UNDERSTANDING THE GOALS AND TASKS OF PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCH: DEFINING OBJECT AND SUBJECT

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines philological research as a complex and interdisciplinary scientific field focused on the study of language, texts, and their interaction within cultural and historical contexts. The research analyzes the main goals and tasks of philological studies, emphasizing the interpretation of linguistic and textual phenomena, preservation of cultural heritage, and application of theoretical and empirical methods. Special attention is given to the distinction between the object and subject of

philological research, which plays a crucial role in defining research scope and methodology. The study also highlights the integration of modern digital tools and corpus-based approaches in contemporary philology, increasing the accuracy and efficiency of linguistic analysis. Overall, the paper demonstrates that philological research is essential for understanding language development, communication processes, and cultural representation, contributing significantly to both theoretical linguistics and applied language studies.

Keywords.

Philology, philological research, language, text analysis, linguistics, culture, object of research, subject of research, methodology, corpus linguistics.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada filologik tadqiqotlar til, matn va ularning madaniy hamda tarixiy kontekstlar bilan o‘zaro aloqasini o‘rganadigan murakkab va ko‘p tarmoqli ilmiy soha sifatida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda filologik izlanishlarning asosiy maqsad va vazifalari, lingvistik va matniy hodisalarni talqin qilish, madaniy merosni saqlash hamda nazariy va empirik metodlarni qo‘llash masalalari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, filologik tadqiqotning obyekti va predmeti o‘rtasidagi farq alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, u tadqiqot yo‘nalishi va metodologiyasini aniqlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Zamonaviy filologiyada raqamli texnologiyalar va korpus asosidagi yondashuvlarning qo‘llanilishi tadqiqotlarning aniqligi va samaradorligini oshirishi ta’kidlanadi. Umuman olganda, ushbu maqola filologik tadqiqotlarning til rivojlanishi, kommunikatsiya jarayonlari va madaniy ifodani tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar.

Filologiya, filologik tadqiqot, til, matn tahlili, lingvistika, madaniyat, tadqiqot obyekti,

tadqiqot predmeti, metodologiya, korpus lingvistikasi.

INTRODUCTION

Philology is one of the oldest and most significant fields within the humanities, focusing on the systematic study of language, texts, and their cultural and historical development. In modern linguistic and literary studies, philological research plays an essential role in understanding how language functions as a means of communication and as a reflection of human thought, culture, and society.

The relevance of philological research lies in its ability to integrate different approaches from linguistics, literary studies, history, and cultural studies. This interdisciplinary nature allows researchers to analyze language not only as a structural system but also as a dynamic phenomenon influenced by social and cultural factors. In this sense, philological research provides a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of both written and spoken communication.

Another important aspect of philological research is its focus on texts. Texts serve as the primary source of linguistic and cultural information, and their analysis enables scholars to reveal meanings, stylistic features, and communicative intentions. At the same time, philological studies help preserve historical and cultural heritage by examining ancient manuscripts and literary works.

In addition, modern philological research increasingly applies theoretical and empirical methods, including corpus-based analysis and digital tools. These advancements have significantly improved the accuracy and scope of linguistic investigation, making research more systematic and data-driven.

This paper aims to examine the main characteristics of philological research as a scientific field, including its goals, tasks, and methodological foundations, with

particular emphasis on the distinction between object and subject of research.

Main Features of Philological Research

Philological research is a complex and interdisciplinary field that studies language, texts, and their interaction within cultural and historical contexts. It combines approaches from linguistics, literary studies, history, and cultural studies in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of how language functions and develops. As a scientific discipline, philology is concerned not only with the structure of language but also with its meaning, usage, and evolution.

One of the central aspects of philological research is the analysis of texts. These texts may be literary works, historical documents, or examples of everyday communication. Through careful examination, researchers identify linguistic features such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics, as well as stylistic and pragmatic elements. This allows scholars to uncover deeper meanings and interpret texts more accurately.

Another important component of philological research is the study of language in its cultural context. Language is closely connected to the traditions, values, and worldview of its speakers. Therefore, philologists analyze how cultural factors influence language use and how language, in turn, reflects social and cultural changes over time.

Philological research also involves both theoretical and empirical approaches. Theoretical analysis helps to develop general principles and models of language, while empirical research is based on the collection and examination of real language data. Modern philology often uses digital tools and corpora to analyze large amounts of textual material, which increases the accuracy and objectivity of research findings.

Furthermore, philological research plays a significant role in applied fields. Its results

are used in language teaching, translation studies, lexicography, and intercultural communication. By studying language scientifically, researchers contribute to improving communication and preserving linguistic and cultural heritage. Philological research is an essential area of scientific inquiry that integrates multiple disciplines to study language and texts. Its comprehensive approach allows for a deeper understanding of linguistic phenomena and their connection to human culture and society.

Goals and Tasks of Philological Research

The goals of philological research are closely connected with the comprehensive study of language and texts. One of the primary goals is to understand the nature, structure, and functions of language as a complex system. Researchers aim to identify linguistic patterns, explain how language operates in different contexts, and describe its development over time.

Another important goal is the interpretation of texts. Philologists seek to reveal both explicit and implicit meanings in literary and non-literary texts. This involves analyzing stylistic features, cultural references, and the author's intention. Through such analysis, researchers gain deeper insights into the relationship between language and meaning.

Philological research also aims to preserve and study linguistic and cultural heritage. By examining historical texts and ancient languages, scholars reconstruct earlier stages of language development and better understand cultural traditions. This contributes to maintaining the continuity of cultural knowledge.

In addition, philological research supports practical applications such as language teaching, translation, and communication. The findings of research help improve teaching methods, develop dictionaries, and enhance cross-cultural understanding.

To achieve these goals, philological research involves several important tasks. One of the key tasks is the collection of linguistic and textual data. Researchers gather examples from written and spoken sources, which serve as the basis for analysis. Another task is classification, where data is organized into categories according to specific criteria.

Analysis and interpretation are also essential tasks. Researchers examine linguistic features and explain their functions and meanings. Comparison is another important task, as it allows scholars to identify similarities and differences between languages, texts, or linguistic phenomena. Finally, generalization helps to formulate conclusions and develop theoretical models based on the findings.

Overall, the goals and tasks of philological research ensure a systematic and scientific approach to the study of language and texts, contributing to both theoretical knowledge and practical applications.

Object and Subject of Philological Research

In philological research, it is essential to clearly distinguish between the object and the subject of study, as this helps define the scope and focus of the research.

The object of philological research refers to the broad area or phenomenon that is being studied. In most cases, the object includes language as a system, speech processes, and various types of texts. These texts can be literary works, scientific writings, media content, or everyday communication. Essentially, the object represents the general field within which the research is conducted.

The subject of philological research, on the other hand, is more specific. It focuses on particular aspects, properties, or features of the object. For example, if the object of research is the English language, the subject may be its grammatical structure, lexical

features, stylistic devices, or discourse patterns. Similarly, if the object is a literary text, the subject might be its narrative techniques, symbolism, or language use.

The distinction between object and subject is important because it allows researchers to narrow down their investigation and avoid overly broad analysis. A clearly defined subject helps to formulate precise research questions and choose appropriate methods for analysis.

Moreover, the subject of research often reflects the researcher's specific aim and perspective. Different researchers may study the same object but focus on different subjects depending on their goals. For instance, one scholar may analyze phonetic features, while another focuses on semantics or pragmatics.

Understanding the difference between object and subject is a fundamental requirement in philological research. It ensures clarity, precision, and effectiveness in the research process, enabling scholars to produce meaningful and well-structured scientific work.

Conclusion

In conclusion, philological research represents a fundamental and multifaceted area of scientific inquiry that plays a vital role in the study of language, texts, and their interaction with culture and society. Throughout this paper, the main aspects of philological research have been examined, including its definition as a scientific field, its primary goals and tasks, and the essential distinction between the object and subject of study.

Philological research is not limited to the analysis of language as an isolated system; rather, it involves a comprehensive investigation of linguistic phenomena in relation to historical, cultural, and social contexts. This integrated approach allows researchers to better understand how language functions, how it evolves over time, and how it

reflects the worldview of its speakers. By studying both written and spoken texts, philologists are able to uncover deeper meanings, identify patterns, and interpret various forms of communication with greater accuracy.

The goals of philological research highlight its importance in both theoretical and applied domains. On the one hand, it seeks to expand scientific knowledge about language structure, meaning, and use. On the other hand, it contributes to practical fields such as language teaching, translation, lexicography, and intercultural communication. These applications demonstrate that philological research is not only academically significant but also socially relevant.

The tasks of philological research ensure that the investigation process is systematic, logical, and evidence-based. From data collection and classification to analysis, comparison, and generalization, each stage contributes to the reliability and validity of the research results. A well-organized research process enables scholars to draw accurate conclusions and develop theoretical models that can be applied in further studies.

A particularly important aspect discussed in this paper is the distinction between the object and subject of research. Understanding this difference allows researchers to clearly define the scope of their study and focus on specific aspects of linguistic or textual phenomena. While the object represents the broader field of investigation, the subject determines the precise direction and purpose of the research. This clarity is essential for formulating research questions, selecting appropriate methods, and achieving meaningful results.

Moreover, philological research continues to evolve in response to modern technological and scientific developments. The use of digital tools, electronic corpora, and computational methods has significantly expanded the possibilities for analyzing

large volumes of linguistic data. These innovations have increased the accuracy, objectivity, and efficiency of research, making philology a more dynamic and data-driven discipline. At the same time, the humanistic nature of philology remains unchanged. Interpretation, critical thinking, and cultural understanding continue to be central elements of philological research. This balance between technological advancement and humanistic inquiry makes philology a unique and valuable field of study. In summary, philological research is essential for understanding language as a complex and dynamic phenomenon. Its goals, tasks, and methodological foundations provide a solid framework for scientific investigation, while its focus on texts and cultural context ensures depth and relevance. By clearly defining the object and subject of research, scholars can conduct precise and effective studies that contribute to both academic knowledge and practical applications.

Ultimately, philological research not only deepens our understanding of language but also helps preserve cultural heritage, improve communication, and foster intercultural dialogue. For these reasons, it remains an indispensable discipline in the modern academic world.

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