

METHODOLOGY OF PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND MODERN APPROACHES

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Abstract. *This article examines the methodology of philological research and its modern approaches in the context of contemporary scientific development. It analyzes how traditional methods of linguistic and literary studies have evolved into interdisciplinary and technology-based frameworks, including corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, discourse analysis, and computational approaches. The study highlights the importance of integrating classical philological traditions with modern innovations to enhance both theoretical and practical outcomes.*

Keywords: *philology, research methodology, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, digital philology, literary studies, translation studies.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ilmiy taraqqiyot sharoitida filologik tadqiqot metodologiyasi va uning zamonaviy yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslikdagi an'anaviy tadqiqot usullarining korpus lingvistikasi, kognitiv lingvistika, diskurs tahlili hamda kompyuter texnologiyalariga asoslangan yondashuvlar kabi fanlararo va texnologik yo'nalishlarga evolyutsiyasi ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda nazariy hamda amaliy natijalarni takomillashtirish uchun klassik filologik an'analarni zamonaviy innovatsiyalar bilan uyg'unlashtirishning ahamiyati yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *filologiya, tadqiqot metodologiyasi, korpus lingvistikasi, kognitiv lingvistika, raqamli filologiya, adabiyotshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik.*

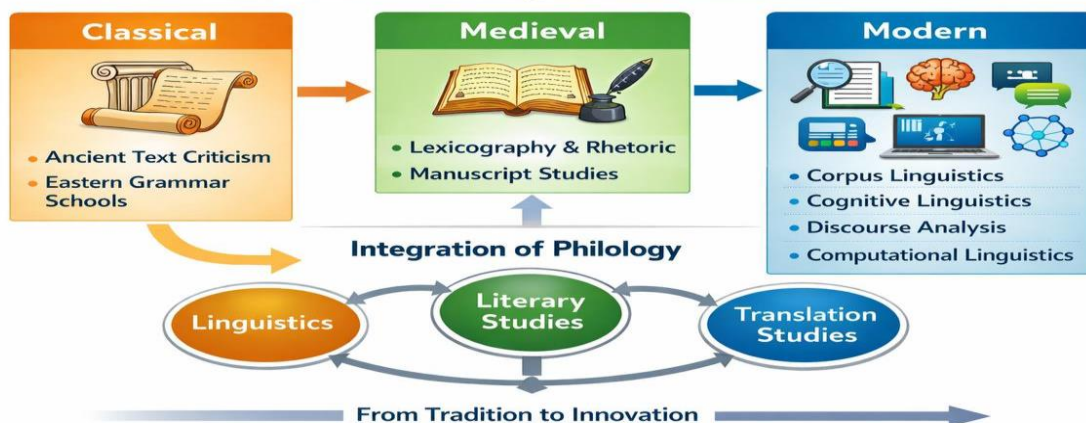
Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируется методология филологических исследований и её современные подходы в контексте современного научного развития. Показано, как традиционные методы лингвистики и литературоведения трансформируются в междисциплинарные и технологически ориентированные подходы. В частности, освещается роль корпусной лингвистики, когнитивной лингвистики, дискурс-анализа и компьютерной лингвистики. Исследование подчёркивает значение интеграции классических традиций филологии с современными инновациями для обогащения теоретических и практических результатов.*

Ключевые слова: *филология, методология исследования, корпусная лингвистика, когнитивная лингвистика, цифровая филология, литературоведение, переводоведение.*

Introduction. Philology has historically been the study of language, literature, and culture through textual analysis. Traditional philology focused on textual criticism, etymology, and manuscript preservation. However, globalization and digitalization have transformed the discipline. Modern philology now integrates digital humanities, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and computational methods to address contemporary challenges such as multilingual communication and cultural transfer.

UNESCO's initiatives on endangered languages and digital heritage preservation highlight the urgency of modernizing philological research. In the digital age, philology must not only preserve ancient texts but also analyze social media discourse, online communication, and AI-generated texts.

Evolution of Philological Methodology



Literature Review. The reviewed literature shows that philology is increasingly shifting from traditional methods (textual analysis, lexicography, and historical grammar) to modern interdisciplinary approaches such as corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and computational linguistics.

Biber and Reppen (2015) highlight the importance of corpus-based empirical analysis in understanding language use. Crystal (2008) provides a foundational framework for linguistic terminology and phonetics. Baker (2018) focuses on translation studies and cultural meaning transfer, while Abdurahmonova (2024) emphasizes the growing role of digital and interdisciplinary philology. The *Interdisciplinary Science and Psychology* (2024) source further underlines the integration of philology with technology and cognitive sciences.

Overall, the literature confirms that modern philology is evolving into a data-driven and interdisciplinary field combining classical traditions with innovative methods.

Research Methodology. Philological methodology combines classical approaches with modern innovations: Traditional methods: close reading, textual criticism, lexicography, and comparative grammar. Corpus linguistics: empirical analysis of large text corpora, applied in education, law, and media (e.g., British National Corpus, COCA). Cognitive linguistics: explores language–thought relationship, conceptual metaphors, and mental imagery (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Discourse analysis: examines language in social and cultural contexts, including political speeches, media texts, and advertising. Computational linguistics: applies AI and digital tools to language processing (Google Translate, ChatGPT, NLP systems).

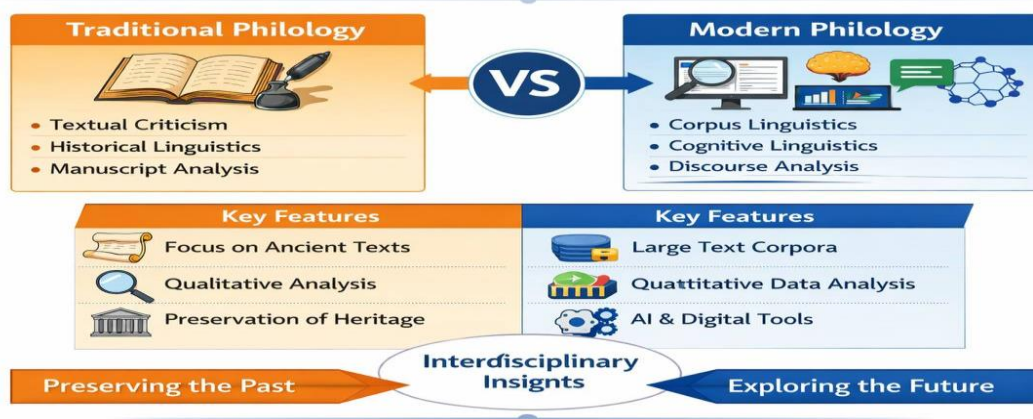
Analysis and Results. Modern approaches expand philology’s scope:

Table 1. Applications of Modern Approaches

Approach	Application	Impact
Traditional philology	Text preservation	Historical linguistics
Corpus linguistics	Language teaching	Empirical insights
Cognitive linguistics	Speech skills	Link between thought

Digital philology	Manuscript restoration	Heritage preservation
Translation studies	Cultural transfer	Accurate translations

Traditional vs Modern Philology Approaches



The integration of classical and modern methods ensures philology remains relevant and interdisciplinary. Corpus-based studies reveal diachronic language change, while cognitive linguistics links language to human cognition. Digital philology provides tools for archiving endangered languages and restoring ancient texts, while translation studies adapt to globalization by balancing linguistic accuracy with cultural meaning. Philology today collaborates with psychology, anthropology, and computer science, making it a dynamic science that bridges tradition and innovation.

Conclusion. In conclusion, philology is no longer confined to textual preservation but has transformed into a dynamic interdisciplinary science. The practical significance of this study lies in its application to education, translation, and digital humanities. Corpus-based analysis improves teaching methods, cognitive linguistics deepens the understanding of metaphor and meaning, while computational tools support translation and text restoration. Future research should concentrate on AI-driven philology, multilingual corpora, and digital heritage preservation. This integration ensures that philology continues to evolve, bridging tradition and innovation while maintaining its relevance in contemporary science.

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