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**THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN LINGUISTICS AS A NEW STAGE  
OF THE CONSCIOUSNESS RESEARCH. THE GENERAL THEORY OF SYSTEMS**

**Summary.** The *purpose* of the article is to trace the main aspects of integrity theory as a new stage of studying linguistics processes. The *object* of the article is to describe the integrative approach in linguistics as a new approach, to show all the advantages of its usage, and the *subject* of the article is to study new approaches in linguistics on the base of the general theory of system. The author used the descriptive and analytical *methods* of language research. The *results* of the research are the new way of investigation of linguistics phenomena — the integrative approach, which is based on the general theory of system and combine all the existent approaches to show the full picture. The *actuality* of the article is the attempting of making new approach and effort to unite all the existent approaches in studying linguistic phenomena to get the full view. The *practical value* of the research is in possibility of using these results for investigation and optimization the studying the language phenomena, for optimization of studying process for essential understanding of fundamental linguistics processes.

**Key words:** integrative approach, general theory of system, category, categorization.

**Problem justification.** The humanity made the giant leap in the XX century. It gave the powerful development to technology and technological processes; sometimes it is even called a new scientific and technological revolution. And, consequently, we cannot ignore the changes that have taken place in our environment, in our worldview, attitude and way of understanding and feeling ourselves. Even so, some scientists believe that thanks to the latest gadgets, not just the conditions of our existence, the structure of our brain as a part of the body has changed a lot. All this factors could not to change our worldview and could not to reflect into our speech.

It is known that the basic concepts of worldview and world perception are displayed in the language in the predication [1], which, in turn, is embodied in the four basic categories: subject, action, state, attribute. These categories should be given more attention, but research of only one aspect will not give the full picture of the worldview. So, they should be described like one phenomenon which is combined and influenced by its parts.

And that's way we can't study the linguistics phenomena separately from the social and technological background, and even studying only one linguistics aspect won't give us the full picture.

So as the result at the end of XX century the theory of general system has appeared with A. I. Uymov at the head. His main thought was that the systems are everywhere and the laws of these systems are the same. If we studied these laws we could understand all the systems and everything existed.

It is necessary to choose the appropriate methods for studying any phenomenon on this point of view. In linguistics the integrative approach could be challenged for this purpose. But we should speak about the general theory of system for understanding its importance. It became the powerful source for methodological reference for an integrative approach not only in linguistics, but also in any science. So, that's why it should be described the connection between the general theory of systems and integrative approach. This is the direction of the research methodology, which is based on the study of the object as an integral structure, which, in turn, consists of a set of elements, relations and relationships between them.

**Formulation of research tasks.** The urgency of the study is to formulate a new perspective and to understand the integral approach as such. As well as the need to apply the nature of linguistic research in the era of globalization.

The main purpose of the work is to study the theoretical foundations of the integral approach to the study of the category of worldview and the process of categorization.

**The basic material presentation.** In the context of a systematic approach, we can talk about some ways of organizing our actions that cover any kind of activity, showing patterns and interconnections with the aim of their most effective use. From this point of view, the system approach is not so a means of solving the questions, but a method of setting tasks. This is a qualitatively higher than merely objective, method of knowledge.

There are basic principles of the system approach (system analysis) [5; 13]:

1) integrity, which allows to consider simultaneously the system as a whole and at the same time as a subsystem for higher levels; the hierarchy of the structure, that is, the presence of a set of (at least

two) elements located on the basis of the subordination of the elements of the lower level to the elements of the higher level. Realization of this principle is clearly seen on the example of any particular organization. As you know, any organization represents the interaction of two subsystems: managerial and controlled, where one subordinates another to another;

2) structuring, which allows to analyze the elements of the system and their interrelations within a specific organizational structure. As a rule, the process of functioning of the system is conditioned not so much by the properties of its individual elements, but by the properties of the structure itself;

3) plurality allows to use many cybernetic, economic and mathematical models to describe individual elements and systems as a whole.

The general theory of systems is a special-scientific and logical-methodological concept of the study of objects that make up the system. The purpose of research within this theory is to study the various types and types of systems of their basic principles and patterns of behavior, as well as the functioning and development. The general theory of systems has the following advantages:

1. Uses a «holistic» approach to systems (as a consequence, all phenomena are considered as «integrity») for maintaining the identity of systems and properties of indivisible elements.

2. Increases the commonality of private laws by finding such structures in systems (isomorphism), regardless of which disciplines and special sciences these laws belong.

3. Stimulates the use of mathematical models that are described using a language that is independent of a particular value; These patterns, thanks to their commonality, help to establish an analogy (or lack thereof) between systems. With the help of mathematical models, we move from «content analysis to structure analysis», which «avoids many unnecessary research». The disadvantage of this approach lies in the fact that real systems are not fully described by mathematical models.

4. Promotes the unity of science by building a connecting, interconnected basis for systematizing knowledge. «The general theory of systems can be considered as a «system of systems», which points to the differences and similarities between different disciplines» [5; 13].

Indeed, the general theory of systems began to develop at the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century. So called Parents of the general theory of systems have four members: the French and Swiss linguist F. de Saussure, the Yugoslav mathematician M. Petrovich, the Russian philosopher, political figure, scientist, economist A. A. Malinovsky, better known under the pseudonym A. A. Bogdanov, and, finally, closer to the middle of the twentieth century, the American biologist of Austrian origin L. von Bertalanffy [13].

The basic course of lectures by Ferdinand de Saussure «The Course of General Linguistics» marked the transition of linguistics from the historical and comparative study of languages in their development (diachrony) to the study and study of the structure of speech at a particular time point, that is, the analysis of linguistic synchronicity. It was he who first consistently distinguished synchronic and diachronic approaches to language [7]. His appeal to the synchronization of language led to a revolution both in linguistics and in the formation of a new, structural approach in general. Thus, the object of study were special structures in the language — morphemes. This theory and the types of methods themselves offered by synchronous structural descriptions have become so significant that they played a decisive role in linguistic studies of almost all of the twentieth century, which greatly influenced other sciences, becoming a kind of framework for a systematic approach [7].

Modern linguistics today has been influenced by the general tendencies of humanity: active processes of globalization, informatization, integration of scientific knowledge, search of the latest applied aspects, recognition of English as a language of intercultural communication and its influence on other national languages. All these processes have challenged the scientific community about the need to integrate the knowledge gained under one common denominator. And, consequently, in order to answer contemporary requirements and to search for new applied aspects, linguists do not have enough to consider issues within the narrow boundaries of one direction; they are forced to integrate the knowledge of different approaches and incorporate them into the interpretation of a particular process or phenomenon. These requirements correspond to the method of an integrative approach, which accumulates the development of theoretical foundations [12]: communicative-activity approach (I. O. Zimnyaya, A. A. Leontiev, E. V. Sidorov, E. F. Tarasov); the communicative-cognitive approach (N. S. Bolotnov, A. E. Goncharova, T. V. Drozdova); communicative-discursive approach (E. S. Kubryakova, N. V. Rakitina); cognitive approach (N. F. Alefirenko, V. Z. Demyankov, V. V. Krasny); functional-stylistic approach (Ye. A. Bazhenov, N. M. Kozhina, M. P. Kotyurov, N. M. Razinkina); linguocultural approach (V. V. Vorobiev, G. V. Elizarova, S. V. Kaninkin, V. A. Maslov); sociolinguistic approach (Yu. D. Desheriev, T. I. Erofeeva); linguosynergic approach (V. G. Borbotko, G. G. Moskalchuk).

The aforementioned developments allow us to approach the study of linguistic concepts, and, in particular, the categories of state, from a complex point of view. Of course, there are definite developments in the category of state, but all of these are disparate, do not cover the issues comprehensively and do not coincide with each other in their conclusions.

The problem of studying the category of state by the integrative method consists in redefining the system of conceptual views on the study of the category of state in general as the object of linguistic

research and the elaboration of the foundations of a new integral theory of the category of state. The problem of studying the ways of humans' studying the world is inexhaustible and infinite, as well as being of the person himself. The way of knowing the world man is transformed and perfected with the development of human progress. Therefore, today, modern approaches to the demand of time should be used.

The issues of world categorization are well developed and described in detail. It is now worth focusing on integrating the knowledge gained. The importance of studying the very category of statehood consists in the fact that at the generalized level of knowledge are the categories of being, and the reality itself is exhausted by the existence of things and the relations of their properties. All situations of reality are characterized by primary relations between concrete things, they transmit real interactions and interactions, and therefore they are cognitive situations for the subject of knowledge, and, therefore, are cornerstones for scholars. An integral approach to the study of the category of state will allow it to be viewed not as a fragmented object, but as a subject-sign model associated with communicative activity, a verbalizing fragment of knowledge of national culture and social space in their unity and interdependence.

The issues of world categorization are well developed and described in detail. It is now worth focusing on integrating the knowledge gained. The importance of studying different category of world view in the fact that at the generalized level of knowledge are the categories of being, and the reality itself is exhausted by the existence of things and the relations of their properties. All situations of reality are characterized by primary relations between concrete things, they transmit real interactions and interactions, and therefore they are cognitive situations for the subject of knowledge, and, therefore, are cornerstones for scholars.

Modern linguistics more and more seeks to integrate the gains of different branches of linguistic knowledge into a common denominator. Yes, it is obvious that the explanation of the general situation in society without explanation of the general vectors of its movement can not be explained by purely linguistic phenomena. Consequently, the subject of our article is an attempt to integrate a functional and sociolinguistic approach into the study of such basic categories as state and aspect.

The qualification mark of social linguistics of the second half of the XX century is the transition from the works of the general plan to the experimental verification of hypotheses, mathematical consideration of concrete facts. According to American sociolinguist J. Fishman, at the present stage, the study of language in the social aspect is characterized by such features as systematic, strict orientation of data collection, quantitative and statistical analysis of facts, dense interweaving of linguistic and sociological aspects of the study. In this case, the synchronous aspect, the analysis of the connections between the elements of the structure of the language and the elements of the structure of society prevails; in the works of the previous period, for the most part, postulates the slogan of the evolution of language with the development of society, that is, this study has a diachronic aspect [9].

At a glance, the linguistic categories of one language do not require explanations for the carriers of this language. However, one language can be used by different groups of speakers, and as a result, the content and speech code will be different. Sociolinguistic research is being conducted in Ukraine, but this issue requires the development and updating of research. At the same time, there is a problem related to the fact that different language communities are people who live in the same city and work in the same enterprises but who have different native languages as their native language, for example, Bulgarians, Russians, Moldovans and Ukrainians. Do they have a conceptual framework?

So, in sociolinguistics, there is the notion of the linguistic community, which is a set of people, united by common social, economic, political and cultural ties that realize in everyday life direct and indirect contacts between themselves and with different social institutions with the help of one language or different languages common within this population. The boundaries of language distribution often do not coincide with political boundaries. Therefore, in the definition of the notion of «linguistic community», the combination of linguistic and social features is essential: if we leave only linguistic, we can speak only about the language regardless of the environment in which it is used; if the grounds are social criteria (covering both politico-economic and cultural factors), then the languages that function in a particular social community (the criterion of allocation in each case should be the commonality of social life, the existence of regular communication contacts, social commonality, political, economic and other realities [6].

Consequently, in terms of the philosophy of studying the problems of functionality as a holistic phenomenon reach the philosophical thought of the XIX century. Traditionally, the sources of functional grammar are theoretical developments of the ancient philosophy of Aristotle, Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Democritus, and classical works by the philosophers I. Kant, G. Gadamer, M. Heidegger, V. James, K. Popper, the psychology of speech activity by Л. Vygotsky, the school Swiss functional psychology E. Clapardi. And the foundations of the functional grammar, which were laid by the representatives of the Prague linguistic circle, S. Bali, V. von Humboldt, E. Koshmieder, E. Kurilovich, A. Martinet, I. I. Meshchaninov, O. M. Peshkovsky, O. O. Shakhmatov, L. V. Shcherba, R. Jakobson et al. The first examples of the functional analysis of expressions was the concept of the quantitative nature of language thinking by I. Baudouin de Courtenay, the monograph «Thinking and Language»

by F. Bruno, «Philosophy of Grammar» by O. Jespersen, which contains the first attempt to correlate concepts and means of their expression.

The frames of this type of article could not allow us to include all the necessary parts to describe all the components of category of state to show all its particulars. But represented facts are enough to say, that since the ancient time all the scientists understood the importance of categorization of the world and their understanding was approximately the same as the modern one.

**Conclusion.** So, the philosophical point of view doesn't contradict to the general understanding of the category of states. It means an extremely abstract abstraction that reflects the quantitative and qualitative forms of the realization of existence, the existence of objects of any nature, their specific and definite (their degree), their essential and fundamental properties, both internal and external ones. The status category fixes the moment of stability in the change, development, movement of materials, objects at a given time in certain conditions.

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### **ИНТЕГРАТИВНИЙ ПІДХІД У ЛІНГВІСТИЦІ ЯК НОВИЙ ЕТАП КОГНІТИВНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ. ЗАГАЛЬНА ТЕОРІЯ СИСТЕМ**

**Анотація.** *Мета* статті — простежити основні аспекти теорії цілісності як нового етапу вивчення лінгвістичних процесів і описати інтеграційний підхід у лінгвістиці як новий підхід, показавши всі переваги його використання. *Об'єктом* вивчення є нові підходи в лінгвістиці, розроблені на основі загальної теорії системи. *Методи* дослідження — описові та аналітичні. *Результати* роботи окреслюють новий спосіб дослідження явищ лінгвістики — інтеграційний, який базується на загальній теорії системи та поєднує в собі всі наявні підходи, здібні показати повну картину матеріалу, що підлягає вивченню. *Актуальність* статті полягає у спробі розробити новий підхід та об'єднати всі існуючі підходи в комплексному вивченні мовних явищ задля виявлення якомога більшої повноти знань і уявлень про певні мовні факти, явища, процеси. *Практична цінність* дослідження полягає у можливості використання цих результатів для дослідження та оптимізації вивчення явищ лінгвістики, для оптимізації процесу навчання мовам, для істотного розуміння фундаментальних лінгвістичних процесів.

**Ключові слова:** інтегральний підхід, загальна теорія системи, категорія, категоризація.

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### **ИНТЕГРАТИВНИЙ ПОДХІД В ЛІНГВІСТИКЕ КАК НОВАЯ СТУПЕНЬ КОГНІТИВНИХ ІССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. ОБЩАЯ ТЕОРІЯ СИСТЕМ**

**Аннотация.** *Цель* статьи — проследить основные аспекты теории целостности как нового этапа изучения лингвистических процессов и описать интеграционный подход в лингвистике как новый подход, показав все преимущества его использования. *Объектом* изучения являются новые подходы в лингвистике, разработанные на основе общей теории системы. *Методы* исследования — описательные и аналитические. *Результаты* работы определяют новый способ исследования явлений лингвистики — интегративный, основанный на общей теории системы и сочетающий в себе процедуры всех имеющихся подходов, способных представить полную картину изучаемого материала. *Актуальность* статьи заключается в попытке разработать новый подход и объединить все существующие подходы в комплексном изучении языковых явлений для выявления как можно большей полноты знаний и представлений об определенных языковых фактах, явлениях, процессах. *Практическая ценность* исследования заключается в возможности использования этих результатов для исследования и оптимизации изучения явлений лингвистики, для оптимизации процесса обучения языкам, для существенного понимания фундаментальных лингвистических процессов.

**Ключевые слова:** интегративный подход, общая теория систем, категория, категоризация.

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