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## PHILOLOGY AS THE ART OF UNDERSTANDING

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### **Abstract:**

From this article we see that philology is a kind of complex of sciences, " a combination, a community of humanities - linguistic, literary, historical, that study the history and essence of the spiritual culture of mankind through the linguistic and stylistic analysis of written text

**Keywords:** philology, language, culture of philology.

Significant and profound changes in the political, economic and cultural life of society, observed since the late 1980s, caused a major transformation of speech communication at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. The scientific community noted, "communication phenomenon: increasing the communicative activity of students, " the changing forms of verbal communication, "improving functional value of the languages and cultures in striving to retain the status of the language as the state" you can to note also the growing attention to the most active part of society to the problems culture of language and speech. In society, there is an understanding that the world is owned by the one who owns information, while in life, the one who is successful in the communication process is successful. Moreover, the events of recent years once again confirm the truth: it is possible to solve any problems at all levels only through the word – through communication. The problem of understanding is more urgent than ever. This means prioritizing communication and developing the idea that understanding and agreement can only be achieved through communication, and to be successful in life, you need to be literate in communication.

Philology is a humanitarian science that appeared during the formation of the Renaissance and studies the history of languages and literature. The word "Philology" came to the Russian language from the Greek word "Filia", which means "love", and "logos" — language.

In addition to the historical development of languages, Philology also studies their structure, interrelation, and influence on the culture of peoples. Philology also includes a number of independent Sciences, such as literary studies, Ethnography, folklore studies, and linguistics. Let's take a closer look at the profession of a philologist.

In parallel, the program of the course "Philology in the system of modern Humanities education" is being developed, this discipline is being introduced into the educational process of preparing masters of Philology. At Kursk state University, Professor A. T. Khrolenko developed and taught two courses of the master's degree curriculum: "History and methodology Philology and philological education" and "Actual problems of Philology and philological education", in 2013 the book "Fundamentals of modern Philology" was published. At Ugra state University, the discipline "Philology in the system of modern Humanities education" was introduced in the plans for preparing masters of Philology in 2013. Serious training of a philologist in modern conditions is not possible without fundamental knowledge both in the chosen specialty and in related disciplines. The above courses they are designed to facilitate the acquisition of such competencies. In the context of integration of the main philological Sciences, primarily linguistics and literary studies, the value of this approach is indisputable. Students had the opportunity to take a broader look at the problems of linguistics, literary studies, folklore, rhetoric, stylistics, textology, and other Sciences and disciplines that will become the basis of their profession. The new competencies formed within the framework of these courses will undoubtedly expand the General philological training, philological vigilance, a General view of global and particular problems of all the Humanities. It is Philology as the study of the WORD that aims to solve a global problem – the problem of understanding. Only the WORD, only attention to the WORD, careful attitude to it is the essence of Philology, which ultimately contributes to the resolution of all existing conflicts and disputes.

The subject of Philology is the word. Objects are not so clearly distinguished. Professor A. A. Chuvakin writes about " changes in the composition of the object of Philology. Traditionally, the text is recognized as the initial reality and basic object of Philology" [5: 19]. This is the position that is recorded, for example, by the latest encyclopedic dictionaries.

See, for example: "PHILOLOGY/.../ is a community of Humanities / ... / that studies the spiritual culture of mankind through linguistic and stylistic analysis of written texts. The text in the totality of its internal aspects and external relations is the original reality of F. " [1:544]; "Philology / ... / is a field of humanitarian knowledge that has as its direct object the main embodiment of the human word and spirit-t e K s t" [3: 592]. It seems that the objects of Philology of the late XX-early XXI centuries include not only the text, but also the natural human language and Homo Loquats itself [4: 259-263].

The course "Fundamentals of Philology" includes the definition of the concept of "Philology", examines the problems of the emergence, formation and development of philological thought in the world both national and international, multi-aspect study of all three objects of Philology and mandatory presentation of methods of Philology. The

practical part of the course is mastering the elements of complex text analysis, philological text analysis, discursive analysis, comparison and comparison of various texts. At seminars and colloquiums, problems are discussed: language and speech, forms of language existence, an approach to language that includes the ideas of V. von Humboldt about language as the creative energy of the people, the manifestation of the spirit of the people, and the teachings of F. de Saussure on language as a system of s

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