

Ukrainian Journal of **Sinology Studies**

出版机构

中华人民共和国驻乌克兰大使馆
文化教育处
乌克兰汉语教师协会
基辅鲍里斯格林钦科大学(乌克兰)
中国社会科学院社会发展研究所(中国北京)

国家印刷媒体注册证书：Series K B № 24259-14099P

ISSN: 2709-149X (印刷)

第 5 期
二零二零二年九月

基辅 • 2022

Ukrainian Journal of **Sinology Studies**

Publisher

Department of Education and Culture of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Ukraine,
Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University (Ukraine),
The Chinese Language Teachers Association of Ukraine,
National Institute of Social Development of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
(Beijing, P.R. China)

Certificate of State Registration of Print Media: Series K B № 24259-14099P

ISSN: 2709-149X (print)

ISSUE 5
SEPTEMBER 2022

Kyiv • 2022

编辑委员会

主编辑

伊万·塞米尼斯特

基辅鲍里斯格林钦科大学(乌克兰)

社论板

维克托·奥格涅夫尤克

基辅鲍里斯格林钦科大学(乌克兰)

孙克文

吉林大学(中国)

谢尔盖·鲁登科

敖德萨国家海事大学(乌克兰)

奥尔加·沃罗贝

基辅国立塔拉斯舍甫琴科大学(乌克兰)

娜塔莉亚·鲁达

哈尔科夫斯科沃罗达国立师范大学(乌克兰)

奥尔加·内斯捷连科

基辅国立塔拉斯舍甫琴科大学(乌克兰)

甘娜·普里霍德科

扎波罗热国立大学(乌克兰)

卡捷琳娜·朱可瓦

哈尔科夫斯科沃罗达国立师范大学(乌克兰)

鲁苏丹·马哈卡什维利

基辅鲍里斯格林钦科大学(乌克兰)

奥列克桑德拉·普里霍琴科

扎波罗热国立大学(乌克兰)

Editorial board

Editor-in-chief

Ivan Semenist

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

Editorial Board

Viktor Ogneviuk

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

Sun Kewen

Jilin University, P.R. China

Sergey Rudenko

Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine

Olha Vorobei

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Nataliia Ruda

H.S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University, Ukraine

Olga Nesterenko

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Ganna Prihodko,

Zaporizhzhia National University, Ukraine

Kateryna Zhukova

H.S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University, Ukraine

Rusudan Makhachashvili

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Ukraine

Oleksandra Prykhodchenko

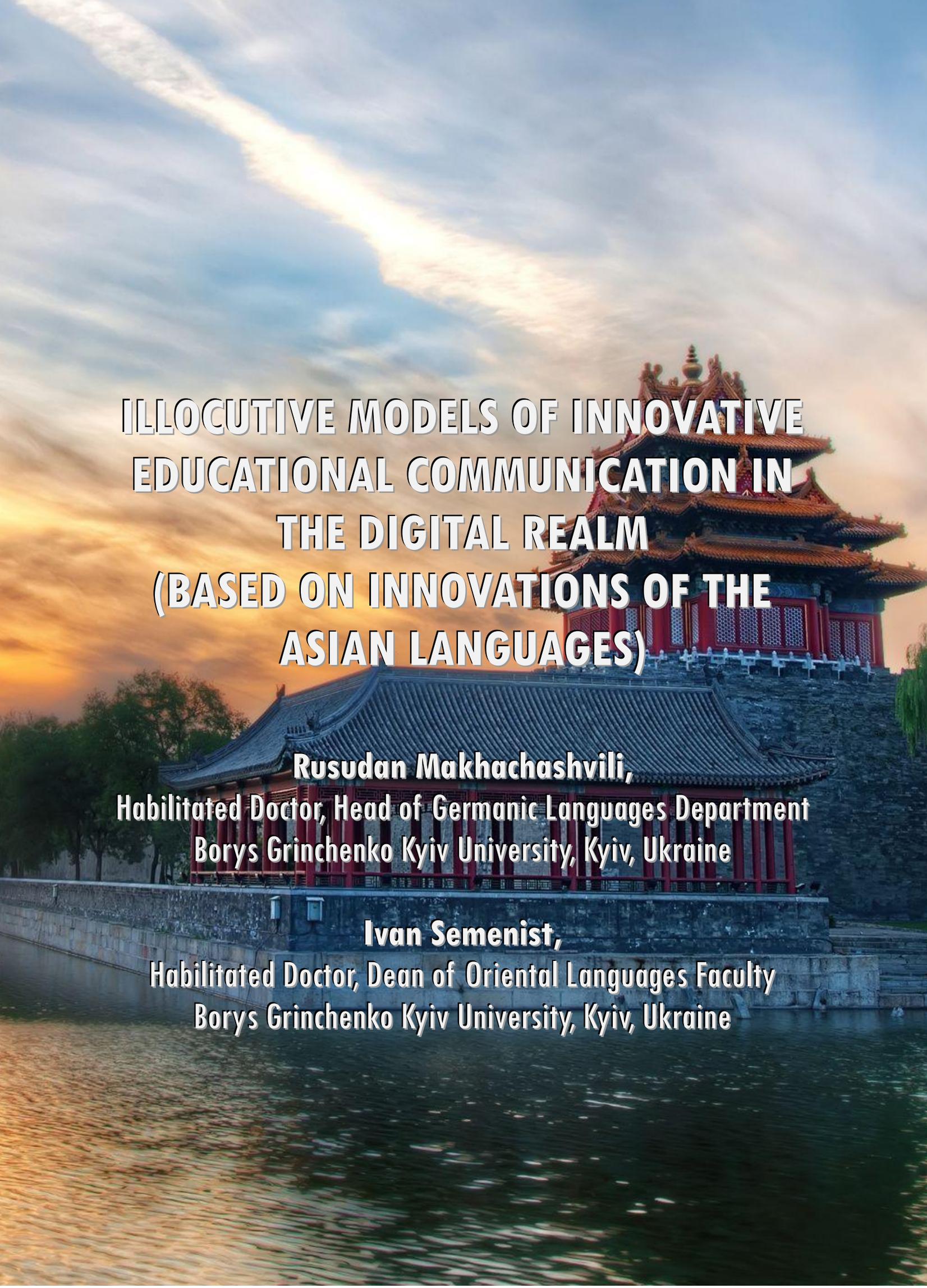
Zaporizhzhia National University, Ukraine

内容

- 7** 许浩
王震农书初考（1313）：出处中国与欧洲的历史比较
- 15** 邢哲夫 德米特里·莫斯卡洛夫
20 世纪欧洲音乐文化中的东方主义（欧洲作曲家对中日文化的接受）
- 22** 甘纳普里霍科 奥列克桑德拉·普里霍琴科
生物认知和生态语言学的愿景
- 28** 伊万·塞米尼斯特 奥列克桑德拉·科齐巴
茶文化作为中世纪早期中国一种新型的社会交往（公元三至八世纪）
- 34** 胡荣喜 维多利亚·马克西梅茨
中国娱乐电视话语：语言社会文化方面
- 44** 鲁苏丹·马哈恰什维利 伊万·塞米尼斯特
数字领域创新教育传播的言外模式（基于亚洲语言的创新）
- 50** 玛格达莱娜·奥吉夫斯卡
跨境争端的解决：中国的视角

CONTENTS

- 7** **Hao Xu**
PRELIMINARY STUDY ON WANG ZHEN'S BOOK OF AGRICULTURE (1313): SOURCE FOR THE
HISTORICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE
- 15** **Xing Zhefu Dmitriy Moskalov**
ORIENTALISM IN EUROPEAN MUSICAL CULTURE OF THE XX CENTURY (RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE
AND JAPANESE CULTURE ON EUROPEAN COMPOSERS)
- 22** **Ganna Prihodko Oleksandra Prykhodchenko**
VISIONS OF BIOCOGNITIVE AND ECOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS
- 28** **Ivan Semenist Oleksandra Kotsiuba**
TEA CULTURE AS A NEW TYPE OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN EARLY MEDIEVAL CHINA
(III-VIII CENTURIES AD)
- 34** **Hu Rongxi Viktoriia Maksymets**
CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT TELEVISION DISCOURSE: LINGUO-SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT
- 44** **Rusudan Makhachashvili Ivan Semenist**
ILLOCUTIVE MODELS OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN THE DIGITAL REALM
(BASED ON INNOVATIONS OF THE ASIAN LANGUAGES)
- 50** **Magdalena Łągiewska**
RESOLUTION OF CROSS-BORDER DISPUTES: A CHINESE PERSPECTIVE



**ILLOCUTIVE MODELS OF INNOVATIVE
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN
THE DIGITAL REALM
(BASED ON INNOVATIONS OF THE
ASIAN LANGUAGES)**

Rusudan Makhachashvili,
Habilitation Doctor, Head of Germanic Languages Department
Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Kyiv, Ukraine

Ivan Semenist,
Habilitation Doctor, Dean of Oriental Languages Faculty
Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Kyiv, Ukraine

Abstract

Introduction. *The problem of theoretical and methodological substantiation of cross-cutting principles, directions, mechanisms, and results of qualitative dynamics of macro- and microstructures of vocabulary in the field of the digital realm as a consolidated linguistic object is still awaiting a comprehensive study. The analysis of this issue requires the involvement of a phenomenological perspective of the study of complex linguistic objects in view of the main task of phenomenological epistemology - knowledge of the full system of facts of consciousness that constitute reality.*

Objective. *The paper overall objective is the inquiry into the models and tools of comprehensive structuring of the innovative educational communication in the digital discourse (generally understood as educational communication in the digital ambient as construed by the transformative innovative (neological) strata of modern Asian languages of international communication - Chinese and Japanese, accordingly, and facilitated by innovative digital media and communicative formats).*

Article Classification. *Research paper.*

Originality. *The dynamic interaction of the structural tiers of the ICTs content plane within the strata of innovative educational communication is characterized by the anthropogenic and cognitive parameters of the content plane, mediated by the subjective and collective cognitive experience of digital education stakeholders, embodied in the framework digital transformation of innovative communicative educational scenarios.*

Findings. *Suggested are the innovative educational communication macro-, micro- and supra-structures modeling and digital processing based on three groundwork principles: 1) Intranet educational anthroposphere (the anthropic environment within World Wide Web); 2) Outernet educational anthroposphere (e-reality components, functions outside the realm of World Wide Web); 3) Technogenic educational anthroposphere (transoriented anthropic environment components with an anthropic-for-congenous substituted ontological parameter). Key words: innovative computer term, global innovative logosphere of the digital realm, direction of dynamics, phenomenology of logosphere of the digital realm.*

Key words: *innovative educational communication, framework transformation, ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning, digital competences thesaurus, modelling, phenomenological marker.*

Introduction.

At the turn of the XX–XXI centuries science acquires the status of extremely effective and dynamic tools of human activity, which determines the interest of scientists in pragmatic aspects and problems of cognitive theory to increase the effectiveness of scientific work by traditional classical

means and innovative systems of artificial intelligence (Davis, 2001; Gelenter, 1998; Gunts, 2000; Heim, 1994). The network of research space of modern linguistic explorations provides an opportunity to determine the problems of language coding, transcription and mapping of different spheres of actual and conditional reality in lingocognitive (Lakoff, 1987; Langacker, 2007), linguistic and cultural (Heeter, 1989), discursive-communicative (Hausser, 1999), synergetic (Yenikieva, 2011) planes. As an integral product of civilization modern computer reality has become an independent being. Within it electronic media act not only as a means of transmitting information or interaction, but also reveal their own world-creating, meaningmaking, and as a consequence language-forming potential (Makhachashvili, Semenist, 2021). The digital realm is defined as a complex, multidimensional sphere of synthesis of reality, human experience, and activity, mediated by the latest digital and information technologies (Makhachashvili, 2020); it is the object of study of a wide range of humanities. In philosophy, computer being is interpreted as a special type of substance – material and ideal reality in the aggregate of all forms of its development (Gunts, 2000; Nyce, 1994); in psychology – as a psychosomatic and emotional plane (Suler, 2009); in culturology – as a sphere of spiritual experience (Jacob, 1998; Knight, 1994; Monnin, 2010), in sociology – as a system of multilevel, multidirectional social relations (Bell, 1987; Johnson, 2003). The linguistic aspect of the study of computer being at the turn of the century is determined by objective historical and geopolitical preconditions: cyberization, globalization, informatization of world society, Americanization of world culture, due to which modern English, mostly its American variety, is a priority linguistic and communicative environment of the primary language coding of elements of the digital realm and its mental and linguistic mapping (Makhachashvili, Semenist, 2020; Makhachashvili, Semenist, 2021), exported to globalized languages across the world. The problem of theoretical and methodological substantiation of cross-cutting principles, directions, mechanisms and results of qualitative dynamics of linguistic macro- and microstructures of vocabulary in the realm of computer being, as a consolidated linguistic object, is still waiting to be studied. Consideration of this issue requires the involvement of the phenomenological perspective of the study of complex lin-

guistic objects, given the definition of the main task of phenomenological epistemology – knowledge of the full system of facts of consciousness, constituting the objective world (Zahavi, 2003).

Objective. The paper overall objective is the inquiry into the models and tools of comprehensive structuring of the innovative educational communication in the digital discourse (generally understood as educational communication in the digital ambient as construed by the transformative innovative (neological) strata of modern Asian languages of international communication – Chinese and Japanese, accordingly, and facilitated by innovative digital media and communicative formats).

II. Findings.

Within the outlined methodological dimension, the “phenomenological” language unit is defined as its codifying ability to record the results of cognitive experience and manifestation (the term after V. Babushkin) in it the substantive characteristics of cognizable objects and phenomena. The linguistic adaptation of the phenomenological approach to the theoretical and methodological understanding of the dynamics of the vocabulary of modern European and Asian languages in the digital realm is based on the concept of the logosphere, synthetically understood as: 1) elements of different spheres of life; 2) the zone of integration of thoughtspeech continuums (linguo) of cultures. The turn of the XX–XXI centuries is determined by a significant acceleration of the enrichment of the vocabulary of modern natural languages, which determines the need for holistic linguistic research of innovative industries. Such a study of the vocabulary replenishment of modern European and Oriental languages corresponds to a new integrative direction – phenomenological neolinguistics. The global innovative logosphere of computer being, a component of the international language logosphere, is considered as a plurality of verbal innovations, which are phenomenological correlates of the elements of computer being. Phenomenological neolinguistics provides the researcher with the innovative logosphere of computer existence with the functional integrative methodology and analysis procedures, the application of which allows comprehensive coverage of the relationship between the principles of ultra-dense verbalization of this dimension of reality

and mechanisms of neologization, nomination, language reference. The proposed linguophenomenological approach to the study of the object of study helps to solve the scientific problem of holistic modeling of processes and results of replenishment of the vocabulary of the highly dynamic system of modern languages in general and its individual areas at the turn of XX–XXI centuries. The object sphere of phenomenological neolinguistics consists of elements of the logosphere (in particular, the linguistic innovative logosphere of computer existence) in the priority determinative dialectical interaction with the constructs of existence – space, time, substance, phenomenon, essence – corresponding to the object field “ontological neolinguistics”; constructs of knowledge/cognition – episteme, concept, concept – corresponding to the object field “epistemological neolinguistics”, and constructs of human consciousness/self-consciousness – identification, identity, individuality – corresponding to the object field “anthropological neolinguistics”. This inquiry is based on the initial position on the phenomenological nature of computer lexical innovations of modern European and Asian languages (namely, the ability to identify, embody and structure elements of the corresponding sphere of being), which enables and provides complex determinative interaction of different substratum and abstract parameters of the global language innovation logosphere of computer existence. In the process of research, the algorithm of ontospheric and anthropospheric paradigmatic systematization of general language innovative computer terms is introduced.

Within the phenomenological approach (E. Husserl, R. Ingarden, M. Mamardashvili, G. Shpet); global semiotic integration of macroand microstructures of the language innovative logosphere of computer existence identified as provided and realized due to the deterministic interaction of multisubstrate (linguistic, spatio-spatial, essential, anthropological and social) parameters of this logosphere, given the significant synchronous density of rates and results of parallel development of verbal, ontological and anthropological planes of computer being. Logocentric perspective on computer verbal innovations of modern globalized languages determines their phenomenological nature through the identification of symbolic (structuralsemantic) substrate of these linguistic innovations as an empirical source and result of

manifestation of substantive characteristics of reality. For deductive and inductive determination of types, volume, qualitative characteristics, and direction of dynamics of the content of units of the microstructure of Global innovative logosphere of computer being the elements of a method of conceptual analysis (R. Langacker) in combination with elements of a method of phenomenological reduction (E. Husserl, V. Babushkin, M. Heidegger) are applied by the end-to-end epistemic deconstruction of the object of analysis (linguistic innovation unit) from the empirical sign substrate, which corresponds to the dialectical concept of "phenomenon", through tiers of the intensional and the extensional of the content plane to the substantive characteristics of the referent, corresponding to the dialectical concept of "essence". The inquiry is centered the following core arguments: 1) the phenomenological nature of the linguistic innovative logosphere of the computer being presupposes an inseparable, mutual combination of its lingual and substantive (ontological, epistemic and anthropological) aspects in the vertical plane of the dyad phenomenon: essence mutual disclosure; 2) consolidated substantive characteristics of the macrostructure of the linguistic innovative logosphere of computer being determine the phenomenological specificity of the configuration in statics, end-to-end interaction and mobility of formal-semantic constituents of its microstructure in dynamics.

Identified and parameterized in the course of our study is a significant density and, to some extent, redundancy of innovative verbalization of the conceptual and semantic segment of language linguistics in the field of computer being is, in our opinion, a specific (by extensional characteristics of newly formed language units) of this conceptual and semantic segment for the global language community. In this way, the significance of understanding the elements of computer reality for a specific language community can be inductively verified. In turn, empirically clear and observable situational parallelism of the processes of emergence and development of a wide range of different substrate innovative elements of computer being: – essential elements (space, time, substance), – gnoseological elements (information, episteme, etc.), anthropological elements (existential state, type of identity, etc.), – lingual correlates (language sign, language form, language meaning, language content) determines the theoretical and

methodological relevance of defining the problem of positioning this segment of linguistic reality – the general verbal innovations of the language to denote elements, objects and phenomena of computer life, as special, specific features, consolidated, consistent and systemic type linguistic embodiment (modeling, picturing) of reality. Substantive characteristics and features of the proposed type of object under study – the logosphere, in the most general sense, and in particular the linguistic innovative logosphere of computer existence determine the need to identify and parameterize the aspectualized object sphere of the methodological linguistic template of research within the general perspective of the study of complex linguistic phenomena – phenomenological neolinguistics. Parameterization principles of a concept of "logos" in the paradigm of the humanities in general, linguophilosophy, and linguistics – in particular, allow to identify the features of innovative educational communication in the digital discourse as a complex object system pertaining the following parameters: Ubiquity (inclusiveness); Onthocentrism; Integrativity; Automorphism; Normativity; Lingual substantiality; Phenomenology of thesaurus units; Information-capacity; Referential and semiotic isomorphism of the referent and meaning. Note that through the fragmented set of qualitative features, logosphere is tangent to the concepts of complex system simulators linguistic-mental outlook, such as: – Model of the world / world view (inclusive, integrative, self-identity); – Language picture of the world (phenomenology of linguistic constituents – the ability to summarize and signify objects of reality); – Noosphere (onthocentrism, info-capacity); – Communication/discourse. For the listed set of features the integral notion of IECDD (innovative educational communication in the digital discourse) stands as a semantic synthesis of these concepts.

The specific differential features of logosphere as a linguistic-onthological, linguistic-phenomenological object are: – Normativity – arising from the parametric features of the concept of "logos" – (while maintaining the characteristics of dynamic variation and logosphere); – Lingual substantivity – phenomenological ("actualization") status of meta-language signs membranes in reality; – The principle of isomorphism of the signified and meaning. Modelling of the comprehensive framework of educational activities and experiences transformation into digitally enhanced

format is, therefore, possible through an interoperable set of parameters: • Time • Space • Communicative distance • Dependence on ICT tools and infrastructure • Level of complexity: In view of the foregoing, the innovative ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning and digital competences logosphere (ICL) as a verbal premise of innovative educational communication in the digital discourse is defined as: a) a syncretic, consolidated within its semantic scope, plurality of English verbal units that are the asymptotically (i.e. in unlimited approximation) exhaustive embodiments of substantive and factual elements of modern computer being. b) as a vertically integrated at the macro and micro levels plurality of ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning, intercultural competences thesaurus, its typological specificity are relatively exhaustive phenomenological correlates multi-substrat elements of the digital realm.

The application of various ICT tools, inherent to each type of innovative communicative educational activity, allows to disclose the transformation procedures of various mandatory educational contexts (for e.g. Final Qualification Assessment) as a complex frame scenario of the dynamic actional or script type, meaning a structure, which presents procedural knowledge about the course of events (Zhabotyńska, 2011). The “frame” is information data, formed in a certain way, that reflects the acquired experience of knowledge about a certain stereotypical situation, which is perceived quite generally, because it can mean action, image, narration etc. (Fillmore, 2010). Therefore, the framework scenario of Final Qualification Assessment transformation into digital format assisted by ICT tools, comprises of the following separate cognitive schemes: 1) Agency scheme: X (AGENT) [stakeholder] => performs EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY => [digital equivalent activity] 2) Localization scheme: X (AGENT) [stakeholder] => performs activity THERE [locus] => [digital equivalent locus] 3) Instrumental scheme: X (AGENT) [stakeholder] => uses INSTRUMENT => for PURPOSE [to perform educational activity] => [EQUIVALENT ICT TOOLS] for => [DIGITAL EQUIVALENT ACTIVITY] 4) Object scheme: X (INSTRUMENT) [ICT tool] => is APPLIED to PATIENT [educational activity / [digital equivalent activity] => for PURPOSE [educational goal]. Assembled schemes of the Final Qualification Assessment procedure transformation into digital technology assisted format comprise a compre-

hensive framework, informed by the application of ICT tools and digital communication practices, corresponding to different tiers of educational goals and different interdisciplinary domains.

Content analysis of individual experience and key associations of students of Asian languages at universities on the introduction of hybrid and e-learning in the period COVID-19 revealed the following distribution of key conceptual correlates: TIREDNESS => STRESS <= COMFORT <= TIME => INCREASE. Content analysis of individual experience and key associations of faculty of universities on the introduction of hybrid and e-learning in the period COVID-19 revealed the following distribution of key conceptual correlates: ABSENCE => COMMUNICATION => TIREDNESS <= LIVING. Dynamic interaction of structural level of the content within innovative ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning, digital competences being thesaurus is characterized by the gradual expansion of the ontological referents.

III. Conclusions.

Mosaic, simulation, and multidimensional approaches to understanding complex dynamic linguistic phenomena and entities, prioritized by this methodological context, allowed us to identify the ontological nature of innovative ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning, digital competences thesaurus in innovative educational communication Figure 3. Model of an educational scenario framework transformation into digital format ISSN 2308-4855 (Print), ISSN 2308-4863 (Online) 125 (namely, the ability to embody and structure elements of the relevant realm of life independently from the filter of human experience), which enables and provides a complex determinative interaction of multisubstrate (linguistic, existential and anthropological) parameters of the innovative logosphere of computer being. The dynamic interaction of the structural stages of the innovative ICT, e-learning, hybrid learning, digital competences content plane within the linguistic premises of innovative educational communication is characterized by the expansion of the ontological denotatum, resulting in isolation/absorption/ replacement, or partial isolation/absorption/replacement of anthropogenic parameters of the content plane, mediated by the subjective and collective cognitive experience of digital education stakeholders, who are speakers of globalized languages.

References

- Bell D. (1987), *Social Framework of the Information Society*, Oxford: Oxford U. Press, 315 p.
- Davis E. (2001), *Techgnosis: Myth, Magic and Mysticism in the Age of Information*, New York: New York Publishers, Inc., 377 p.
- Fillmore, C. J. (2010), Frames Approach to Semantic Analysis. In B. Heine, & H. Narrod (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis*, pp. 313–340.
- Gelernter D. (1998), *Virtual Realism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 138 p.
- Gunts E. (2000), Icon in stone and steel, *The Baltimore Sun*. Sept. 24, pp. 21–22.
- Hausser R. (1999), *Foundations of Computational Linguistics*, Springer: Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 534 p.
- Heeter C. (1989), Implications of new interactive technologies for conceptualizing communication, *Media use in the information age*, Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum, pp. 85–108.
- Heim M. (1994), *Virtual Reality: Practice and Promise*, LA: Westport Publishers, 233 p.
- Jacob W. (1998), What Dreams May Come, *Time*. Issue 18, pp. 29–32.
- Johnson F. (2003), Shall I Compare Thee to a Swarm of Insects? Searching for the Essence of the World Wide Web, *The New York Times*, Pp. 10–12.
- Knight S. (1994), Making authentic cultural and linguistic connections, *Hispania*, Vol. 77, pp. 289–294.
- Lakoff G. (1987), *Women, fire and dangerous things*, Chicago: CUP, 614 p.
- Langacker R. W. (2007), Cognitive Grammar. *The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics*, Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, pp. 421–462.
- Langacker R. W. (1991), *Concept, Image, and Symbol: The Cognitive Basis of Grammar*, Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 395 p.
- Makhachashvili R., Semenist I. (2020), ICT thesaurus modelling recommendations (based on innovations of European and Oriental languages), *Studia Filologiczne*, 2020, № 7, P. 117–128.
- Makhachashvili, Rusudan and Semenist, Ivan. (2021), Phenomenological principles of global innovative logosphere of computer being construction (based on European and oriental languages), *Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського*. № 32(71) (1). Pp. 195–202.
- Makhachashvili, Rusudan. (2020), Models and Digital Diagnostics Tools for The Innovative Polylingual Logosphere of Computer Being Dynamics, *Italian-Ukrainian Contrastive Studies: Linguistics, Literature, Translation*, Peter Lang.
- Monnin A. (2010), Humanity and Digital Characters in Virtual Worlds: Crossing the Fictional Boundaries, *Posthumanity: Merger and Embodiment*. Oxford, UK: Inter-Disciplinary Press, pp. 126–131.
- Nyce J. M. (1994), *From Memex to Hypertext*, New York: Kahn Publications, 472 p.
- Semenist, Ivan V. and Makhachashvili, Rusudan (2021), Innovative educational communication in the digital discourse: models and tools. *Topical Issues of Humanities*, 41 (3). pp. 119–128.
- Suler J. (2009), *Human Becomes Electric. From Books to Cyberspace Identities*, NC: NCU Press, pp. 21–25.
- Yenikieva, Sania (2011), *Word formation system of modern English language: synergetic aspect (on the material of new formations of the end of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries): dis. ... Dr. philol. Science: special. 10.02.04 "Germanic languages"*. Kyiv National Linguistic University.
- Zahavi D. (2003), *Husserl's Phenomenology / Zahavi D.* Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.
- Zhabotynska, S. (2011), Lexical Fields and Non-Linear Dynamics of Cognitive Structures, *Visnyk of the Lviv University. Series Philology*, 52, pp. 3–11.