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EUROPEAN DIMENSIONS OF PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION

ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКІ ВИМІРИ ФІЛОЛОГІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ

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The modern world is rapidly changing under the influence of globalization, technological progress, and continuous cultural exchanges. These factors significantly impact the linguistic landscape, creating new challenges for language education, particularly philological education. The language realities of today require specialists to deeply understand and adapt to changes while also preserving linguistic diversity and cultural heritage.

Philological education plays a crucial role in ensuring this process. It not only promotes the development of language skills but also fosters a deeper appreciation of linguistic richness, which forms the basis for intercultural communication and mutual understanding. In the current environment, philological education must consider the realities of the linguistic landscape, where the role of English as an international lingua franca is growing, yet there remains a strong need to preserve national languages and dialects.

Modern philological education should also encompass the study of new linguistic phenomena, particularly those emerging from technological influences, such as internet language, social media, and slang. These new forms of communication have become an integral part of everyday life, and philologists must be prepared to study these changes and integrate them into the educational process.

Furthermore, in a multilingual world, the ability to conduct comparative analyses of languages and cultures and understand sociolinguistic aspects is crucial. This will help future philologists effectively work in multicultural environments, promoting harmonious intercultural dialogue.

Thus, the language realities of the modern world demand new approaches in philological education that address contemporary challenges. Preserving linguistic diversity and adapting to new linguistic phenomena are key tasks in ensuring effective communication in a globalized society.

Philological education, which encompasses the study of languages, literature, and cultural texts, is increasingly gaining importance in Europe due to the continent's rich linguistic diversity and cultural heritage. As European societies become more interconnected through political, economic, and social integration, the role of philological education in fostering mutual understanding, cultural exchange, and social cohesion is ever more critical. This study explores the European dimensions of philological education, highlighting its significance, current trends, and future directions.

Europe is home to a mosaic of languages, cultures, and traditions, each contributing to its unique identity. In this context, philological education is not just about learning to communicate; it is about understanding the many layers of meaning embedded in different languages and texts. It helps

individuals connect with others across linguistic and cultural boundaries, fostering empathy, tolerance, and cooperation.

The European Union has long recognized the value of linguistic diversity as a core component of its cultural and political fabric. Initiatives such as the European Day of Languages and various EU-funded programs promote multilingualism as a way to build a more inclusive and cohesive Europe. By encouraging citizens to learn multiple languages and appreciate different literatures and cultures, philological education contributes significantly to creating a sense of shared European identity while respecting the unique identities of individual member states.

Furthermore, in a globalized world where digital communication transcends borders, philological skills are vital not only for personal enrichment but also for professional development. Mastery of multiple languages and familiarity with diverse cultural narratives enhance employability, open doors to international opportunities, and allow for more meaningful participation in global conversations. Thus, philological education serves both individual growth and broader societal goals, making it an essential element of education in contemporary Europe.

Philological education holds a unique place in Europe, where over 200 languages are spoken, and numerous dialects and regional variations exist. It serves as a bridge between different cultures, facilitating communication and understanding among diverse populations. Learning and studying multiple languages fosters not only linguistic skills but also intercultural competence, which is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation within the European Union and beyond [1].

Moreover, philological education contributes to preserving and promoting Europe's cultural heritage. By studying literature, historical documents, and other cultural texts, students gain insights into the social, political, and cultural contexts that have shaped European societies. This understanding is vital for appreciating the continent's shared history and values, as well as recognizing and respecting its diversity.

In recent years, several trends have emerged in philological education across Europe, reflecting the region's evolving educational needs and priorities:

Multilingualism as a Key Competence: The EU promotes multilingualism as a core component of education, encouraging citizens to learn and speak multiple languages. Programs like Erasmus+ support language learning and intercultural exchange among students and educators, fostering a sense of European identity and unity.

Digitalization and New Media: The rise of digital technologies has transformed philological education. Digital tools, online resources, and new media formats are now integral to language learning and literary studies.

They offer innovative ways to engage students, enhance learning outcomes, and access a wide range of texts and materials.

Interdisciplinary Approaches: There is a growing emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches in philological education, combining linguistics, literature, cultural studies, and other fields. This holistic perspective enables students to understand the complex interplay between language, culture, and society, providing a more comprehensive education.

Focus on Minority and Regional Languages: Efforts to promote and preserve minority and regional languages are gaining momentum across Europe. Many educational institutions are incorporating these languages into their curricula, recognizing their value in maintaining cultural diversity and identity.

Looking ahead, several developments are likely to shape the future of philological education in Europe:

Enhanced Language Policies: European countries may continue to refine and implement language policies that support multilingualism, language diversity, and intercultural communication. This may include greater investment in language education, teacher training, and cross-border educational initiatives.

Inclusive and Equitable Education: As the EU strives for inclusivity, philological education may increasingly focus on ensuring equal access to language learning opportunities for all students, regardless of their background or location. This could involve developing targeted programs for disadvantaged groups, such as migrants or speakers of minority languages.

Sustainability and Global Awareness: Philological education is expected to play a vital role in promoting sustainability and global citizenship. By fostering critical thinking, empathy, and cultural awareness, it can empower students to address global challenges, such as climate change, social justice, and human rights.

Continued Adaptation to Technological Advances: As digital technologies continue to evolve, philological education will need to adapt to new tools and platforms. This may involve greater integration of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other technologies into language learning and literary studies [3].

Language realities in the modern world are a complex blend of globalization, technological progress, and cultural diversity. Preserving linguistic richness is not only a matter of cultural heritage but also a tool for maintaining identity, intercultural dialogue, and understanding in the global society. Therefore, it is important to continue supporting and promoting linguistic diversity, ensuring the conditions for its existence in the modern world.

Philological education in Europe is at a crossroads, balancing tradition with innovation to meet the needs of a rapidly changing world. By embracing multilingualism, fostering intercultural understanding, and promoting inclusive and sustainable practices, philological education can play a pivotal role in shaping the future of Europe. As the continent continues to navigate its diverse cultural landscape, the importance of philological education in building bridges and nurturing a shared sense of identity and purpose cannot be overstated.

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THE AMAZON PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ARCHETYPE: LIWC-22 ANALYSIS

ПСИХОЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ АРХЕТИП «АМАЗОНКА»: АНАЛІЗ LIWC-22

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Automated text analysis tools can reveal the complexities of group communication through communication data [1, p. 188]. Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) is a widely used method for analyzing language to explore the connection between verbal behavior and psychology. LIWC functions by tallying the words in a text, enabling researchers to examine the