

1. **What is meant by the “integrational nature” of linguistics, and why is this perspective important for understanding language as a system?**
(You may refer to how different structural levels interact rather than exist independently.)
2. **Explain how the main structural levels of language (phonetics/phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics) are interconnected.**
Provide examples that illustrate how a change at one level can affect others.
3. **How does structural linguistics differ from other linguistic approaches (e.g., functional, cognitive, or communicative approaches), and in what ways can these approaches be integrated?**
4. **Discuss the role of structure in linguistic analysis.**
To what extent can language be described as a closed system, and where does integration with extralinguistic factors become necessary?
5. **Why is an integrative structural approach especially relevant in modern linguistic research and applied fields (e.g., discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, or language teaching)?**
6. **What is the difference between linguistics and philology, and how are these two disciplines related?**
Explain their objects of study, methods, and areas of overlap.
7. **How does linguistics interact with philology in the study of language and texts?**
Give examples of how linguistic analysis supports philological research.
8. **In what ways is linguistics connected with the exact and natural sciences?**
Illustrate your answer with examples from fields such as mathematics, biology, psychology, or physics.
9. **How is linguistics related to literary studies?**
Explain how linguistic methods are used in the analysis of literary texts (e.g., style, narrative, discourse).
10. **What is the relationship between linguistics and philosophy?**
Discuss key shared problems such as meaning, language and thought, and truth.
11. **How does linguistics interact with logic and semiotics?**
Compare their approaches to meaning, signs, and structure.
12. **What is meant by “hybrid” or interdisciplinary branches of linguistics?**
Explain why such hybrid fields have emerged.
13. **Describe the interaction between linguistics and literary studies in hybrid disciplines such as stylistics or discourse analysis.**
What methods from each field are combined?
14. **How do linguistics and philosophy intersect in areas such as philosophy of language or pragmatics?**
Give key concepts or examples.
15. **What is discourse, and why does its study require an integrative, interdisciplinary approach?**
Explain how discourse goes beyond the sentence level.
16. **How do linguistics and sociology interact in discourse studies?**
Discuss the role of social context, power, and ideology (e.g., in critical discourse analysis).
17. **What is the contribution of psychology and cognitive science to discourse analysis?**
Explain how concepts such as cognition, perception, and mental models help interpret discourse.
18. **How do pragmatics and philosophy contribute to the study of discourse?**
Discuss speech acts, implicature, and meaning in context.
19. **What is linguistics as a science, and what is the core object of its study?**
Explain why language is viewed as a complex, integrative system.

20. **Why is linguistics considered an interdisciplinary (integrative) field?**
Discuss its connections with humanitarian sciences, natural sciences, and exact sciences.
21. **What are integrative and hybrid disciplines in linguistics, and why are they important for modern linguistic research?**
Give examples (e.g., discourse analysis, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics).
22. **What is discourse, and why does discourse analysis represent the core of integrative linguistic studies?**
Explain how linguistic, social, cognitive, and cultural factors interact in discourse.