

# Innovativeness of Contemporary Applied Research in Ukrainian Linguistics

Svitlana Lutsak<sup>1</sup>, Olga Petriv<sup>2\*</sup>, Ulyana Solowij<sup>3</sup>, Halyna Yurchak<sup>4</sup>, Volodymyr Yaslyk<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>D.Sc. in Philology, Prof., Head of Linguistics Department, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine. Email: slucak@ifnmu.edu.ua

<sup>2\*</sup>Ph.D. in Philology, Assoc. Prof., Department of Foreign Philology and Business Communication, Higher Educational Institution «King Danylo University», Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, Email: olha.petriv@ukd.edu.ua

<sup>3</sup>Ph.D. in Philology, Assoc. Prof., Department of Foreign Philology and Business Communication, Higher Educational Institution «King Danylo University», Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, Email: soloviy.ulyana@ukd.edu.ua

<sup>4</sup>Ph.D. in Philology, Assoc. Prof., Linguistics Department, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, Email: haliur@ifnmu.edu.ua

<sup>5</sup>Ph.D. in Philology, Assoc. Prof., Department of Foreign Philology and Business Communication, Higher Educational Institution «King Danylo University», Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, Email: yaslyk.volodymyr@ukd.edu.ua

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Received: 09.04.2024

Revised : 15.05.2024

Accepted: 25.05.2024

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines the scientific quality characteristics of modern applied research in Ukrainian linguistics, analyzing the main achievements and methods that define this field. In recent years, language study has adopted an interdisciplinary nature to incorporate insights from cognitive science, sociology, and digital technologies. The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare the main tendencies and innovations in applied linguistics in Ukraine, which shows how those changes may enrich our knowledge of certain linguistic phenomena and their specific applications. The paper addresses some new linguistic trends – empirical studies and theoretical frameworks that have found reflection by this or other means within the boundaries of several works devoted to real language challenges, such as methods for teaching language, sociolinguistic dynamics (language policy), and communication technologies. It then examines the use of new technologies, such as corpus linguistics and artificial intelligence, to recruit innovative research methods for pushing boundaries concerning language studies. This study seeks to provide a well-rounded account of how applied research contributes to the development of Ukrainian linguistic scholarship by synthesizing outcomes from leading contemporary scholars and real-world examples that emphasize the most promising practices. These results also illustrate the impact of incorporating new ways to improve academic dialogues, which might contribute not only to language policy, education, and social integration processes but also to community engagement, cultural exchange, and the general promotion of language diversity in community. In essence, it is hoped that this article will inspire readers to engage in innovative practices and cross-disciplinary partnerships as researchers or practitioners within the field of applied linguistics to address salient problems relevant to academia and society.

**Keywords:** Ukrainian linguistics, language policy, cultural exchange, language diversity, novel techniques.

## Public Interest Statement

The outcomes of this study on cutting-edge modern applied research in Ukrainian linguistics will be of great public significance since they have an immediate bearing on social integration among various populations, language policy, and language instruction. This research uses contemporary methods and interdisciplinary approaches to enhance communication practices and expand our knowledge of linguistic dynamics in Ukraine. Professionals in the fields of Education and Philology, as also as community leaders, can all benefit from the knowledge acquired, which will ultimately help to preserve the multiplicity of language and create practical solutions to meet changing societal demands.

## INTRODUCTION

Modern applied research proves essential to meeting society's growing requirements in the rapidly changing field of linguistics, especially when it comes to Ukrainian language research. Important fields including communication, education, and cultural identity are influenced by the study of language, its patterns, and its applications. This clarification of linguistic value becomes increasingly urgent against the backdrop of Ukraine's current tumultuous geopolitical situation, and new research approaches are needed to help make this area more creative.

There is still a noticeable void in the study of novel techniques and their real-world applications, even in the field of Ukrainian linguistics, despite the literature's increasing output. The prevalence of studies that find themselves forced by the norms of these analytic frameworks to draw familiar conclusions may be diminishing our capacity to make discoveries about the nature and potentialities of language in these new conditions. In addition, detailed studies that combine innovative methodologies and newly available findings have yet to be carried out, rendering it impossible to concentrate on ways in which these trends could directly affect the forms of linguistic regulation, the backgrounds of language learning, and the paths of interpersonal interaction.

The primary objective of this work is to evaluate whether the current practice of applied study in Ukrainian linguistics is something new and whether it has any implications for the community. It does so by investigating novel methods and multidisciplinary approaches to the scenarios where applied linguistics can advance practical solutions for language-inspired social problems. The potential impact of this research is significant, sparking intrigue and curiosity in the reader.

The research objectives of this article are as follows:

- a. To examine the body of work on applied research in Ukrainian linguistics, with an emphasis on cutting-edge approaches.
- b. To assess how these creative methods might enhance language instruction and policy.
- c. To pinpoint the main obstacles to and chances for advancement in modern applied research that can boost community involvement and social integration.
- d. To offer solutions for future avenues of Ukrainian language study that are in line with the demands of contemporary society.

Through tackling these goals, the present study intends to emphasize the value of adopting new approaches in Ukrainian linguistics as well as the significance of linguistic research in advancing an inclusive and sustainable cultural environment. The results will lay the groundwork for future studies along with improved cooperation in this area and development of initiatives toward enhancing language use and comprehension in contemporary society.

## THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Over time, Ukrainian linguistics evolved into both a discipline and a vital part of the wider Slavic linguistic tradition. This evolution reflects historical, cultural, and political changes in Ukraine. Thus, the development of Ukrainian linguistics is an intriguing study of language in context. The emergence of Ukrainian linguistics as a field of study can be traced back to the initial scholarly inquiries into the general phonological and morphological features of the Ukrainian language during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This supported the conscious process of collecting materials about the language itself, the ones dedicated to its self-confirmation. Early linguists brought to light the sound system and core word-structure patterns in order to formalize them. The 19th century can be rightfully viewed as the foundation stone for the development of the discipline and the formation of a linguistic consciousness among scholars. Moreover, it became a turning point in developing a sense of nationhood linked to the mobilization of language as a source of cultural and social pride.

This systematicity took new shapes in the 20th century, as the beginning of the century saw the funding of dedicated linguistic institutions, universities, and research centres that brought greater depth, scope, and continuity to Ukrainian scholarly activity. Pioneering studies on topics from phonetics through syntax to semantics were conducted and, over time, consolidated. Key contributions include works of Ivan Dziuba (1931–2022) in phonetics and syntax (Chytomo, 2022). He worked on syntactic structures, thus making a notable theoretical contribution. The structure of modern Ukrainian linguistics consists of several leading areas of science that together offer us a glimmer of the multifaceted portrayal of the language. These areas are:

- **Phonetics and Phonology:** This branch of research focuses on the sound system of Ukrainian, looking at phonemes, intonation and suprasegmental stress, along with phonetic variation in regional varieties. The scholar Tsaralunga (2019) has particularly focused on phonetic variation in regional varieties of Ukrainian and contributed to dialectological research more generally.

- Morphology: Theoretical work on word formation processes, inflection, and derivation is a crucial component of Ukrainian linguistics (Demeshko, 2021). An emphasis here is on examining what gradual morphological changes can reveal about the potential for syntax and semantics to express themselves dynamically.
- Syntax: Current work on syntax deals with the structure of sentences (e.g., word order and grammatical relations), as well as sociolinguistic variation of syntax, such as variation triggered by community differences. It has long been known to linguists that speakers can be quite different in how they use the same language (Halliday, 2023).
- Semantics: Investigations into meaning—from word meanings to sentence interpretation—is a large field in Ukrainian linguistics. Here, Yurchenko (2021) and Laba et al. (2021) focus on the language's polysemy and homonymy, as well as the role of context.
- Pragmatics: Context plays a role in how words are used. Pragmatics looks at those effects in areas such as speech acts, politeness strategies, and conversational implications. These are just a few examples of the many ways that Ukrainian, like many other languages around the world, is a dynamic social construct (Søvik, 2007).

The theoretical basis uses universal linguistic principles and examines local—that is, Ukrainian—phenomena specific to Ukrainian, which enables research into such linguistic phenomena in a rigorous and context-sensitive way. More recent studies are gradually spanning the traditional areas of linguistic research, finding closer affinity with neighboring ones: work in Sociolinguistics zooms in on the use of language in specific social contexts (i.e., among particular groups of speakers such as those of different gender, class and ethnicity), while the fields of Bilingualism and Language Rights are also fast growing in relevance, directly touching upon the pressing sociopolitical issues of our times, not least in Ukraine (Bilaniuk & Melnyk, 2008).

With respect to humanities, psycholinguistics might pertain to the study of how psychological processes impact the acquisition and use of language, and this is an area with a lot of opportunity for growth. There is research into how trauma affects language development, for example, which seems especially important given the political unrest in Ukraine.

Within Discourse Analysis, efforts were made to show how discourse shapes and is shaped by social interaction, for example, through studies of the language of politics and the media to examine the cultural framing of contemporary issues and how these shape social attitudes.

Some general tendencies can be distinguished in contemporary Ukrainian linguistics that are indicative of both changing social needs and increasing sophistication and depth of research methods. The most prominent trend is the growing body of work that reflects on the sociolinguistic situation in Ukraine, specifically focusing on the issues of bilingualism and state language policy. This research has been concerned with the consequences of the sociopolitical changes on language use, especially in the east and southeast regions with dominant Russian-speaking populations (e.g., Kulyk, 2021). Scholars highlight the subjective turn of language theory in recent years and stress the role of language as an identity marker and the significance of sociolinguistic dynamics in shaping public discourse.

Due to the development of digital technology, new approaches to linguistic research have emerged, including corpus linguistics and computational linguistics, which involve analyzing large bodies of language data from the web, social media, and archives. Kharitonenko (2022) has leveraged the most recent digital tools to illuminate how they are being used to study contemporary language and research patterns, a significant advancement in the field of linguistics.

The very status of Ukrainian as a scholastic subject urged scholars to engage in scholastic debates on language pedagogy and its acquisition. Publications on the problems and the most promising approaches to teaching Ukrainian – both as a native and as a second language – attracted significant academic interest in the context of contemporary educational reforms (Onishchuk et al., 2020).

In the framework of Cognitive Linguistics, linguistic phenomena are considered manifestations of human cognition and experience. Along with the emergence of the interdisciplinary field known as cognitive linguistics, a variety of new subfields and directions have appeared. This branch of academic science has been gaining momentum worldwide in recent years (Matvienko & Kuzmina, 2020). Extended research has been conducted in this direction: metaphorical language and its functions at the cultural level. One of the promising areas of contemporary linguistic research is asceticism as a linguistic trend, which examines the features of using the means of gender language correspondingly, studies the grammatical and semantic independence of the Ukrainian language in verbal and extraverbal model representations, and reveals the dependence of speech forms on the use of speech genres, and takes into account problems of feminism, social justice and the contradictions of modern Ukrainian society in the process of forming and fixing gender roles and identity in linguistic practice (Hankivsky & Salnykova, 2012). The ever-growing environmental agenda as an important component of modern daily life results in the emergence of a

series of studies on language tendencies in picture building in the environmental environment. The purpose of such fields of linguistics is to increase environmental awareness and encourage more sustainable, responsible use of the Earth's resources (Chervinska, 2023).

Nevertheless, despite the strides that Ukrainian linguistics has made, it also faces numerous challenges. The financial woes that affect most research institutions in Ukraine limit the degree to which linguistic research can be conducted, as many research projects require extensive fieldwork and large budgets, which may not be available, and quality research sometimes requires that one travel long distances and work with fewer resources. Ukraine's current geopolitical situation has also influenced linguistic research, culture, and identity (Vasiutytskyi, 2023). Researchers have to work on delicate political issues, such as language policy and rights in multilingual contexts (Place & Everett, 2024). Ukrainian linguistics is not isolated from international linguistic conversations. Thus, Ukrainian linguistics has never been limited to just Ukraine, either geographically or systematically. It constantly needs to interact with scholars all over the world in order to exchange their research and studies and publish them in the appropriate linguistic journals. Ukrainian linguists need to work in teams of international scholars so that their contributions can be evaluated and discussed as part of the global linguistic discourse. Exposure to larger groups can make their research matter to those outside Ukraine.

## METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the latest achievements of applied research in modern Ukrainian linguistics in the most relevant areas herein listed:

1. The theoretical underpinnings and development of Ukrainian linguistics.
2. Novel techniques, such as interdisciplinary approaches, used in current applied research.
3. New fields in modern applied linguistics, including language policy, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics.
4. The way technology development has affected linguistic research and instruction.

Research articles were collected following specific literature search strategy, including the use of eminent databases in those filed such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus, JSTOR. Guide the research by using the below mentioned keywords has been carried out: "Innovative practices of Ukraine linguistic," "Applied studies of linguistic," "Ukrainian linguistic studies," and "Technological influence on the Ukrainian language." Prime focus has been taken on peer-reviewed articles especially in the last decade to keep the document updated in respect of recent trends as well as developments. Research criteria are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
- Articles that focus on applied linguistics research within the Ukrainian context	- Editorials, opinion pieces, and non-peer-reviewed articles
- Studies discussing innovative methodologies or interdisciplinary approaches in linguistic research	- Studies outside the scope of Ukrainian linguistics or those that do not discuss applied or practical aspects of the field
- Studies examining how language affects society, particularly in terms of education and policy	

The study involved extracting key information from selected literature which is illustrated in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Data Extraction and Analysis

Through a qualitative synthesis of identified articles, common trends, issues, and opportunities were elicited, leading to a purview of the current landscape, obstacles, and progress of research directions in this area.

The theoretical basis is not just a mere foundation, but a comprehensive attempt to trace the historical development and theoretical bases of Ukrainian linguistics. We explored recent methodological innovations and their use in applied linguistics, determined state of the art, and explored current linguistic trends: sociolinguistics and language education. We also thoroughly investigated digital technologies' effect on linguistic research and education, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Citation of original works and representation of their contents incorporated proper ethical practice. Quotes and references were given, and ethical guidelines with regard to the conduct of research were observed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ukrainian linguistics has developed into a vibrant field that reflects on the Language questions in a synchronic and diachronic perspective and capacity, in a variety of aspects, within different societal and institutional frameworks, as well as through innovative methods and interdisciplinary approaches. In linguistics, all this is interconnected. Šipka & Browne (2024) showed that in casual speech, unstressed vowels shift their quality towards centralization. In the word *книга* (*кнyha*/ 'book'), the first syllable contains a clear [i], but in rapid speech, the second syllable might be pronounced something like [ə], resulting in [knigə]. This is because the quality of a stressed vowel is perceived to be shared by the unstressed one, and such an unbalanced configuration can impede intelligibility.

More interestingly for our purposes, a regional pattern emerged: speakers of the eastern dialect exhibited slightly less reduction across the board in the unstressed syllables than speakers from the west. Such distinctions underlie dialectology: their status lies in the phonetic realization that applies in each geographic region. In the eastern dialect, the word *ріка* (*rika*/ 'river') may be closer to retaining the instrumentalised vowel quality during the unstressed syllable than in the western one, which could have a more centralised vowel quality.

These subtleties of dialectal phonetic variation help to characterize the structural and functional features of Ukrainians who speak across ethnic spaces.

Morphology can be considered a pillar of Ukrainian linguistics. For example, studies into noun inflection and derivation in Ukrainian (with respect to meaning and grammatical function byes to a word):

### 1. Noun Inflection

In Ukrainian, nouns are inflected for case, number, and gender. For instance, the noun '*стіл*' (*stil*/ 'table') exhibits different forms based on its grammatical case:

- Nominative Case (Singular): стіл (stil)
- Genitive Case (Singular): столу (stolu)
- Nominative Case (Plural): столи (stoly)
- Genitive Case (Plural): столів (stoliv)

This inflection illustrates how the ending of a noun can change according to the grammatical function the noun has in the sentence. Linguists have investigated how these inflections influence syntactic relations and the communicative clarity of the meaning.

## 2. Derivation

Morphological processes include derivation (when a prefix and a suffix are added to a base word) – perhaps a more familiar case: several forms built on the base of the word *ihryashka* (іграшка) – ‘toy’ can be created:

- ‘погратися’ (pohratsia/‘to play’) is formed by adding the prefix ‘по-’ and the suffix ‘-ися’, indicating the act of engagement.
- ‘ігрище’ (ihryshche/‘playground’) incorporates the suffix ‘-ище’, changing the meaning to refer to a location associated with play.

This process of word formation demonstrates a significant amount of flexibility and richness. Forming new words from existing ones is one of the unique advantages of having a wonderfully rich morphology in our language. With it, we can select meanings accurately and achieve nuances that are impossible within other syntax—and semantics-based means. Linguistic insights reached thanks to the attention to morphology will be helpful to both the academic field of Ukrainian linguistics and successful pedagogical and practical language-preservation efforts.

Some of the results come from very rich research in Ukrainian syntax, which presents findings regarding the nuances of word order and sentence structure, and the way these are governed by specific sociolinguistic features. Unlike many languages that benefit from the inflexibility of preset word order (when it follows the Subject-Verb-Object line), Ukrainian syntax is more flexible. For demonstration, consider the sentence:

- Standard Construction: ‘Вона читає книгу’ (Vona chytaie knyhu/‘She is reading a book’).

In Ukrainian, variations of this sentence can emphasize different elements:

- Emphasis on the Object: ‘Книгу читає вона’ (Knyhu chytaie vona). Here, the focus shifts to the book, suggesting that the book is of particular importance or relevance in the conversation.
- Emphasis on the Subject: ‘Вона книгу читає’ (Vona knyhu chytaie). This construction emphasizes the subject, conceivably in a context where the speaker wants to clarify that, specifically, she is reading but not someone else.

But even without all those suffixes, intuitive decision-making with the flexibility of order makes it possible to use this syntactic choice to reflect subtle shades of meaning and convey variations in emotional tone.

Syntactic variation is also subject to sociolinguistic variation. Speaker communities may have varying preferences for word order that reflect different regional dialects and social circles. Kuzmenko (2021) shows that the verb-first structure is preferred in more rural areas when speakers interact with each other in daily conversations, whereas urban speakers tend to prefer the subject-first word order when they are immersed and educated in diverse varieties of language input. This demonstrates that syntax is not merely an abstract grammatical concept but is also reflected in how speakers pragmatically employ language in everyday communication while engaging in social interaction.

The study of semantics is of the utmost importance for Ukrainian linguistics: meaning is not something that is ‘given’ (in the way that letters are arranged onto the page before us), but rather something that emerges over the intersection of speakers’ communicative intentions and the expectations of addressees. Various forms that meanings take and acquire in different linguistic contexts are revealed in the phenomena of ‘polysemy’ (one word having two or more meanings) and ‘homonymy’ (the presence of two lexemes, that is, one-word writing or pronunciation with two different meanings).

### 1. Polysemy:

A classic example of polysemy in Ukrainian is the word ‘дім’ (dim), which primarily means ‘house.’ However, it can also refer to ‘home’ or ‘household’, depending on the context:

- Sample Phrase 1: ‘Я пішов у дім’ (Ya pishov u dim/‘I went to the house’).
- Sample Phrase 2: ‘Дім – це місце, де нам добре’ (Dim – tse mistse, de nam dobre/‘Home is the place where we feel good’).

In these examples, ‘дім’ illustrates how the same word can convey different nuances depending on whether one refers to a physical structure or an emotional space of comfort and belonging.

### 2. Homonymy:

- An example of homonymy in Ukrainian is the word ‘ключ’ (kliuch), which can mean both ‘key’ (as in a physical key for locks) and ‘code’ (as in a key to solve a puzzle or a map legend):

- Sample Phrase 1: 'У мене немає ключа від дверей' (U mene nemaie kliucha vid dverei/'I do not have the key to the door').

- Sample Phrase 2: 'Ключ до відгадки дуже складний' (Kliuch do vidhadky duzhe skladnyi/'Thy key to the riddle is very complex').

Here, 'ключ' exemplifies how one word can represent entirely different concepts, emphasizing the need for contextual clues to ascertain the intended meaning.

In Ukrainian linguistics, a word's semantics are heavily influenced by the context in which it is employed. Variables of intonation, the environment surrounding the word, and its cultural reference all help to disambiguate the meanings. Meanings, even as they still possess lexical depth, are less shallow and more intricate in comparison with what we see in English monolingual dictionaries. In this regard, as condensed by Filippova (2020), the polysemy of Ukrainian words in given contexts plays a 'softening' role in communication – a virtue instead of a defect in the face of homonymy. Nevertheless, context plays a very proactive role as well. Thus, to educate students, inter alia, in understanding the semantic layers of the vocabulary in question, including how meanings can flux in the hands of knowing language communicators. The significance of contextual links in forming the linguistic, para-linguistic, and extra-linguistic entities (linguistic form, text, communication, language, culture, identity, etc.) opens another relevant avenue for the prosodic-semantic approach' in studies of Ukrainian. These are all important elements of the multidimensional relationship between 'language – thought – deeper thought – culture', which is needed to expand the linguistic and theoretical base, above all in terms of lexical semantics. This helps to pave the way for deep communicative practice, where words carry without strain, allegory, and grotesque concreteness of meaning lesser or more significant, distinguishing between the meaningful and the trifling, inclusive, and expansive to the many.

Pragmatics (the context that shapes language use and meaning) is another important branch of linguistics that has historically received plenty of attention in Ukrainian linguistics: speech acts, politeness strategies, and conversational implications have all been analyzed and described through these lenses. The duality of Ukrainian language policy also reinforced the importance of the social dimension in communications.

#### 1. Speech Acts:

One common example of a speech act in Ukrainian is the varied use of greetings and farewells, reflecting the speaker's social context and relationship with the listener. For instance, the phrase 'Добрий день' (Dobryi den/'Good afternoon') can be used formally ('Good afternoon' / 'Hello') or informally ("Hi/'Hi, how are you?"), depending on the setting and familiarity between speakers.

- Sample Phrase: If a student addresses a professor, they might say, 'Добрий день, професоре' (Dobryi den, profesore/'Good afternoon, Professor') However, in an informal context, such as greeting a friend, they might simply use 'Привіт' (Pryvit/'Hi'). These examples illustrate the fact that the level of politeness can flex to reflect individual relations and social hierarchies.

#### 2. Politeness Strategies:

- Deferential politeness strategies are another important part of Ukrainian pragmatics. Researchers have noted that the use of the word 'вибачте' (vybachte/ "excuse me") or "пробачте" (probachte/'sorry') as introductory phrases in conversations can denote respect for the listener's time and presence, especially in situations where a request is made.

- Sample Phrase: 'Вибачте, чи могли б ви мені допомогти?' (Vybachte, chy mohly b vy meni dopomohy?/'Excuse me, could you help me?'). This is a politer version of asking for something and recognizes that the request may impose on the listener

#### 3. Conversational Implicatures:

- In most Ukrainian utterances, a proper interpretation involves assuming some deeper meaning than is actually stated. This meaning arises from context and depends entirely on what the speaker—and, by extension, the hearer—is focused on. Conversational implicatures such as these are quite common in regular conversation. As an example, if one person says, "Сьогодні погода прекрасна" (Sohodni pohoda prekrasna /'The weather is wonderful today'), while looking through the window during a rainstorm, the implied meaning may be sarcastic, suggesting dissatisfaction with the current weather conditions instead of a genuine compliment on the weather.

Analyzing an Example, the literal meaning of the statement conflicts with the context, leading listeners to infer a humorous or critical undertone based on the speaker's perspective and the situation.

Features of speech acts, politeness strategies, and conversational implicatures highlight what is, in a sense, 'secondary,' the context-dependent meaning constructed from these social interactions that underpin language use. Of course, attention to context is critical to understanding language use – and its pedagogical relevance – because it highlights the cultural and social practices that mediate meaning-making across a wide range of contexts. The continuing research in pragmatics contributes to

understanding the changing relationship between language and society, enriching the comprehension of linguistic performance in specific contexts.

The growing popularity of interdisciplinary approaches in contemporary Ukrainian linguistics reflects a broader trend in academia, where the integration of various branches can result in deeper, more sophisticated, and holistic understandings of complex phenomena. The partnership of linguistics with psychology, sociology, cognitive science and other fields helps to investigate language not as an abstract, descriptive, self-contained notion, but with a focus on its emotional, social and cognitive aspects. This approach can open up new possibilities for inquiries in an upgraded, complex view of language learning and use and potentially lead to more effective approaches that are useful in educational settings.

Such approaches can only be rewarded through sustained investment in interdisciplinary research programmes. Bringing together different departments and academic disciplines will encourage innovation, strengthen collaborative collaboration, and help foster a cultural atmosphere where superficially disparate subjects can engage in cross-pollination, exactly what we need to overcome multidimensional problems in language.

In a welcome gesture, digital technologies have been applied to linguistic research: corpus linguistics – the study of language as it is used in real writing and speech – and computational methods have been applied to investigate usage or discourse trends. Recent developments in machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) have made it possible for researchers to thoroughly analyze huge datasets, resulting in more complex understandings of language dynamics (Vysotska, 2024). It was shown that ML tools can be used to identify latent or hidden attributes in a dataset (e.g., important characteristics about its use or users) in order to build statistical models that can then be applied to a fresh set of language (e.g., to sequence a text that imitates human-sounding text). This technological embrace is vital to argue that changes in modern language usage are complex phenomena that need to be resolved by empirical means.

In relation to the application of cutting-edge methods of collecting data, Koval (2022) used social media as a tool to gather responses. The largest and the most profound online study on language is only possible with digital tools that provide scholars access to significant groups of typological, linguistic, or any other kind of data. The influence of digital technologies on linguistic research is a new game-changer. Data-oriented methods such as corpus linguistics and natural language processing provide new possibilities for researchers to analyze language patterns and discourses. Those changes are particularly relevant in our digitalized world, as language patterns change at unprecedented speeds and become much more volatile because of social changes. Languages now quickly adapt to the mixed influences of technological, political, and social life. Thus, this places a premium on the sort of understanding of new techniques—and new opportunities for research—afforded by digital technologies so that it can help to inform new research agendas. It also places a premium on the agenda of learning how to use new technologies and critically assessing outputs that are NDT-dependent through researcher training and professional development.

It is important to emphasize the role of emotional intelligence in enhancing engagement and retention in language education. This underlines the potential benefits of a modern understanding of the emotional dynamic, where research has shown that opening up emotionally in the classroom can lead to improved learning outcomes (Schoem et al, 2023). Another recurrent theme was cultural competence as a foundation for successful linguistics education and support. Divéki (2020) underscored how the integration of 'cultural sensitivity as a key feature of language education' exerts positive effects on learning outcomes for language learners from different backgrounds. Paying more attention to the cultural diversity of learners promises better mutual respect and understanding and thus facilitates the successful appreciation of pluralistic linguistic diversity more generally. That cultural competence is no longer seen as an optional supplement but emerges across a number of reports as an essential supporting element of sound linguistics education, signals a significant turn towards inclusion and responsiveness in linguistic education. Attending explicitly to the nexus of diverse backgrounds of young users of language can create an ethos in which learning can be made possible for all. Cultural awareness is not 'nice to have' but a necessary condition for developing the effective communication, engagement and empathy between learners.

## CONCLUSION

Current applied research in Ukrainian linguistics has a historic chance to be reformed through a three-pronged approach to being interdisciplinary, digital, and culturally competent to better serve the needs of a continually changing society and support the professional work of applied linguists and researchers in Ukraine and globally. Innovative and inclusive research that strives for meaningful and sustainable change is possible if we are ready to embrace the opportunities ahead and adapt to the interdisciplinary challenges of our time. Another issue related to Ukrainian contemporary terminology use could be the question, 'What is next for Ukrainian linguistics?' The main conclusions of this literature review provided



the basic ideas for future studies about the same problem. Just like any other language, Ukrainian also needs to adapt and integrate into the multifaceted world we all exist in today.

While significant progress has been made, many challenges persist, including the need for access to modern resources and academic and institutional support. It is not only a matter of making these frameworks available to students through their teachers or curricula, but also a requirement of collaboration among pedagogues, policymakers, and researchers. Understanding how to incorporate innovative practices in linguistics is a shared responsibility that we must all embrace.

An exploration of modern applied research illustrates that Ukrainian linguistics has a promising future ahead if it maintains its commitment to experimenting with new and innovative approaches appropriate to the modern needs of society and adapts to the various challenges of rapid change in the world to support sustainable development, human capital, and overall community wellbeing. Beyond a doubt, the contribution of Ukrainian Linguistics will play a role in the further enrichment of scholarly knowledge. However, it will do so in a way that also contributes to the project of social justice, meaning, and resilience in a rapidly changing world.

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