



ВАЗОРАТИ МАОРИФ ВА ИЛМИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ДОНИШКАДАИ ОМУЊГОРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ДАР ШАҲРИ ПАНҶАКЕНТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН
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БО ҲАМКОРӢ БО ТАХРИРИЯТИ МАҚАЛЛАҲОИ ИЛМӢ-
ПАЖӢҲИШИИ “АНВОРИ ИЛМ” ВА “ТАФАККУРИ ТАЪРИХ”

СОВМЕСТНО С РЕДАКЦИЕЙ НАУЧНО-
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИХ ЖУРНАЛОВ «АНВОРИ ИЛМ» И
«ТАФАККУРИ ТАЪРИХ»

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE
RESEARCH JOURNALS "ANVORI ILM" AND "TAFAKKURI
TARIKH"



**ВАЗОРАТИ МАОРИФ ВА ИЛМИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
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ДАР ШАҲРИ ПАНҶАКЕНТ**



МАВОДИ

анҷумани илмӣ-амалии байналмилалӣ “Масоили мубрами таърих, фарҳанг, таърихнигорӣ ва манбаъшиносии халқҳои Осиёи Миёна”, дар Донишкадаи омӯзгории Тоҷикистон дар шаҳри Панҷакент, ба муносибати 60 солагии доктори фанҳои таърих, профессор Воҳидов Шодмон Ҳусейнович

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

научно-практической международной конференции “Актуальные проблемы истории, истории культуры, историографии и источниковедения истории народов Средней Азии” в Таджикском педагогическом институте в городе Пенджикент, в честь 60-летия доктора исторических наук, профессора Вохидова Шодмона Хусейновича

MATERIALS

scientific-practical international conference "Actual problems of history, cultural history, historiography and source study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia" at the Tajik Pedagogical Institute in the city of Penjikent, in honor of the 60th anniversary of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Vohidov Shodmon Khuseinovich

Панҷакент - 2021

В творчестве Мир Сайид Али Хамадани вопрос терпения занимает особое место. Эта тема больше всего затрагивается в его известном произведении «Захират-ул-мулук». Свои взгляды на данную тему Мир Сайид Али Хамадани высказывает на основе аятов Корана, предания Пророка и многочисленных жизненных фактов. Поэтому его нравственные взгляды по вопросу терпения имеют и сегодня большое воспитательное значение.

X. ASOSODA

Tolerance and humanism in creativity of the world of Mir Said Ali Hamadoni

In the work of Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, the issue of patience occupies a special place. This theme is mostly covered in his famous work “Zahirat-ul-muluk”. Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani expresses his views on this subject on the basis of the verses of the Qur'an, the tradition of the Prophet and numerous life facts. Therefore, his moral views on the issue of patience are of great educational significance today.

CORPUS LINGUISTICS: CHRONOLOGY, VIEWS, ISINTERPRETATION AND SOLUTIONS

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The article deals with the issues related to the point of views as well as misinterpretation of Corpus linguistics as a branch of other similar scientific fields in linguistics. Moreover, problems related to the diachronic studies of corpus linguistics, the specifics of corpus linguistics have been analyzed in terms of the scholars' consideration all around the world.

Key words: corpus, corpus linguistics, computer linguistics, mathematical linguistics, quantitative linguistics, applied linguistics

Corpus linguistics (later on: CL) is a branch of linguistics that deals with the creation and application of language corpora¹. There are different views on CL. Misinterpreting the field confusing it with other similar concepts and branches is evident.

To gain a deeper understanding of CL, which aims to create language corpora, it is worth looking at its development history. The term is associated with the development of the practice of corpus, created in the 60s of the XIX century and has been implemented since 1980 on the basis of computer technology².

The stages of development of CL are inextricably linked with the theoretical principles of the corpus. Although research on CL in linguistics and the organization of teaching began in the eighteenth century, the first electronic linguistic corpus of texts appeared in the 1960s.

¹ Корпусная лингвистика как раздел языкознания URL: <https://myfilology.ru/177/korpusnaya-lingvistika-kak-razdel-yazykoznaneya/>

² Корпусная_лингвистика URL:<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>

As a result of a project that began in 1961, in 1964, scholars at Brown University (USA) created large volumes of texts on a computer (Brown Corpus). U. Francis and G. Kuchera created five hundred and two thousand prose copies of the American edition in English. Texts belonging to the fifteen major genres of English prose were formed on the basis of the materials of the United States Press Corps and its basic statistical processing. In 1961, the first results on the corpus were published in the form of a frequency and alpha-frequency dictionary. According to X. Ling¹, such voluminous corpora were applied only in the study of specific aspects of phonetics.

According to N. Chomsky², any linguist must rely on the *competence* to create a model of a language but not its expressive state – *performance*. He declared his theory of competence and performance in the 1950-1960s, that was the time he underestimated the application of corpora in researches. The time before those years was named as the period of pre-Chomsky. Based on his critical approach, he gives his opinion on the use of the verb *perform* in English, and shows that the scope of the corpus is low in relation to the possibilities of the Brown corpus. The presence of very large-volume corpora today allows this line of phrase to continue for a long time. For example, when we searched on the COCA corpus, we identified many phrases such as *perform ability*, *perform functions*, *perform tests*, *perform operation*, *perform surgery*, *perform dance*. We were convinced that Chomsky's critique was not directed at the application of modern English corpora but the initial ones.

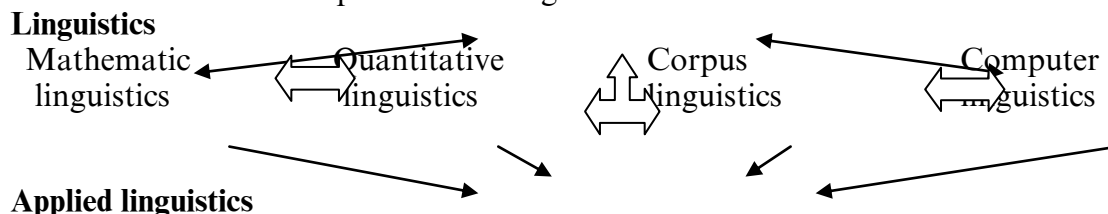
While CL deals with the development of general principles and language features (text corpus) of the corpus, the linguistic corpus is a collection of texts collected in accordance with certain norms and standards and provided with a special search engine. Sometimes it is called a corpus – a collection that combines the period of creation of texts, collected and sorted according to the language, genre, author's factor.

P. Yu. Dovnar and A.V. Vorontsov emphasize the expediency of creating text corpora and highlight the following features: 1) the presentation of linguistic information in the true sense; 2) provide sufficiently large data (with a large corpus size); 3) the possibility of reusing a once-created corpus to solve various linguistic tasks, such as assimilating grammatical and lexical-grammatical analysis of the text, and so on³.

Most of the world's languages have their own national corpora. An example of a common corpus is the British National Corpus (BNC). Among the Slavic language corpora, the Czech National Corpus was established at Charles University in Prague. National corpora are also available in the German, Chinese, French and other languages. For the Russian language, the corpus with such a position is the Russian National Corpus (RNC). Unfortunately, the Uzbek language does not yet have its own national corpus.

Diagram 1

Status of relationships between Linguistics and other related fields



¹Ling X. Cihui Yu.he Jisuan Yu. [Lexical Semantics And Computational Linguistics]. BeijingLingua Publishing house, 1999. – P. 240.

²Chomsky N. Current issues in linguistic theory // J.A. Fodor and J.J. Katz. The Structure Of Language. Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey: 1964, – P. 50–118.

³Довнар П.Ю., Воронцов А.В. Лингвистический процессор китайского языка. Особенности разработки (рус.) // Международный конгресс по информатике: информационные системы и технологии: материалы международного научного конгресса 31 окт. — Минск: БГУ: БГУ, 2011.

The following conclusions can be drawn about the relationship of closely connected linguistic research areas through the diagram:

1. Quantitative linguistics and corpus linguistics are branches of linguistics that are directly focused on solving its problems.

2. Mathematical linguistics and computer linguistics, as interrelated fields of linguistics, aimed to develop mathematical and technical software to solve its problems.

3. Applied Linguistics covers all areas interested in the use of computer devices and engages in one-way interaction with the above four areas.

4. It is reasonable to consider CL as an independent branch of linguistics. However, in its development, CL obtains the necessary formulas from mathematical linguistics to linguistic calculations, reasonable algorithms for deriving and summarizing quantitative indicators from quantitative linguistics, automated computer programs and devices from computer linguistics, and shares its achievements to apply on linguistic research with applied linguistics.

However, the field has the following explanatory problems: 1) the metalanguage aspects of CL; 2) corpus classification; 3) problematic features of CL; 4) principles of corpus creation.

In our opinion, it is inappropriate to look at CL as semantics, syntax, sociolinguistics and similar spheres of linguistics, it can be said that it is a research methodology that does not require explanation and description. The scholars as Ch.F. Meyer, P. Baker, D. Biber, Y. Kawaguchi, N. Chanyoo, J. Flowerdew, M. Mahlberg, L.C. Steuber, A. Renouf, A. Hardie, R. Love, S. Hunston, P.E. Rayson, M. Fuster, B. Clavel¹ consider CL as a methodology. It is appropriate to consider this methodology that is not limited to a single field of linguistics, but has research methods that can be used in any linguistic analyses. It is significant to summarize the views expressed on CL as follows: CL was considered as a research method in the early stages of its development and as a part or tool of computer and mathematical computational sciences, but today it has become a methodology with its own goals and research methods accepted by the scientific community. In the future, however, the rapidly evolving CL can be seen as a linguistic research paradigm or an independent science with the potential to find solutions to problems in all fields.

Any linguistic corpus must be composed of volumes and categories in which the textual elements within it are able to reveal the linguistic features of the collected language or sub-language. This feature makes the corpus applicable to linguistic research practices and makes it be considered an 'electronic state' of a language. To achieve this, each corpus must compile texts based on categories. Each of the oral and written texts contained in COCA is divided into a specific category. For example, written – newspaper material – the name of the newspaper should be clearly indicated, the texts should be drawn into the process in the prescribed order.

The corpus is a set of selected, sufficient linguistic texts (oral or written) that can be formed and classified on the basis of strict principles based on the pragmatic purpose of the

¹ Meyer Ch. English Corpus Linguistics: An Introduction – Boston: University of Massachusetts at Boston. 2004. – 168 p.; Baker P. Sociolinguistics and Corpus Linguistics: – Edinburgh University Press. 2010. – 189 p.; Biber D., Ulla C. and Upton T.A. Discourse on the Move: – Amsterdam: 2007. – 290 p.; Kawaguchi Yu. and others Corpus-Based Perspectives in Linguistics. – Tokyo. 2007. – 442 p.; Chanyoo N. A Corpus-Based Study Of Connectors And Thematic Progression in The Academic Writing of Thai EFL students: – University of Pittsburgh: 2013. – 146 p.; Flowerdew J. and Mahlberg M. Lexical Cohesion and Corpus Linguistics Amsterdam Philadelphia: 2009. – 125 p.; Lucas C. Steuber Disordered Thought, Disordered Language: A Corpus-Based Description Of The Speech Of Individuals Undergoing Treatment For Schizophrenia. – Portland State University: 2011 – 73 p.; Renouf A. Corpus Linguistics: Past And Present. – Birmingham: University of Central England, – 13 p.; Hardie A. and Love R. Corpus Linguistics: 2013. – 376 p.; Hunston S. Corpus Linguistics. University of Birmingham, 2006. – 234–248pp.; Rayson P.E. Matrix: A Statistical Method And Software Tool For Linguistic Analysis Through Corpus Comparison, Lancaster University: 2002. – 194 p.; Fuster M. and Clavel B. Corpus Linguistics and its Applications in Higher Education University of Valencia: 2010. – 51-67 pp.

corpus compiler, meet the criteria of representativeness, combine principles such as processing, tagging, and perfect computer automation, which is a database with a convenient quantity and consistency for systematic search, reference results, and empirical analysis.

The list of used literature:

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МЕСТО В.П.НАЛИВКИНА В ИСТОРИИ ТУРКЕСТАНА

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