scientific projects. We agree with O. V. Ahapova [1, p. 34] that "the Ukrainian research space functions in the conditions of rapid changes in the society, military intervention and crisis conditions, it is important for a modern scientist to quickly adapt, learn, think critically and systemically, since usually interdisciplinary research arises

at the moment of "crisis" and require concerted efforts of scientists, representatives of various branches of science to achieve balance”.

In addition, the harmonious combination of natural and humanitarian knowledge in the university educational space is consistent with the formation of a "new dimension of knowledge", i.e. "synergistic knowledge", which opens wide prospects for interdisciplinary (and more broadly, transdisciplinary) research.

It is worth emphasizing that synergistic knowledge contributes to the perception of the world as a whole, opens new horizons in its understanding. Hence, there is a need to study language phenomena and processes in a synergistic dimension, which contributes both to the expansion of the interaction of traditional scientific linguistic methods in the research process, and to the development of new interdisciplinary (and more broadly, transdisciplinary) approaches.

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Part 2. The interdisciplinary approach to research basics the life quality in turbulent conditions

2.1. Alla Kozhyna. The impact of inclusive approaches to economic development on the quality of society in European countries. The article is devoted to issues of the quality of society and its interrelationship with well-being and quality of human life, using the example of European countries. The main goal was to investigate the possibilities of the impact of inclusive approaches to economic development on the quality of society. Inclusive approaches are significant for overcoming poverty, inequality and social exclusion, which is important for Europe after the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Inclusiveness ensures certain rates of economic growth, at which inequality and poverty should decrease. It is necessary to note the importance of the social and institutional environment and the high attention paid to this issue by the EU countries when forming and implementing the relevant policy. EU policy is aimed at creating a sustainable, smart, inclusive society based on green and digital transition in the coming years.

2.2. Oleg Moroz. Using the tools of the concept of sustainable development to maintain the level of quality of life in crisis conditions. The article is devoted to consideration of issues related to ensuring a certain standard of living and its quality through the use of sustainable development tools in crisis conditions. The category "quality of life" is considered from the point of view of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the concept of human development and one of the criteria for defining sustainable development. Objective and subjective components of the quality of life, indicators used for their assessment and monitoring were studied. The characteristics of the impact of the crisis state of the economy and society as a whole on the quality of life of the population and the specified features of the 2022 crisis are given. In Ukraine from the point of view of ways to overcome their consequences. Considered the most common directions of functioning and development of social policy, as a possible way to overcome the consequences of the impact of the crisis on the quality of life. It is proposed to use the tools of the concept of sustainable development to improve the quality of life in the post-crisis period.

2.3. Larysa Shchyhlo, Oksana Brovkina. Interdisciplinarity as an innovative dominant of the philological research. It has been clarified that the worldview changes taking place in the era of globalization contribute to the generation of new interdisciplinary scientific paradigms of knowledge, in particular, the synergistic paradigm. The identification of general regularities and principles of complex self-organizing systems of various ontologies, to which the language system belongs in particular, is the foundation of a synergistic worldview. The article focuses on the formation of a synergistic dimension of knowledge through the synthesis of natural and humanities in the university educational space, contributes to the construction of a single, integrated picture of the world in the future specialist and opens wide prospects for interdisciplinary (and more broadly, transdisciplinary) research.

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