

iskusstvennogo-intellekta-na-obrazovanie-i-obuchenie-studentov-pismennomu-vyskazyvaniyu-esse-na-inostrannom-yazyke (дата обращения: 29.03.2025).

3. Зашихина, И. М. Подготовка научной статьи: справится ли ChatGPT? / И. М. Зашихина // Высшее образование в России. – 2023. – Т. 32, № 8-9. – С. 24-47.

4. Малышев, И.О., Смирнов, А.А. Обзор современных генеративных нейросетей: отечественная и зарубежная практика // Международный журнал гуманитарных и естественных наук. 2024. №1-2: 168-171. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obzor-sovremennyh-generativnyh-neyrosetey-otechestvennaya-i-zarubezhnaya-praktika> (дата обращения: 29.03.2025).

5. Сысоев, П.В., Филатов, Е.М. ChatGPT в исследовательской работе студентов: запрещать или обучать? // Вестник Тамбовского университета. Серия: Гуманитарные науки. 2023; Т. 28, № 2: 276-301.

6. Ивахненко, Е.Н, Никольский, В.С. ChatGPT в высшем образовании и науке: угроза или ценный ресурс? // Высшее образование в России. 2023. Т. 32. № 4. С. 9-22.

УДК 004.051

Кирильчик Т.К.,
исследователь в области педагогических наук
Сацевич А.А., Фёдоров Г.А.
Минск, Республика Беларусь
Белорусский государственный экономический университет
shuro4ka.official2@gmail.com

ТРАДИЦИИ И ИННОВАЦИИ В ФИЛОЛОГИИ ЕВРАЗИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается взаимодействие традиционных филологических методов и современных цифровых технологий в контексте Евразии, анализируются инструменты на основе ИИ, цифровые архивы и машинное обучение, их роль в сохранении исчезающих языков и изучении древних текстов. Особое внимание уделено

противоречиям между алгоритмической точностью и культурной интерпретацией, а также путям интеграции классических и инновационных подходов. Кейсы из тюркских, славянских и персидских традиций демонстрируют возможности и ограничения такого синтеза.

Ключевые слова: *филология Евразии, цифровые гуманитарные науки, сохранение языков, искусственный интеллект, культурное наследие, машинное обучение, языки малых народов, текстология.*

Kirylchyk T.K.,
Researcher in Educational Sciences
Satsevich A.A., Fiodarau H.A.
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
Belarus State Economic University (BSEU)
shuro4ka.official2@gmail.com

TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN THE PHILOLOGY OF EURASIA

Abstract. *This article explores the dynamic interplay between traditional philological methods and modern digital innovations in Eurasia. By analyzing tools such as AI-driven text analysis, digital archives, and machine learning, it highlights their role in preserving endangered languages and decoding historical texts. The study addresses challenges like algorithmic limitations in cultural interpretation and proposes strategies for harmonizing tradition with technology. Case studies from Turkic, Slavic, and Persian traditions illustrate both the potential and pitfalls of this synthesis.*

Keywords: *Eurasian philology, digital humanities, language preservation, artificial intelligence, cultural heritage, machine learning, minority languages, textual criticism.*

Eurasian philology, like a bridge between eras, connects ancient manuscripts with neural networks, steppe dialects with algorithms. This region, where Indo-European, Turkic, Uralic, and dozens of other language families intertwine, has always demanded flexibility from scholars - the ability to read between the lines of chronicles and adapt to new challenges. Today, as digital technologies enter even the most conservative fields of humanities, a question

arises: can algorithms become true allies of philologists, or will they remain mere tools in the shadow of human intuition?

The history of Eurasian philology began with the painstaking work of scribes and commentators. *The Tale of Igor's Campaign*, for example, was studied for decades through paleography and comparative linguistics to decode its mysterious metaphors and archaic words [Campbell 2013, 412]. The Kyrgyz epic *Manas*, passed down orally through generations, survived thanks to ethnographic expeditions where every storyteller's gesture and tone mattered [Reichl 2019, 215]. These methods, rooted in attention to detail and cultural context, became the gold standard. However, with the rise of digital corpora like the *National Corpus of the Russian Language*, the scale of research changed dramatically. Now scholars can analyze millions of texts in minutes, spotting patterns that once took years to uncover [Национальный корпус русского языка, электронный ресурс]. For instance, the frequency of Old Slavic words in 16th-century religious texts or semantic shifts in Turkic loanwords in Russian — all this became accessible through technology.

But progress never sleeps. Machine learning, which seemed like science fiction yesterday, now automates morphological tagging for agglutinative languages like Tatar or Bashkir, where each word sprouts dozens of suffixes [Jockers 2014, 87]. Projects like the *Digital Silk Road* digitize rare manuscripts — from Armenian chronicles to Uyghur Buddhist texts—making them available to researchers worldwide. At first glance, technology opens new horizons. Yet here lies a paradox: the more accurate algorithms become, the more questions arise about their “understanding” of context. Persian poetry, where a single word can carry a dozen meanings depending on rhythm, or Russian proverbs that lose their punch without historical background, remain a stumbling block for AI [Moretti 2013, 158]. As critics point out, machines spot patterns but miss nuances—the very “spice” that brings language to life.

This problem hits hardest when working with Eurasia’s minority languages. Nivkh, spoken by fewer than 100 people, or Udi, surviving only in a few Azerbaijani villages, need not just technology but human touch. Field linguists record elders’ dialects, while apps like *LingvoDoc* turn these recordings into interactive databases. In Yakutia, for example, two approaches merge: elders share legends in Sakha, while youth learn the language through gamified apps where each task is a quest inspired by local myths. Still, technology lags behind: support for non-standard alphabets, like Georgian *Mkhedruli* or Mongolian *Todo*, remains rare, putting unique writing traditions at risk [Reichl 2019, 215]. Infrastructure issues add fuel to the fire. Digitizing ancient texts often faces encoding conflicts—for example, when Cyrillic and Arabic characters in medieval Turkic manuscripts clash in digital space. Neural networks trained on English or Chinese data “trip over” rare languages, where a lack of linguistic corpora turns algorithms into blind tools [Jockers 2014, 87]. Even in advanced projects, like analyzing Armenian chronicles where AI detects recurring themes about wars or trade routes, final interpretation still relies on philologists—those who know how political intrigues of the era shaped the narrative [Campbell 2013, 412]. Despite these clashes, blending traditions and innovations already bears fruit. Digital archives rescue manuscripts from dusty shelves. Algorithms speed up routine tasks, freeing time for creative hypotheses. Hybrid methods, mixing AI with deep contextual analysis, birth new fields like “digital folklore studies,” where patterns in oral tales connect to ancient migrations. For instance, researchers in Kazakhstan use AI to map recurring motifs in Kazakh epics, linking them to historical migration routes of the Golden Horde. Similarly, in Uzbekistan, digitized versions of Alisher Navoi’s poetry are annotated with hyperlinks explaining Chagatai idioms, making classical literature accessible to younger audiences. The rise of citizen science further bridges gaps. Platforms like *EurasiaLingua* invite native speakers of minority languages to contribute audio recordings, translations, and folk stories. A grandmother in Altai recording

a lullaby in Kumandin or a student in Dagestan translating Lezgin proverbs — these micro-contributions build vast, community-driven databases. However, this approach has its pitfalls. Without proper moderation, crowdsourced data can introduce errors, such as mistranslated idioms or misattributed cultural references.

Education is another frontier. Universities from Baku to Novosibirsk now offer courses like “Computational Philology,” where students learn to code scripts for analyzing Old Turkic runes or training AI models on Mongolian manuscripts. One innovative program at Tomsk State University even pairs students with AI tools to reconstruct fragments of lost Scythian texts, using predictive algorithms to fill gaps in damaged inscriptions [Jockers 2014, 87]. Yet skeptics argue that over-reliance on technology risks eroding foundational skills. “If students only click buttons, they’ll forget how to hold a quill,” warns a professor of Slavic studies in Minsk [Campbell 2013, 412].

The road ahead demands collaboration. Tech companies must partner with linguists to refine tools—for example, developing OCR software that recognizes the curved strokes of Tibetan-derived scripts or AI chatbots trained on Uralic dialects. Governments, too, play a role. In 2023, Mongolia launched a state-funded initiative to digitize its *Galik* Buddhist texts, combining 3D scanning with AI translation. Meanwhile, grassroots projects like *SaveOurSyllables* in Tatarstan crowdfund to create open-source apps for learning endangered languages through interactive storytelling.

Ultimately, the future of Eurasian philology hinges on balance. It’s not about replacing scribes with servers but weaving threads of tradition into the digital tapestry. Imagine a world where an AI cross-references a 12th-century Georgian hymn with a modern Ossetian folk song, revealing shared melodic patterns—or where a child in Tuva learns her ancestral language through an AR app that overlays animal names onto the surrounding landscape. By embracing both old and new, Eurasia can protect its linguistic soul while stepping into the globalized era. As the sun sets over Lake Baikal, casting golden light on birch bark

manuscripts and solar-powered servers alike, one truth emerges: every syllable, from the whispers of Scythian warriors to the clicks of a keyboard, deserves its place in humanity's story.

References:

1. Campbell L. Historical Linguistics: An Introduction. 3rd ed. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2013. 538 p.
2. Jockers M. Text Analysis with R for Students of Literature. Cham: Springer, 2014. 194 p.
3. Moretti F. Distant Reading. London; New York: Verso Books, 2013. 244 p.
4. National Corpus of the Russian Language [Electronic Resource]. URL: <http://www.ruscorpora.ru> (accessed 15.05.2025).
5. Reichl K. Turkic Oral Epic Poetry: Traditions, Forms, Poetic Structure. New York: Routledge, 2019. 348 p.

УДК 81'23

Клим К. Ю.

Бекреева Ю.В.,

кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Минск, Республика Беларусь

Минский государственный лингвистический университет

ksenka.klim69@gmail.com

ФАКТОР ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОСТИ АССОЦИАЦИЙ НА СЛОВА- СТИМУЛЫ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОЙ ГРУППЫ «ЗНАМЕНИТЫЙ ЧЕЛОВЕК»

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты свободного ассоциативного эксперимента со словом *legend* из лексической группы «знаменитый человек». Основное внимание уделяется описанию индивидуальных ассоциаций для демонстрации того, как личный опыт, культурные и социальные контексты, в которых находится носитель языка, влияют на восприятие и понимание слова. Выявленные в ходе