Proceedings of the 6th International
Scientific and Practical Conference
«Science and Education in Progress»

(October 16-18, 2025).
Dublin, Ireland

No
267

PHILOSOPHY AND COGNITION

Philosophical and ethical issues of artificial intelligence technologies in modern philology

Krasniuk Svitlana[1]

[1] Senior Lecturer;
Department of philology and translation,
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design; Ukraine

Introduction. Modern education and science have entered the era of digital transformation [1], [2], where artificial intelligence technologies are becoming an integral part of the analysis, interpretation and production of texts. Neural network models, machine learning and generative language systems are increasingly used in the study of semantic structures, stylistic patterns and cultural codes [3]. However, along with new tools, a whole range of philosophical and ethical questions arise, concerning the limits of human creativity, the autonomy of algorithms and the preservation of humanitarian values. The introduction of AI into philology calls into question traditional ideas about meaning, understanding and authorship [4]. Can an algorithmically generated text be considered an expression of conscious creativity? Can a neural network be a carrier of cultural intention or moral responsibility? These questions require not only technological, but also deep philosophical reflection based on ethics, axiology and cognitive anthropology.

Main Part.

1. Philosophical foundations of the interaction of artificial intelligence and philology:

1.1. Changing the nature of the text: in the digital age, the text ceases to be exclusively an author's product and turns into the result of a symbiosis of a person and an algorithm. The phenomenon of "produced meaning" arises, where the creative act is distributed between the researcher and the computing system.

1.2. The problem of understanding and interpretation: AI

is able to analyze the forms and structures of language, but the question of whether it is able to comprehend the contextual and value depth of the text remains open.

1.3. The epistemological status of artificial intelligence: should AI be considered as a new form of rationality, a tool for human cognitive expansion, or as an artificial simulation of thinking without reflection and self-awareness?

2. Ethical challenges of digital philology:

2.1. Authorship and creativity: algorithms that create texts, poems or translations blur the concept of originality. The question arises - who owns the product born from the interaction of man and machine?

2.2. Moral responsibility and control: the automation of interpretation carries the risk of substitution of meanings, distortions and manipulation of cultural content. Who is responsible for ethical violations - the developer, the user or the system itself?

2.3. Value priorities of humanitarian knowledge: it is necessary to preserve a human-centric approach, where technologies serve as an extension of the human mind, and not a replacement for subjectivity.

3. Philology as a space for ethical and philosophical dialogue:

3.1. Modern philology should not only use AI, but also become a platform for understanding its cultural consequences.

3.2. Formation of a new humanitarian ethics of artificial intelligence, based on the principles of algorithm transparency, respect for cultural identity and critical thinking.

3.3. Development of the concept of cognitive-humanitarian symbiosis, where a person and an intellectual system act as complementary elements in the process of learning language and culture.

Conclusions. Artificial intelligence technologies in modern philology do not simply expand research capabilities, but transform the very epistemology of humanitarian knowledge. A new paradigm is emerging - the philology of digital consciousness, where the interaction of man and machine becomes the object of scientific and philosophical reflection. The ethical dimension of the use of AI should not be secondary, but the main principle of scientific activity.

Responsible and conscious use of intellectual

technologies will allow preserving the humanistic essence of philology as a science that studies not only language, but also man in language. This is the key mission of modern humanitarian studies: to combine technological progress with spiritual and cultural values, ensuring harmony between algorithm and content.

Discussion. Modern linguistics is undergoing radical changes under the influence of hybrid artificial intelligence technologies that combine neural network and symbolic approaches, machine learning methods and linguistic expertise. Such systems not only process natural language, but also become active participants in the processes of analysis, interpretation and even text generation. This opens up new research opportunities, but at the same time poses a whole range of philosophical, social and ethical issues for philology and humanities.

Hybrid artificial intelligence is an integrated approach to creating intelligent systems that combines different paradigms and methods of AI [5]: symbolic (logical, knowledge-oriented) [6] and neural network (data-oriented, statistical). In other words, hybrid AI is a combination of logic, knowledge and data learning in one system, which allows overcoming the limitations of each of these approaches separately [7]. Hybrid AI is a system that simultaneously "learns like a human" (through experience and data) and "thinks like an expert" (through knowledge and logic).

Hybrid artificial intelligence transforms the very understanding of language as a phenomenon of culture and communication. It affects the forms of linguistic interaction, cognitive models of text perception, and even the structure of scientific knowledge.

Thus, modern linguistics stands on the threshold of a new paradigm - "anthropocentric-hybrid philosophy of language", in which artificial intelligence becomes not a threat to humanities, but its evolutionary continuation.

References:

[1] Goncharenko S. Innovative R&D management during instability and multi-crisis / S. Goncharenko // Trends, Issues, and Challenges in Modern Science : Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific Conference (Cambridge, United Kingdom, 5 September 2025). - Lulu Press, Inc., 2025. - P. 29-32.

[2] Краснюк Світлана (2024). Data Science у освітньому менеджменті. *Діалог культур у Європейському освітньому просторі*: Матеріали IV Міжнародної конференції, м. Київ, 10 травня 2024р. Київський

PHILOSOPHY AND COGNITION

національний університет технологій та дизайну. – К. : КНУТД, 2024. – С. 119- 124.

[3] Goncharenko S. Innovative IT technologies significantly increase the efficiency of data processing and intellectualize business processes / S. Goncharenko // Trends, Issues, and Challenges in Modern Science: Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific Conference (Cambridge, United Kingdom, 5 September 2025). - Lulu Press, Inc., 2025. - P. 109-113.

[4] Goncharenko S. Methodological bases of innovative information systems in the field of computer linguistics / S. Goncharenko // Trends, Issues, and Challenges in Modern Science : Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific Conference (Cambridge, United Kingdom, 5 September 2025). - Lulu Press, Inc., 2025. - P. 100-103.

[5] Krasnyuk, M. (2014). Hybridization of intelligent methods of business data analysis (anomaly detection mode) as a standard tool of corporate audit. *The state and prospects of the development Education and science of today*: materials of the III International science and practice conf. [m. Ternopil, October 10-11. 2014]. TNEU, 2014. pp. 211-212 [in Ukrainian].

[6] Naumenko, M. (2024). Models of business knowledge in artificial intelligence systems for an effective competitive enterprise. *International scientific journal "Internauka". Series: "Economic Sciences".* № 6. DOI: https://doi.org/10.25313/2520-2294-2024-6-10010 [In Ukrainian].

[7] Краснюк М.Т., Тішков Б.О., Устенко С.В., Мозгаллі О.П., Галузинський Г.П., Кривошеєв К.В. (2025). Гібридизація еволюційних обчислень у гнучких когнітивних інформаційних управляючих системах в умовах кризи. *Наука і техніка сьогодні*, № 4 (45) 2025. С. 1179-1203