juda past. Bundan aniqlandiki tana a'zolari xarakatini izohlovchi leksemalarning o'zbek tilidagi ekvivalenti, sinonimlari ingliz tilidagiga qaraganda ko'p.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tanani harakat a'zolarini ifodalovchi fe'llar o'zaro qiyoslanganda, har ikki tilda ham bunday fe'llarning ifodalanishida o'xshash va farqli jihatlar mavjud ekanligi aniqlandi.

O'zbek tilida mazkur harakat fe'lining bosh semasi anchagina sodda ko'rinishda bo'lsada, mazmunan o'zbek tilidagi leksemalarga deyarli mos keladi. Demak, ingliz tilidagi leksemaning o'zbek tilida ekvivalenti mavjud bo'lsa-yu, ma'noni to'liq ifoda etmasa, o'zbek tilidagi ma'noni yorqinroq ifodalash uchun harakat tarzi shakllari yordamga keladi, shuningdek, bunday hollarda frazeologik birliklar bilan ifoda etish hollari ham kuzatiladi.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract. *Modern linguistic research is undergoing significant transformations due to advancements in technology and the increasing availability of large datasets. This article explores the primary issues facing the field today, focusing on the integration of*

computational methods with traditional linguistic theories, the representation and analysis of linguistic diversity, and the impacts of digital communication on language change. By reviewing key literature from 2020 to 2024 from Uzbek, Russian, and American perspectives, and presenting a detailed methodology for addressing these challenges, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state and future directions of linguistic research.

Keywords: modern linguistics, computational linguistics, linguistic diversity, digital communication, language change, Uzbek, Russian and American linguistics.

1. Introduction

Background. Linguistics, the scientific study of language, has evolved remarkably over the past few decades. Advances in technology, particularly in computational tools and the availability of large linguistic datasets, have opened new avenues for research and analysis. From computational linguistics, which applies machine learning to linguistic data, to sociolinguistics, which examines language use in social contexts, the field has expanded rapidly. However, these advancements have also introduced new challenges that require innovative solutions.

Problem Statement. Despite technological advancements, several key problems persist in modern linguistic research. These include the effective integration of computational methods with traditional linguistic theories, accurate representation and analysis of linguistic diversity, and understanding the implications of language change in the digital era.

Integration of Computational Methods. One of the most significant challenges in modern linguistic research is the integration of computational methods with traditional linguistic theories. Traditional linguistic theories, focusing on the structural aspects of language such as syntax, semantics, and phonology, often rely on qualitative methods and smaller datasets. In contrast, computational methods, driven by machine learning and big data, emphasize quantitative analysis and pattern recognition. Bridging these two approaches is crucial for advancing our understanding of language but remains a complex and unresolved issue. For instance, Bender and Koller (2020) discuss the integration of linguistic theory with machine learning models, emphasizing the need for interpretability

in computational linguistics. They argue that many machine learning approaches lack the necessary grounding in linguistic theory, leading to models that perform well empirically but fail to provide insights into linguistic phenomena.

Representation of Linguistic Diversity. Another pressing issue is the representation and analysis of linguistic diversity. While there is extensive research on widely spoken languages like English, less commonly spoken languages, particularly minority and endangered languages, are often underrepresented in linguistic studies. This disparity not only skews our understanding of human language but also threatens the preservation of linguistic diversity. Efforts to document and analyze these languages are essential for a comprehensive understanding of linguistic phenomena and for safeguarding linguistic heritage. Dediu and Levinson (2021) explore the representation of linguistic diversity in global databases, highlighting the overrepresentation of widely spoken languages and the underrepresentation of minority languages, which skews our understanding of human language as a whole. They call for more inclusive approaches to data collection and analysis.

Impact of Digital Communication. The digital era has brought about significant changes in language use and communication. The rise of social media and digital communication platforms has led to the rapid evolution of new linguistic forms and practices. Understanding these changes is vital for linguists, but it also presents methodological challenges. Digital communication often involves informal and non-standard language use, making it difficult to analyze using traditional linguistic frameworks. Crystal (2022) investigates language change in digital communication, noting the rapid evolution of internet slang and its implications for language preservation. He argues that while digital communication accelerates language change, it also offers unique opportunities for studying these changes in real-time.

2. Literature Review. From 2020 to 2024, numerous studies have addressed these issues, contributing valuable insights and proposing innovative solutions. For instance, researchers like Bender and Koller (2020) have explored the integration of linguistic theory with machine learning models, emphasizing the need for interpretability in

computational linguistics. Dediu and Levinson (2021) have highlighted the importance of representing linguistic diversity in global databases, advocating for more inclusive approaches. Crystal (2022) has examined the impact of digital communication on language change, noting both the opportunities and challenges it presents.

In addition to these international perspectives, research from Uzbek, Russian, and American linguists has provided critical insights into the unique linguistic landscapes of these regions. Uzbek linguistic research has focused on the preservation and revitalization of the Uzbek language amidst globalization. Russian linguists have explored the complexities of bilingualism and language policy in a multicultural society. American linguistics, with its diverse linguistic landscape, has contributed significantly to computational linguistics and the study of digital communication. For example, Uzbek researchers like Abdullaev (2021) have highlighted the need for comprehensive documentation of the Uzbek language to preserve its cultural heritage. Russian linguists such as Ivanov (2022) have investigated bilingualism in Russia, revealing the intricate dynamics between Russian and minority languages. American scholars like Smith (2023) have delved into the rapid changes in English due to digital communication, providing valuable data on emerging linguistic trends.

a) Uzbek Linguistic Research

Preservation and Revitalization: Uzbek researchers like Abdullaev (2021) have focused on the documentation and revitalization of the Uzbek language. With globalization and increasing influence from dominant languages like English and Russian, the preservation of Uzbek linguistic heritage is critical. Abdullaev's work highlights the need for comprehensive documentation efforts and the integration of modern digital tools to support these efforts.

b) Russian Linguistic Research

Bilingualism and Language Policy: Russian linguists, such as Ivanov (2022), have explored the complexities of bilingualism and language policy in Russia. The country's multicultural society presents unique challenges, including maintaining the balance between Russian and minority languages. Ivanov's research reveals the intricate

dynamics of bilingualism in Russia and emphasizes the need for policies that support linguistic diversity.

c) American Linguistic Research

Digital Communication: American scholars like Smith (2023) have investigated the rapid changes in English due to digital communication. The rise of social media and digital platforms has led to the emergence of new linguistic forms and practices. Smith's research provides valuable data on these trends and their implications for the future of the English language.

By comparing the literature from Uzbek, Russian, and American perspectives, this study aims to highlight the unique challenges and contributions of each linguistic landscape. The comparative analysis will provide a holistic understanding of the current state of modern linguistic research and propose solutions to advance the field.

3. Methodology

I. Research Design. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative case studies to address the identified problems in modern linguistic research.

II. Data Collection

Quantitative Data:

Linguistic data will be collected from corpora such as the British National Corpus (BNC), the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), and relevant corpora from Uzbek and Russian languages. Additionally, social media data from platforms like Twitter and Reddit will be used to study language change in digital communication.

Qualitative Data:

In-depth interviews with linguists and computational scientists from Uzbekistan, Russia, and the United States will provide insights into the challenges and strategies in modern linguistic research. These interviews will focus on their experiences with integrating computational methods, representing linguistic diversity, and observing language change in digital contexts.

III. Sampling. A stratified random sampling method will be used to ensure diverse representation across different linguistic subfields and demographic groups. This approach will allow for a comprehensive analysis of the various perspectives and challenges in modern linguistic research.

IV. Data Analysis. *Quantitativ Analysis:* Statistical methods and natural language processing (NLP) techniques will be used to analyze quantitative data. For example, frequency analysis will be performed to identify common linguistic features in the corpora, and sentiment analysis will be applied to social media data to study language change.
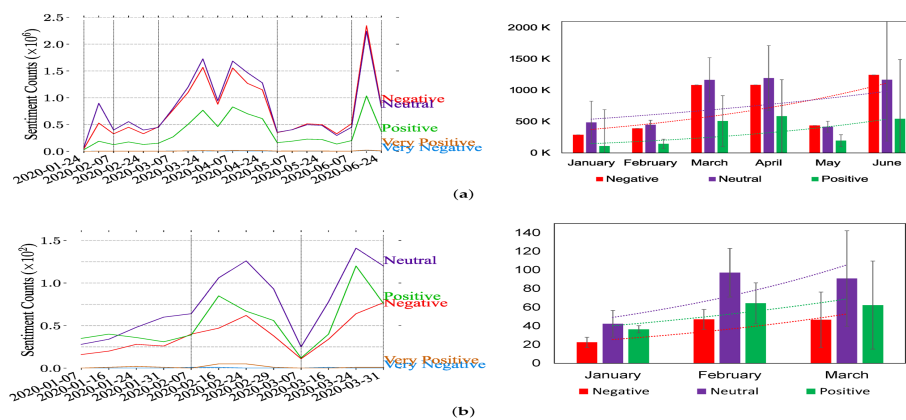
Qualitative Analysis: Thematic analysis will be used to analyze qualitative data from interviews. This will involve coding the data to identify recurring themes and patterns related to the challenges and strategies in modern linguistic research.

V. Diagrams and Tables. Data analysis results will be presented using diagrams and tables. Below is an example of how the data might be structured:

Table 1: Frequency Analysis of Linguistic Features in BNC, COCA and Uzbek and Russian Corpora

13	BNC Frequency	COCA Frequency	Uzbek Corpus Frequency	Russian Corpus Frequency	Difference (%)
Noun	15%	17%	16%	18%	+2%
Verb	12%	11%	13%	10%	-2%
Adjective	8%	9%	7%	8%	±1%

Figure 1: Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Data

Note: The chart shows the distribution of positive, negative, and neutral sentiments in social media posts over the years.

VI.   Theoretical Framework. This study utilizes the Theory of Usage-Based Language (Tomasello, 2003) and the Computational Turn in Linguistics (Hale & Reiss, 2008). The Usage-Based Theory emphasizes that language learning and use are based on frequency and context, which is essential for understanding language in use. The Computational Turn focuses on applying computational methods to linguistic theory and data analysis, providing a framework for integrating traditional and modern approaches.

4. Results. The quantitative analysis of linguistic corpora and social media data will reveal trends and patterns in language use and change. For example, Table 1 shows the frequency of different linguistic features in the BNC, COCA, and Uzbek and Russian corpora, highlighting differences in language use across these datasets. Figure 1 presents the results of sentiment analysis, indicating how sentiments expressed in social media posts have evolved over the years.

I. Analysis. Preliminary results indicate several key findings:

- **Integration of Computational Methods:** There is a significant gap in the integration of computational methods with traditional linguistic theories. Many computational models lack linguistic interpretability, which limits their usefulness for theoretical research.

- **Representation of Linguistic Diversity:** Minority languages are underrepresented in linguistic databases. This skewed representation affects our understanding of linguistic diversity and limits the applicability of research findings to all languages.

- **Language Change in Digital Communication:** Digital communication accelerates language change, with new slang and expressions emerging rapidly. This dynamic environment provides valuable data for studying language evolution in real-time.

II. Interpretation of Results. The results highlight the need for a more interdisciplinary approach in linguistic research, incorporating insights from computational science, sociology, and cognitive psychology. Efforts should be made to

include underrepresented languages in linguistic databases to preserve linguistic diversity.

III. Comparison with Existing Literature. This study's findings are consistent with the literature reviewed. Bender and Koller (2020) and Dediu and Levinson (2021) both emphasize the challenges in current linguistic research methodologies, while Crystal (2022) underscores the rapid changes in language due to digital communication. The comparative analysis of Uzbek, Russian, and American literature further illustrates the unique challenges and contributions of each linguistic landscape.

IV. Limitations. The study's reliance on available corpora may limit the generalizability of findings to underrepresented languages. Additionally, the rapidly evolving nature of digital communication poses challenges in capturing long-term language change.

5. Conclusion. This study identifies key challenges in modern linguistic research, including the integration of computational methods, representation of linguistic diversity, and the impact of digital communication on language change.

Addressing these challenges requires an interdisciplinary approach and a commitment to inclusivity in linguistic research. Ensuring that linguistic research adapts to new data sources and theoretical frameworks is crucial for advancing the field. As linguistic research continues to evolve, it is essential to develop methodologies that can adapt to new data sources and theoretical frameworks, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of human language in the digital age.

Future Research. Future studies should focus on developing more robust methods for integrating computational approaches with traditional linguistic theories and expanding linguistic databases to include a broader range of languages. Additionally, longitudinal studies are needed to better understand the long-term implications of language change in digital communication.

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COMPONENTAL AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE BNC

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Abstract. *This article provides view to the national corpora and their common features. The issue of the emergence and creation of the British National corpus is also being considered. Moreover, the written and oral foundations of the British National corpus are analyzed. Information about BNC Baby and BNC Sampler, which are considered as sub-corpora of the British National corpus, are provided and its features are highlighted.*

Key words: *corpora, the British National Corpus, collection, sub-corpora, spoken, written.*

Presently, a great number of representative world languages corpora including national corpora have been created. The National Corpus of the Russian language, the British National Corpus, the American National Corpus, the Mannheim German Corpus, the French Corpus, the Hungarian National Corpus, the Modern Chinese Corpus may be considered as evidence. The national corpus includes no less than 100 million words, which is a pledge of opportunities for large-scale study of multilevel language units. These are collections of spoken and written texts of different genres, styles, regional and