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***ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕКСТА: ОТ КЛАССИКИ К
СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ***

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Аннотация В данной статье дается обзор развития методов лингвистического анализа текста, исследуется их эволюция от классических подходов до современных технологий и тенденций. В работе рассматриваются основные этапы формирования лингвистической теории, основные методы анализа текста, а также роль новых технологий в современном анализе языковых данных. Особое внимание уделяется сравнению традиционных и современных методов, их применению в практике преподавания. Статья может быть полезна студентам, исследователям и специалистам, интересующимся развитием лингвистики и методами анализа текста.

Ключевые слова: Лингвистический анализ, лингвистические методы, современные подходы, информационные технологии

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT: FROM CLASSIC TO MODERN

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Abstract The paper provides an overview of the development of methods for linguistic text analysis, exploring their evolution from classical approaches to modern technologies and trends. It examines the main stages in the formation of linguistic theory, key methods of text analysis, and the role of new technologies in contemporary linguistic data analysis. Special attention is given to comparing traditional and modern methods and their application in teaching practice. The article may be useful for students, researchers, and professionals interested in the development of linguistics and text analysis methods.

Key words: linguistic analysis, linguistic methods, modern approaches, information technologies.

Language is a complex system that serves as a means of human communication for expressing feelings, thoughts, and emotions, as well as a tool for transmitting various types of information. There are many opinions about the emergence of the science that studies language. The first linguists who attempted to describe language as a system were our domestic linguists Baudouin de Courtenay and F.F. Fortunatov, as well as the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. They viewed language as a system with all linguistic units interconnected. Some believe that science arose with the utterance of the first human word, while others think it could have only appeared with writing, since the nature of writing reflects the structure of a language. It is known that writing is divided into ideographic and alphabetic systems. Ideographic writing appeared around four thousand years ago, and alphabetic writing appeared around two thousand years ago. However, all of this does not mean that the science of a language (linguistics) originated many thousands of years ago. We believe this is not the case, as at that time only the rudiments of linguistic knowledge existed. Some linguistic questions began to

appear in ancient India as early as the 7th century BC, but the concept of linguistics as a science emerged only in the early 19th century. L.L. Nelyubin considered that “Linguistics and language studies are synonyms, denoting the science of the natural human language, which studies language in general, its social nature, origin and historical development, its structure and organization, the regularities of its functioning, and classification of the world’s languages as individual representatives of the natural human language” [6]. Modern language science includes many fields, which can be grouped into three main categories of linguistic specialties.

Main branches of linguistic science:

- Theory of language: includes general linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics.
- Comparative - Historical Linguistics (Comparativistics): includes typological linguistics, translation theory, and comparative linguistics.
- Applied (Mathematical) Linguistics: the main focus here is computer linguistics, which includes computational linguistics, engineering linguistics, and programming linguistics. Until the 1980s, structural linguistics was also part of this group.

The main purpose of our overview is the description of the modern understanding of linguistic text analysis, which involves identifying the set of language tools used to analyze vocabulary, author’s style, syntactic sentence structure, context, stylistic devices, and their intended meanings. Linguistic text analysis is a vital area of language study where the structure and meaning of linguistic units are considered in connection. This method has evolved from traditional techniques to modern approaches utilizing rapidly developing technologies.

According to V.P. Danilenko fundamental methods of linguistic text analysis are as follows:

- Unification and comparison
- Synchronous and diachronic analysis
- Semantic and onomasiological

- Structural and functional
- Disciplinary and fieldwork
- Cognitive and discursive [2]

We are to characterize each of them briefly. Unification analyzes a specific language (e.g., Russian, English, German, French etc.) Its roots trace back to M.V. Lomonosov's Russian Grammar (1755). In Europe, the 18th century saw many universal grammars (by N. Buzé, J. Harris, etc.), based on The General and Rational Grammar by Port-Royal (1660), which assumed that all humans think similarly. Comparative method focused on comparing two or more languages. It has two forms: comparative-historical (comparativistics) and typological. M.V. Lomonosov was among the first to note the relationships between Russian, German, Latin, and Greek, and also pointed out the kinship of Iranian and Slavic languages, with Baltic languages being close to Slavic. These studies marked the beginning of Indo-European comparative-historical linguistics. Later, scholars like F. Bopp, J. Grimm, and R. Rask further developed this approach in the early 19th century. Synchronous and diachronic methods: V. Humboldt initiated the study of this pair, emphasizing that every language's origin should also be considered, not just its current state. B. de Courtenay described these methods as static and dynamic. The approach of the famous linguist V. Matezius to the described problem is of interest, as he aimed to distinguish between synchrony and diachrony, while noting an undeniable connection between them [5].

Semantic and onomasiological: The first aims to identify formal structures of a language and their use in speech; the second focuses on organizing language structures and their application in communication. Notable figures include Sh. Balley, F. Bruno, O. Espersen, and V. Mateseius.

Structural and functional methods: Structural studies the internal organization of a language (e.g., morphology, syntax), while functional method examines roles and functions in communication, such as speech acts and speech situations (F. de Saussure was a key figure here).

Next, we will turn to another pair of methods in linguistics: the disciplinary and field methods. The first method is characterized by studying languages based on data obtained from various literary and written sources, while the field method involves researching the language in its natural environment through communication with native speakers. It is most commonly used to gather authentic data when describing lesser-studied languages and dialects.

Another pair of methods we will touch upon are the cognitive and discursive methods in linguistics. Cognitive linguistics emerged in the late 1980s-1990s, emphasizing human cognitive abilities (sensations, perception, memory, emotions, thinking). The discursive method, introduced by Z. Harris in 1952, was developed in the 1970s and relates to speech, text, style, and language. Today, many scholars combine both approaches. V.N. Bazylev writes: “Cognitivism rejects Saussurean dichotomies such as ‘language-speech,’ ‘synchrony-diachrony,’ ‘syntax-semantics,’ and ‘lexicon-grammar.’ It declares language as one of human cognitive abilities (along with sensations, perception, memory, emotions, and thinking), and linguistics as part of the interdisciplinary science of cogntology (cognitivistics). The discourse theory rejects the natural science model of knowledge, prioritizes qualitative analysis, and places linguistics within interdisciplinary human studies, which focus on humans. Thus, linguistics once again loses its sovereignty” [1].

The discursive method, or rather the concept of “discourse,” was introduced by Z. Harris in 1952. However, the idea of “discourse analysis” appeared only in the 1970s. The discourse method is a very broad concept; the term “discourse” can be linked to categories such as speech, text, style, and language. However, it is most closely related to the understanding of text. Most often, linguists define discourse through the concept of text. The discursive method studies not only the text itself but also various extralinguistic factors (world knowledge), without which a full understanding of the text is impossible.

At the current stage, in teaching the specialty 44.04.01 (Master’s degree), first-year students take disciplines such as Methods of Linguistic Analysis and Semantics-

Stylistic Analysis of Text, which should be taught in connection and “utilize methods such as substantive analysis of the text considering contextual approach, analysis from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, as well as rapidly developing artificial intelligence technologies. The semantic-stylistic analysis combines the analysis of meaning (semantics) and stylistic features (stylistics) to reveal multi-level features of literary texts. Performing these two aspects in conjunction allows for a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the author’s intent in any artistic work” [3].

Having considered linguistic analysis of text in the classical tradition (philological commentary, compositional-stylistic analysis, comparative analysis, structural analysis) [4], we move on to modern methods. With the development of information technologies, approaches to linguistic analysis have significantly changed. The influence of related sciences and technologies has become noticeable. Alongside the previously used and described methods—cognitive analysis and discourse analysis—statistical methods and corpus studies (collecting and processing large volumes of texts) have started to be applied. This also includes: automation of text analysis using computer programs (determining the emotional atmosphere of the analyzed text, highlighting linguistic composition, characterizing styles and leitmotifs, creating literary images of characters, constructing models of semantic connections). Multimodal analysis allows working with several languages (texts) simultaneously. The emergence of chat bots and virtual assistants (like Chat GPT, Gemini) enables us to consider complex context and work with large data sets.

Thus, the internet, chat bots, and voice assistants greatly expand the possibilities for working with texts, simplifying this task to some extent by combining classical linguistic knowledge with artificial intelligence. It is important to emphasize that advancements in linguistic analysis reflect the development of the science of language; traditional rules and methods are complemented and enriched by new automated tools. However, modern methods do not replace classical ones—they only supplement and systematize them. This is crucial because, in the age of digital technologies, texts are becoming increasingly complex, multifaceted, and challenging.

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