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## [REV.] ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTSTANDING UKRAINIAN SCIENTIST. FLORIJ BATSEVYCH

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### Abstract

This introduction aims to honor the achievements and contributions of Professor Florij Batsevych (Ukraine) on his 75<sup>th</sup> birthday, acknowledging his impact on the field of linguistics with particular emphasis on the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation and encouraging further exploration and research inspired by his work.

**Keywords.** Florij Batsevych, Ukrainian-Polish cooperation, S. Lem, linguistic pragmatics, narratology.

This research is dedicated to the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the distinguished scholar in the field of linguistics, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Head of the Department of General Linguistics at Ivan Franko Lviv National University Professor Florij Serhiiovych Batsevych. His contribution to the development of general linguistics, communicative linguistics, and narratology is invaluable. Renowned for his deep scientific intuition and innovative research approach, Professor Batsevych has earned recognition and respect among scholars both in Ukraine and abroad (Andreichuk, 2019). It is particularly noteworthy that Florij Batsevych, who has Polish roots, has dedicated part of his scientific work to the development of Polish-Ukrainian relations. Thus, he actively collaborates with Polish academic circles, participating in conferences and seminars, and publishing his works in Polish scientific journals,

among which *Slavia Orientalis* holds a prominent place; F. Batsevych is the member of the editorial board of this journal. This scientific journal, indexed in Scopus and other prestigious databases, focuses on the study of Eastern Slavic cultures, languages, literature, and history. It is published by Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe and is one of the most renowned Polish journals in the field of Slavic studies.

Throughout his career spanning over half a century, Florij Batsevych has made a significant contribution to the study of the nature of language and its functions in society. His works combine philosophical reflection on linguistic phenomena with rigorous scientific analysis, allowing him to create unique conceptual approaches in linguistics. Among his most notable works are his studies in linguistic pragmatics and genology, which have become the foundation for further development by other linguists. Professor Batsevych has not only expanded the theoretical foundations of these fields but also actively worked on their popularization and implementation in the academic life and educational process in Ukrainian universities.

Florij Batsevych is the first in Ukraine to propose a holistic view of linguopragmatics. In his monograph "Essays on Linguistic Pragmatics" (Batsevych, 2010), he outlines the history of this field, introducing the distinction between the concepts of *meaning* and *sense*. These belong to different aspects – language and speech, respectively, "the communicative pragmatic sense should be considered the basic unit of linguistic pragmatics" (Batsevych, 2010, p. 16). Florij Batsevych also put forward the "idea that sense is the minimal research unit through which personal communication can be analyzed" (Sazonova, 2018, p. 14).

Florij Batsevych has made a significant contribution to the study of Stanisław Lem's works. In his research, he analyzes various aspects of Lem's literary creativity, emphasizing his philosophical and science fiction ideas. Batsevych highlights how Lem uses language to create complex narratives containing philosophical reflections on human nature, technology, and the future of society. The main reflections on the specificity of S. Lem's narratives are presented in a series of articles and reports in Ukrainian scientific journals, which have significantly increased the interest of the Ukrainian scientific community in the phenomenon of the outstanding Polish philosopher and writer. For example, on November 5, 2021, the International Interdisciplinary Scientific and Practical Conference "Stanisław Lem: to the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Writer's Birth" was held at Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University (Vinnytsia), where Florij Batsevych presented a report titled "The Depths of Fictionality in the Prefaces to Non-Existent Texts: S. Lem 'Wielkość urojona' ('Imaginary Magnitude')" (2021 b). F. Batsevych also analyzes the specifics of S. Lem's linguistic style, which combines scientific terminology with literary techniques, creating a unique synthesis that allows for a deeper

understanding of his works. More detailed insights into F. Batsevych's research can be found in his articles "Interdiscursivity and the Depths of Fictionality in Literary Texts: Linguonarrative Aspects" (2019 a), "Linguistic Aspects of 'Unnatural' Narratology: The Image of the Author of a Non-Existent Text" (2019 b) and "The Expression of the Simulacrum: S. Lem's Story 'Robinsonade' in the Aspect of 'Unnatural' Narratology" (2021 b). S. Lem's texts allow proving that the range of linguonarrative problems in fictional texts is connected to their formation and perception, including intertextuality, interdiscursivity, semantic and pragmatic embodiment, as well as speech-genre aspects. These problems are influenced by interdiscursivity and fictionality in relation to the real world and previous textual worlds. The levels of interpretation of such texts' fictionality depend on the semantic embodiment of the language code at the initial levels and the recipient's cognitive activity and genre competence at subsequent levels. It is important to consider that extralinguistic knowledge essential for understanding the author's intent differs and depends on the language knowledge.

Another conclusion that F. Batsevych makes studying S. Lem's texts is that in linguonarrative studies it is important to identify the semantic-pragmatic effects of perceiving "defamiliarized" ("unnatural") literary texts. Among these effects are humor, language play, bewilderment of the recipient, debunking social and political stereotypes, and the ability to express important socio-political issues in an unusual form. Such texts, with "non-standard" communicative senses, disrupt the readers' usual perception, causing cognitive, psychological, and aesthetic tension, and fostering the development of new, more flexible narrative schemes. For example, literary narratives that refer to non-existent texts require additional cognitive effort from the recipient to comprehend the communicative meanings. In these texts, a unique logic of perception and representation of the world, uncharacteristic of the "classical" speech genre of reviews, becomes the main source of sense creation. From the perspective of linguistic pragmatics, such texts embody specific viewpoints and empathy. The author's (Lem's) reference to the non-existent text and its reconstruction in paratexts form a shifted focus of empathy and, most importantly, generate unusual communicative senses, the perception of which requires additional cognitive and psychological efforts from the recipient.

Florij Batsevych's research in the fields of text theory, linguonarratology, and language communication theory is reflected in a remarkable publication where the author seeks to preserve the memory of his mother, childhood, and family atmosphere through a scientific approach with a spiritual and subjective touch, specifically in the monograph "Communicative Personality in Family Communication" (Batsevych, 2014, 2018). This study analyses not only the speech behavior of Boleslava Oleksandrivna Batsevych but also

takes into account the temporal and socio-ethnic factors that shaped her as a linguistic-communicative personality and family leader, a “grandmaster of communication” (Batsevych, 2018, p. 23).

An important component of a linguistic personality, including Boleslava Oleksandrivna Batsevych, is their professional activity, place of residence, everyday observations, and rituals. All these aspects are described in detail, giving the reader an opportunity to feel the atmosphere of the Batsevyches family. The last two chapters of the monograph are particularly valuable for researchers of the live speech of Letychivshchyna. They contain lists of specific names for people and animals, humorous expressions and names, borrowed and assimilated words and phrases from Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Polish, and Russian, as well as Boleslava Oleksandrivna’s neologisms.

In our opinion, the publication of this monograph is significant not only from a scientific standpoint but also because it conveys the characteristics of Ukraine’s multinational history through language, teaching to honor one’s roots and foster respect for them.

F. Batsevych’s activity is not limited to scientific publications. Professor Bactsevych is also a distinguished teacher and mentor who has trained many generations of linguists continuing his work around the world. His activities have strengthened scientific ties within Ukraine and between Ukraine and Poland, highlighting the importance of international cooperation in modern science.

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