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Sociolinguistic Aspect of Language Strategy as a Component of Interdisciplinary Dimension of the “Security” Concept

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Abstract. The article deals with the methodological and theoretical foundations of sociolinguistic aspect of language strategy as a component of interdisciplinary dimension of the concept of security. Language as a key condition for the existence and development of human society is described. The significance the concept of "security" for the language culture of all ethnic conceptual spheres is determined. The development of methods, theories and approaches in the interdisciplinary aspect of the concept of language strategy which has become especially relevant for linguistics is provided. The concept of "global strategy" in its sociolinguistic aspect, closely related to such concepts as linguistic forecasting is highlighted. A significant role of education in the harmonization of language processes and the spread of intercultural communication with the use of the latest information technologies in the modern world are mentioned. The noticeable influence of social factors on language that leads to significant changes in the functioning of lexical, word-forming and grammatical means is called. Sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that studies the influence of social phenomena and processes on the emergence, development, social and functional differentiation and functioning of languages is defined. Synchronic and diachronic sociolinguistics as the forms of language existence are distinguished. Methods specific to sociolinguistics as a linguistic discipline, such as: methods of collecting material, methods of processing it, and methods of assessing the reliability of the data obtained are analyzed. Methods of language strategy research and forecasting in an interdisciplinary aspect are emphasized. Combination of different methods (mixed methods approach), which can help predict language development, is noted. Forecasting and strategy in the research field of prospective sociolinguistics, that deals with the problems of development of language planning and forecasting in an applied context, are pointed out. Statistical method, which aims to identify social tensions on language issues, is evaluated. Survey method, used to measure tension and record current opinions that are relevant in society, is noted. Parametric analysis as a comprehensive study of factors influencing the degree of vitality of languages and correlation analysis, that presents a prognostic picture of the development of linguistic communities, are described. Discourse analysis method, effective for predicting the further development of linguistic diversity, is presented. The interdisciplinary nature of sociolinguistics, recognized by many scientists, is defined. A socio-political concept of security, which has recently spread from the military-political sphere to related social and humanitarian fields and spheres, such as to sociology and psychology, in ethno-political, cultural and linguistic studies, is formulated.
Key words: interdisciplinary nature, language planning, mixed methods approach, prognostic picture, social phenomena.

Соціолінгвістичний аспект мовної стратегії як складова міждисциплінарного виміру поняття «безпека»

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Анотація. У статті розглядаються методологічні та теоретичні основи соціолінгвістичного аспекту мовної стратегії як складової міждисциплінарного виміру концепту безпеки. Охарактеризовано мову як ключову умову існування та розвитку людського суспільства. Визначено значення поняття «безпека» для мовної культури етнічних концептосфер. Передбачено розробку методів, теорій і підходів у міждисциплінарному аспекті поняття мовної стратегії, що набуло особливої актуальності для лінгвістики. Висвітлено поняття «глобальна стратегія» в його соціолінгвістичному аспекті, тісно пов'язаному з таким поняттям, як лінгвістичне прогнозування. Відзначено значну роль освіти в гармонізації мовних процесів і поширенні міжкультурної комунікації з

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використанням новітніх інформаційних технологій у сучасному світі. Підкреслюється помітний вплив соціальних факторів на мову, що призводить до істотних змін у функціонуванні лексичних, словотвірних і граматичних засобів. Визначено соціолінгвістику, як розділ мовознавства, що вивчає вплив суспільних явищ і процесів на виникнення, розвиток, соціально-функціональну диференціацію та функціонування мов. Виділяються синхронічна та діахронічна соціолінгвістика як форми існування мови. Проаналізовано методи, властиві соціолінгвістиці як лінгвістичній дисципліні: методи збору матеріалу, методи його обробки, методи оцінки достовірності отриманих даних. Акцентовано увагу на методах дослідження та прогнозування мовної стратегії в міждисциплінарному аспекті. Відзначається поєднання різних методів (підхід змішаних методів), що може допомогти передбачити розвиток мови. Прогнозування та стратегію описано в дослідницькому полі перспективної соціолінгвістики, яка займається проблемами розвитку мовного планування та прогнозування в прикладному контексті. Оцінено статистичний метод, який спрямований на виявлення соціальної напруги з мовних питань. Відзначено метод опитування, який використовується для вимірювання напруги та фіксації актуальних думок, актуальних у суспільстві. Описано параметричний аналіз як комплексне дослідження факторів, що впливають на ступінь життєздатності мов, і кореляційний аналіз, що представляє прогностичну картину розвитку мовних спільнот. Представлено метод аналізу дискурсу, ефективний для прогнозування подальшого розвитку мовного різноманіття. Визначено визнаний багатьма вченими міждисциплінарний характер соціолінгвістики. Сформульовано соціально-політичну концепцію безпеки, яка останнім часом поширилася з військово-політичної сфери на суміжні соціальні та гуманітарні галузі та сфери, такі як соціологія та психологія, в етнічних, політичних, культурологічних та лінгвістичних дослідженнях..

Ключові слова: міждисциплінарний характер, мовне планування, змішаний підхід, прогностична картина, соціальні явища.

I Introduction

In the conditions of world globalization, the strategic goal of the state should be the formation of a conscious national identity and a patriotic civil society. The way to achieve this goal is to unite citizens around clear common worldview, cultural and ideological values.

Among the key tasks of the national security policy in the internal sphere is the creation of favorable conditions for strengthening the unity of society based on European democratic values, in particular, by ensuring the priority of comprehensive development and support of culture and language. Language, as the core of humanitarian security, should play a leading role in this.

Basing their reasoning on the latest research in the field of sociology, anthropology, and linguistics, leading foreign and domestic scientists have proven that the need for security has become a litmus test in the processes of mental improvement of humanity, which led to the emergence and development of such a mental construct as language.

Language is a key condition for the existence and development of human society. It is an element of spiritual culture, and therefore it is impossible to imagine language in isolation from education - the sphere of transmission, mastering and processing of knowledge, social experience. Language is not only an element of society's culture and a representative of a person's spiritual development, but also an integral part of education.

Since the most powerful tool of influence for a teacher is the word, it is through linguistic means that European values will be introduced into education, namely the awareness of the meaning of the concept of "security" at all levels of mental perception of reality, conducting deep linguistic studies of the concept considering modern trends in linguistics.

Analyzing the meaning of the term "security", researchers conclude that in public consciousness, this concept is identified not so much with the "absence of threats" as with the condition, feelings and experiences of people. In general, the concept of "security" is associated with the state and feeling of being safe, the absence of anxiety or worry, confidence, stability. In various ideas about security, the emphasis is primarily on feelings and experiences related to a person's current situation.

The concept of "security" is significant for the language culture of all ethnic conceptual spheres without exception, its global and universal character is manifested in its significance not only for an individual, but also for society throughout the entire existence of mankind.

At the social level, the representative of security needs is the individual himself, who possesses cognitive thinking and strives for socialization. At the current stage of human development, the source of danger is not only the natural habitat with its cataclysms, but also the man-made environment (airplane crashes, car accidents, damage to nuclear power plants). In addition, another subject or social environment (political and religious conflicts, wars, revolutions, etc.) is a possible threat to such subject as security under certain circumstances.

Language conflicts that arise in society are never purely linguistic. The situation surrounding the language issue, which often remains a means of manipulation, is a vivid example of the thesis that the struggle for language is a symbol of the struggle for power. Thus, the American sociologist and linguist Joshua Fishman notes: if we look at the language conflict more closely, "under the surface associated with the language of rhetoric, we usually find social cracks... In this case, language, being so symbolic of cultural and group belonging in general, can be easily and wrongly accused as the cause of discord in society"[4]. As language conflicts become only one of the symptoms of deep tectonic ruptures in society, their solution lies far beyond the boundaries of linguistics itself or even the cultural or educational sphere. Their adequate settlement is a condition for preserving the unity of the nation, eliminating separatist sentiments, and therefore guaranteeing national security.

In recent decades, the development of methods, theories and approaches in the interdisciplinary aspect of the concept of language strategy has become especially relevant for linguistics. Thus, in sociolinguistics there is a real boom in new research demonstrating a growing variety of methods. A large number of works have appeared in the English-language scientific space; in the national science of language, special attention is also paid to the development of the methodological base, expanding aspects of sociolinguistics. Such works highlight the dynamics of the development of sociolinguistics as a science and emphasize its interdisciplinary status.

The concept of global strategy in its sociolinguistic aspect is closely related to such concepts as linguistic forecasting, mental planning, sociolinguistic methods, mental situation, ethnic conflicts. As for specific methods of linguistic forecasting, when developing them, researchers are faced certain problems, obviously due to the heterogeneity of goals and the multiplicity of forecasting areas that require the use of a set of different methods that will contribute to the development of linguistic forecasting and language strategy.

A significant role in the harmonization of language processes, the spread of intercultural communication with the use of the latest information technologies in the modern world belongs to education. Awareness of the importance of language learning finds expression in educational policy. Nowadays, there is every reason to talk about the actualization of ways to improve language learning and the development of methods that contribute to the development of a language strategy through the prism of the sociolinguistic aspect of the interdisciplinary dimension of the concept of security.

II Materials and Methods

The study of sociolinguistics is especially important nowadays, when the influence of social factors on language is too noticeable and leads to significant changes in the functioning of lexical, word-forming and grammatical means. Teaching students to see new trends in the development of language, correctly evaluate and take them into account, analyzing language factors in the "social context" is one of the important tasks, while, however, there should be neither excessive socialization of language phenomena, nor underestimation of the role of social factors in language life. Analysis of specific facts that reflect the influence of social factors on language and new trends in its development is a mandatory element of modern research.

Entering the circle of linguistic disciplines, sociolinguistics aims to give students receive systematized knowledge on issues related to the nature of language, its social function, the role of language in society, the influence of social factors on certain parts of the language system in their evolution and in the performance of functions assigned by society; develop students' ability to use conceptual apparatus; introduce methods of sociolinguistic analysis; develop the ability to comprehend theoretical knowledge and apply it in practice. This science is designed to reflect the direct and indirect connection between the variation of social situations and the variation of the actual linguistic component in the life of society. Central in this regard are the concepts of national language, literary language, language community, language situation, language policy, etc.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the influence of social phenomena and processes on the emergence, development, social and functional differentiation and functioning of languages, as well as the feedback relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is reflected in the fields of linguistics, sociology, social psychology and ethnography in the second half of the 20th century. The American sociologist Herman Carr was the researcher who used the term "sociolinguistics" for the first time in 1952. However, this does not mean that the science of social aspect of a language was born in the early 1950s. The direction of research on the mutual influence of language and society has already existed for a long time, and sociological linguistics and sociology of language were known as early as the 20s and 40s of the XX century. The sociological

trend in linguistics emerged at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries as a reaction to the naturalistic concept of Bergson, the individualistic psychology of young grammarians, the subordination of aesthetics to the ethical sphere, the psychological orientation and concentration on subjectivity of G. Pinna, the immanence of structuralism and the aesthetic idealism of Vossler and Spitzer, who came close to the positivist-minded young grammarians on the basis of the principle of the primacy of human individuality, in contrast to the collective spirit of the people of Humboldt. This direction eclectically took into account the methodologically diverse ideas of Enlightenment philosophy, the psychological direction of linguistics, and the philosophy of positivism, but its tasks were clearly directed at the social nature of language, its communicative function, the relationship between language and society, language and a socially engaged individual [17,16,15,19,18].

The sociological trend is being created in a number of countries around the world: in France (the French sociological school under the leadership of Mayer), Switzerland (the Geneva School), Great Britain (the London School), the United States (Whitney, Sapir, Whorf and representatives of anthropolinguistics). Sociological concepts were put forward by representatives of Norway (Sommerfelt), Japan (School of language existence), the Czech Republic (Prague school), Germany (Leipzig school), etc.

Researchers single out three trends in sociolinguistics: the first is oriented towards sociology (it studies the norms of language use, the purpose of choosing language options, the theory of codes depending on various social determinants); the second is aimed at linguistics and studies the heterogeneity of the language system with regard to social parameters, and also the connection of language changes with social conditions; the third has an ethnographic and methodological orientation. The main vectors of sociolinguistic research cannot eliminate the problems of the language situation, the language community, the social functions of language, the forms of its existence in society, the social differentiation of languages depending on the diversity of social layers (stratification) and social situations (situational), bilingualism, multilingualism, language policy, norms, etc. etc. [18].

According to the direction of sociolinguistic research, synchronic sociolinguistics is distinguished as the one which points out the forms of language existence and the coexistence of languages in society in a certain historical period of its development, and diachronic sociolinguistics, which studies the social factors of language ontogenesis, socio-historical types of languages, the history of language development, formation of a specific language situation and changes in language policy. Sociolinguistics applies special methods of research, namely: direct observation, included observation (with the participation of an researcher), questionnaires, interviews that can stimulate informants to natural communication or conscious orientation to the standard; correlation, factor analysis, linguistic statistical experiment, modeling (for example, an implicational wave model of the spread of language innovations in geographical and social space, models of speech behavior taking into account social statuses and roles) [20].

One of the founders of modern sociolinguistics, American researcher William Labov, defines it as a science that studies language in its social context. The attention of specialists in this scientific field is directed not only to the internal structure of the language, but also to people who make up a particular society user of the language. In this case, all factors that can influence the functioning and use of language are considered: from the various social characteristics of the speakers themselves (age, gender, level of education and culture, type of professional activity) to the social conditions of a specific speech act [13].

With regard to methods of language strategy research and forecasting in an interdisciplinary aspect, sociolinguistics is witnessing a real boom in new research demonstrating a growing variety of methods.

Thus, Mallinson, Childs and Herk argue that sociolinguistics has not yet had time to adequately develop its own, unique methods of studying language. But due to the fact that it arose at the intersection of two sciences - sociology and linguistics, representatives of the new field of knowledge tried to adopt from both sciences that "feed" it all the best characteristics of their methods and research techniques. Currently, we can talk about a certain set of research methods used by sociolinguistics. Methods specific to sociolinguistics as a linguistic discipline can be divided into three groups: methods of collecting material, methods of processing it, and methods of assessing the reliability of the data obtained [12].

In the first group, methods borrowed from sociology, social psychology and partly from dialectology predominate; in the second and third, methods of mathematical statistics occupy a significant place. In addition, the material obtained, processed and assessed using statistical criteria requires a sociolinguistic interpretation, which allows us to identify natural connections between language and social institutions.

When collecting information, sociolinguists most often resort to observation and surveys. The general scientific method of analyzing written sources is also widely used. Of course, these methods are often combined: after a preliminary analysis of written sources, the researcher formulates a certain hypothesis, which he or she tests during the observation process. To verify the collected data, a researcher can turn to a survey of a certain part of the social community.

Formanova and Dombrovan identify two main groups of sociolinguistic methods, namely: 1) methods of collecting material and 2) methods of its interpretation. The first group includes questioning, observation, interviewing, testing, analysis of written sources, etc., while the second group includes quantitative and qualitative methods. For material processing the most commonly used types of correlation analysis are those used to study the relationships between social and linguistic variables [5].

The choice of methods and their combination depend on the specifics of the problem under consideration. It should be noted that for their successful combination, providing a convincing, reliable result, it is necessary to monitor the possibility of using them in such a way that the data obtained by one method would be controlled by data obtained through another, for example, subjective data (self-assessments) about knowledge of a functional second language are clarified by objective analysis of oral and written tests.

The heterogeneity of goals and the multiplicity of forecasting areas require the use of a complex methods. Hence, it is necessary to combine different methods (mixed methods approach), which will help predict language development. According to the mixed methods approach, we will characterize parametric, statistical and discursive methods and demonstrate the possibilities of their use in the study of language strategy and forecasting.

III Results

Based on the described methods of collecting material and its interpretation, as well as the above-mentioned combination of them, let us turn to the results of a study of the foundations of language strategy and forecasting in sociolinguistics.

Forecasting and strategy is in the research field of prospective sociolinguistics, which deals with the problems of planning and forecasting language development in an applied context. Applied research is more closely related to current political processes, aimed at resolving current problematic situations in extremely tight deadlines. Forecasting should be interpreted as a study of specific prospects for the development of both an individual language, its internal structure, and the linguistic situation in a particular social community. Forecasting areas include: 1) the fate of the language; 2) language development (including the structural development of language and the development of social functions of language); 3) interaction of the language with other languages. If we consider this definition in the context of the diversity of the subject of sociolinguistics, the difficulty of accurately formulating the goals of this area of research becomes clear, since their diversity is also obvious.

So, along with assessing the prospects of endangered languages, linguistic forecasting pursues the following goals, namely: description of the quantitative and qualitative development of language situations; forecasting and prevention of ethnolinguistic conflicts; forecasting the progress of nation-building.

In forecasting, when identifying a language conflict, a statistical method can be used. It aims to identify social tensions on language issues. To determine it means to find the measure of the influence of individual patterns and causes on the development of the problem. In sociology, there are a number of methods for establishing the level of social tension. It is measured mainly through tests to determine the degree of satisfaction of respondents with the fulfillment of their needs.

However, as researchers note, survey methods make it possible to obtain information about the state of public opinion, but do not provide tools for timely regulation of tension levels and the prevention of social conflicts that destabilize society. There is an obvious need to combine methods for establishing the factors that determine tension, identifying social groups with a high level of dissatisfaction, anticipating the forms of its manifestation, the degree of impact on the destabilization of development and strengthening of society.

By means of this method, correspondences are established between the stages of development of tension (qualitative characteristics), its levels (quantitative characteristics) and forms of manifestation that affect the stability of society. The level of language conflict is characterized by the completion of society awareness of the

deep discrepancy between the socio-political situation and its values and interests, the aggravation of discontent that is becoming widespread.

To measure tension, survey methods are used to record current opinions that are relevant in society. Questionnaires are constructed using the method of scaling the degree of importance of factors for informants and dissatisfaction with the state of affairs according to the proposed parameters.

Figure 1 presents the ordinal scale of importance in the questionnaire that indicates boundaries from 1 to 6. Figure 2 demonstrates an indicator of social tension.

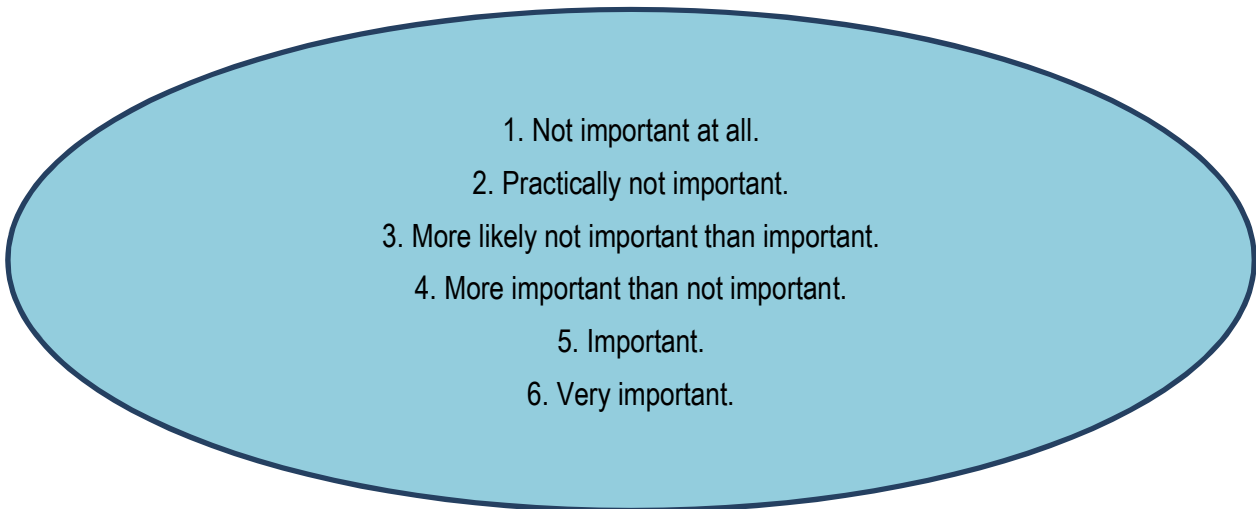


Fig. 1. Scale of Importance in the Questionnaire

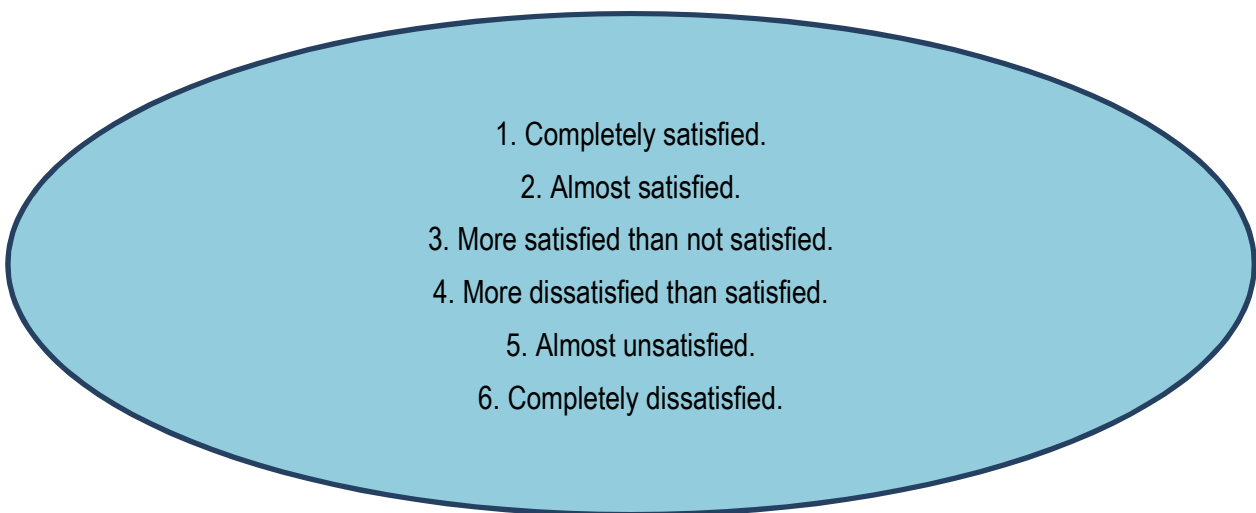


Fig. 2. Indicator of Social Tension

Parametric analysis is a comprehensive study of factors influencing the degree of vitality of languages, the correlation analysis of which presents a prognostic picture of the development of linguistic communities. Figure 3 describes parametric analysis based on the main parameters of language vitality

Using the method of parametric analysis, the following sociolinguistic studies can be carried out, namely: to study the actual functioning of the language both in specific linguistic communities and in individual speakers (specific sociolinguistic studies); to identify attitudes towards language among the communities under study: awareness of the language (according to population census data); to trace the development trends of the studied linguistic communities over 2–3 decades: to determine the increase or decrease in the number of their members and the sequence/discontinuity of these processes (according to population census data); to assess the objective

possibilities of using language in different spheres of communication: the availability of radio and television programs in the language being studied (specific sociolinguistic research).

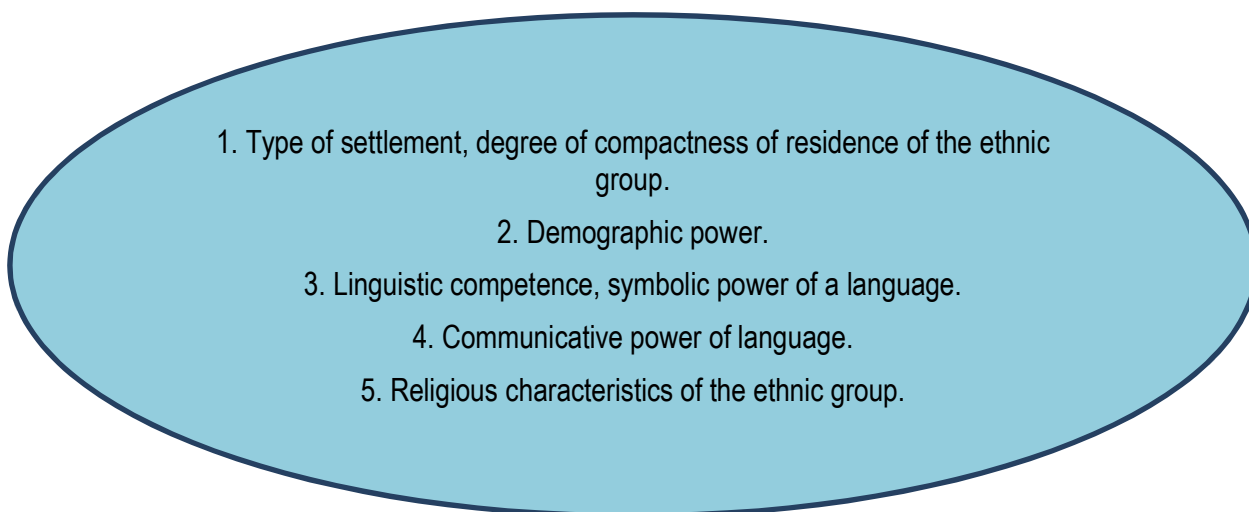


Fig. 2. Parametric Analysis

Having obtained data on the linguistic community using the above procedures, we can proceed to forecast its development to assume the possibility of developing a positive or negative functional shift in the language in question:

- whether over the course of 2–3 decades the same number of linguistic community members is maintained or increased, then further preservation and increase of this linguistic community is quite possible;
- whether number of linguistic community members decreases gradually or occasionally with a one-time partial increase, it is possible that there may be a struggle between tendencies to reduce or the expansion of the linguistic community; the result of such competition depends on the relationship between the vitality of the language and the pressure of ethnolinguistic conditions;
- whether the number of linguistic community members is constantly decreasing, one can predict the consistent disappearance of this community, its culture and language; in this case, it is necessary to hurry to explore the language, record its sound, describe its structure, since any language is the result of human creativity, part of the wealth of culture of all mankind, and it must remain forever in the world treasury of languages and cultures.

Discourse analysis. Along with parametric and statistical methods, the discursive method is effective for predicting the further development of linguistic diversity. With the help of discourse analysis, it is possible to reveal the structures of knowledge and argumentation in a particular community, as well as the argumentative patterns of a wide range of factors in debates about languages, that is, in the debates of both government officials involved in language policy issues and representatives of linguistic communities. Discourse analysis in the field of language policy and language planning is based on their definition as a social process.

In contrast to approaches based on the classification of various features of linguistic situations, they make it possible to reflect the dynamics of processes in society and the interaction of various factors better. Based on the study of the structures of knowledge and argumentation in a particular community, one can discover areas of ethnolinguistic tension, find out how the role (for example, marginalization) of ethnolinguistic groups is discursively realized or unity and diversity are constructed in multilingual states. The object of discourse analysis can be characterized by means of various materials: official (documents, laws, programs, concepts that relate to language policy and shows its dynamics), accessible online media texts dedicated to language problems that reinforce or complement official ones.

The prospects for using discourse analysis for sociolinguistic forecasting and language strategy can be defined as: analysis of the dynamics of the previous development of language policy, which allows conclusions about the dynamics of the subsequent; identification of recurring argumentative patterns, which makes it possible to predict the degree of tension in language policy and the possibility of preventing tension; study of the

discursive mechanisms of language policy, which reveals diverse factors (ideological, political, economic, social, etc.) and thus makes it possible to influence the further development of linguistic diversity.

IV Discussion

From the definition of sociolinguistics, it is clear that it arose at the intersection of two other sciences - sociology and linguistics. The interdisciplinary nature of sociolinguistics is recognized by many modern scientists, such as Ma, Chen, Costache, Becker, Kim, Liu, Austin, Zhang and others. However, this recognition itself does not answer the following question: what is more reflected in this science, either sociology or linguistics? The first scientist to use the term "sociolinguistics" was a sociologist. Modern sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. While this science was just being formed, one could argue about its status. But by the end of the twentieth century, when the object, goals and objectives were defined in sociolinguistics and tangible results were obtained, the linguistic nature of this science became completely obvious. Another thing is that sociolinguists have adopted many methods from sociologists (for example, methods of mass surveys, questionnaires, oral surveys and interviews). These borrowings are used by sociolinguists in relation to language learning tasks, and, in addition, on their basis they develop their own methodological techniques for working with linguistic facts and with native speakers [11, 1,6,9,21].

As a linguistic discipline, sociolinguistics has certain interdisciplinary relationships with other branches of linguistics, namely:

1) with phonetics: the first sociolinguistic studies were carried out on phonetic material (works by Labov). Based on the obtained phonetic data, theoretical principles of sociolinguistics concerning social consequences of language changes and the influence of social factors on language variability;

2) with lexicology and semantics, since the lexical system of a language most sensitively responds to changes in social life and reflects the differentiation of society into groups;

3) with psycholinguistics, which studies human speech activity in its conditioning by mental processes, since sociolinguistics is interested in social differences in the language development and functioning. In addition, sociolinguistics studies language socialization, the processes of a child's acquisition of his or her native language. And, whereas this process is intellectual and mental in nature, the interests of psycho- and sociolinguistics intersect;

4) with dialectology: the fact that dialect is an element of the communicative system of a language, which is in certain relationships with the literary norm, the justification (reason) for the use of sociolinguistics methods and techniques of dialectology to observe the spontaneous speech of informants becomes essential. At the present stage of development, sociolinguistics itself not only turns to the methods and ideas of dialectology, but also influences this discipline. This concerns a more detailed certification of informants, that is, recording not only their gender, age, education, place of residence, but also other long-term characteristics, situational conditions in which observations of dialect speech were obtained;

5) with ethno-linguistics, which deals with the problems of bilingualism and multilingualism, since bilingualism and multilingualism are traditionally in the area of interest of sociolinguistics.

Hence, the disciplines listed above play an exceptional role in language forecasting, as they reflect the real state of society in its synchronic and diachronic dimensions.

The synchronic dimension reveals the peculiarities of the national-linguistic sphere of separate territories, their common features of historical foundation, features of culture and language dominance, language functioning. In the diachronic dimension, parallels are drawn with the modern language situation, which has become an integral part of the socio-political life of the country against the background of constant threats [2].

Therefore, the concept of language strategy and forecasting cannot be considered without considering the security component. The significance of the political and political science problem of security is also increased by the fact that, at the theoretical and practical levels of its understanding, there is still no clear idea of the relationship between the trends of social development aimed at the political and economic integration of countries and the growing influence of social and humanitarian factors on the processes of policy-making and the nature of political relations. In these conditions, in order to achieve such a global political goal as achieving "maximum" security, the problem of in-depth scientific analysis, in particular, meaningful "filling" of key categories, on which attempts to understand the modern "security-centric" world are based, acquires special importance.

The dominant approach in modern Ukrainian science interprets security as "the level of protection of the vital interests of a person, as well as society, the state, and the environment from real or potential threats created by anthropogenic or natural factors". At the same time, "military, ecological, economic, information, fire, political, food, radiation, social, technical, transport, financial, nuclear security are distinguished." In addition, "an important factor in the policy of any state is national security" [3].

At the same time, the given outline (approximate contour) of the term "security" leaves a wide space for further hermeneutic reflections and conceptual refinements based, a kind of field for broad (sometimes quite abstract, and even speculative) discussions that relate to the discussed issue explained by several circumstances.

In particular, this is a socio-political concept of security, which has recently spread from the military-political (mainly international) sphere to related social and humanitarian fields and spheres - first of all, to sociology and psychology, in ethno-political and cultural studies, linguistics, etc. As a result of such "interdisciplinary transit", the political-philosophical category "security" (and, accordingly, its derivatives) are gradually "blurred", and the term itself loses its clarity of meaning. one of the tools of protection against possible encroachments on its national interests [7].

The situation with the category "national security", which is key to the science of power and politics, is no less complicated. Thus, the researchers determine that, on the one hand, "the concept of "national security" has become an integral attribute of most military-political concepts, analytical and prognostic developments of a long-term, global nature." On the other hand, "still there is no clear, universally accepted definition of the concept of "national security", and besides, "disagreements between scientific schools and individual researchers are quite radical" [8].

Considering new historical and political conditions, this interpretation becomes somewhat outdated and conservative. Today, quantitative methods for assessing the state of national security have already been developed and are sometimes used, based on the fact that "for every society there are parameters where an appropriate level of security is ensured, sufficient to maintain stability and development" [14].

Thus, one of the tools of protection against possible encroachments on the country's national interests becomes a single state language, which is of great importance in unifying the citizens of a young independent state. Of course, there are risks associated with its approval, especially if the idea of a deep division based on language has been cultivated in society for a long time. However, when the official language does not become a factor of national security, language relations in the country turn into a factor of threat to the integrity of the state.

Under such conditions, it is urgent to develop a language policy of the state that would promote the popularization of the language and its functioning in all spheres of social life, and to adopt new language legislation. Today, these issues are no less important than economic growth, because ignoring them endangers the very existence of the state, which is especially noticed in wartime conditions. It is difficult to find a more effective factor for the consolidation of society than language, and if it is not used, and if the conditions for the spread of the language of the former colonizer are preserved, then the country will risk developing not as an independent, but as a post-colonial state [10].

V Conclusion

Consequently, as a result of the justification of methodological approaches to the study of language strategy through the prism of socio-linguistic discourse, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Language is a manifestation of the national mentality, the "source" of the formation of the people's mentality. Having considered the role of language in the system of education, culture, national consciousness and national security, it is proved that every nation has its own language. National consciousness is directly related to language. This means that the language is a representative of self-awareness, worldview, the embodiment of the spirit of the people. National security largely depends on the language situation in the country. The state language is a socio-psychological factor that contributes to the spiritual and socio-political unity of people.

2. Having studied the concept of "language strategy" as a response to the challenges of the globalized world, it can be argued that this concept not only denotes a system of methods, means, approaches and technologies of an educational and extracurricular nature, which are aimed at mastering native and foreign

languages, but also the right of all citizens to learn and use the state and minority languages. The state language reflects the features of the political culture of society, which changes from generation to generation and is transformed through the system of ideological ideas, norms, values formed in the context of political experience, strongly influences the course of socio-political processes and has significant regulatory potential.

3. Language in its functioning is an object of sociolinguistics. Since language functions in a society that has a certain social structure, we can talk about sociolinguistics as a science that studies language in a social context.

4. At the current stage of the linguistic science development, sociolinguistics is considered an independent discipline, however, the activation of research thought in this area still gives grounds to talk about two parallel approaches to the consideration of the conceptual foundations of sociolinguistics, which can be characterized as 1) linguistic and 2) interdisciplinary.

5. Forecasting and strategy of language development are tools of language policy and language planning. Sociolinguistic forecasting and strategy of language processes includes three main stages: 1) analysis of the current situation, 2) forecast regarding its development, 3) proactive reflection of the scale of the problem and the development of tools that influence development, for example, in order to prevent and resolve language conflicts.

6. The most effective approach is a combination of research methods, which confirms the results of combined methods and in which data obtained using one method verifies data obtained using other methods.

The subject of sociolinguistics research is socially determined processes and phenomena, which allows them to be interpreted as evidence of social phenomena and changes that occur in the language system and affect its development. However, language problems in society can acquire not so much a linguistic, but a political and ideological character. The activation of scientific interest in the sociolinguistic aspects of language strategy is observed in connection with the needs of modern society, for which the problems of language policy are gaining more and more importance.

Therefore, sociolinguistics is directly addressed to the problems of communication - interpersonal communication, communication of micro- and macrosocial groups, communication of different language groups. The study of sociolinguistics through the prism of interdisciplinary relations when planning a language strategy in a safe environment has, thus, an important educational task: it not only introduces various forms of influence of social processes on a language (and a language on a society), but is also designed to contribute to the formation of future teachers and researchers of effective forms of social and speech behavior.

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