

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**EFFECTIVE WAYS OF ORGANIZING
LEARNER CENTERED CLASSES
IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM**

Xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

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found more often than men. In addition, the survey results show that the use of the “taboo” words and “intensifiers” used by both genders are different.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that human beings use language to achieve a specific goal that reflects personal or social values, and the limitation of language use due to social environment mainly causes gender difference. Social context is an important link between gender and language. The interlocutor’s speech during the dialogue also differs with the role played by people in the social environment.

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THE CONCEPT OF A LINGUISTIC CORPUS

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ANNOTATION: *Corpus linguistics is a field of linguistics concerned with the creation and improvement of text corpora, as well as their use as a tool for linguistic research.*

KEY WORDS: *linguistic corpus, written texts, comparison of languages, terminological and phraseological phrases, representativeness.*

INTRODUCTION

Before talking about corpus linguistics, it is necessary to define the very concept of a linguistic corpus. In English it will be linguistic corpus or text corpus,

plural linguistic corpora (corpus is used less frequently). There are quite a few definitions that agree on one thing: a corpus is “a certain philological object.”

Here are some definitions:

- a corpus is a verbal unity organized in a certain way, the elements of which are texts or specially selected excerpts from texts;
- a corpus is a set of linguistic data from a particular language in the form of recorded utterances or written texts, available for analysis;
- a corpus is a set of natural texts in any language, oral or written, which is stored electronically and allows computerized searching;
- perhaps the most comprehensive definition: a corpus is a collection of text excerpts in electronic form, selected according to external criteria in order to most fully represent a language or variation of a language. Functions as a data source for linguistic research. (John Sinclair)

Here are examples of cases:

- texts by a specific writer or writers;
- texts for a specific decade or century;
- modern texts on a certain topic;
- modern texts that adequately represent the language or society.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

One of the definitions stated that a corpus can be either oral or written. In general, there is an opinion that linguistic corpora are neither oral, nor written, nor printed, but represent the fourth texture of speech - texts on machine media - the same digital text. However, one can argue with this view.

It is clear that a corpus is a set of texts with which you can do something. But what can the body do? The answer may seem surprising: the body itself cannot do anything. But we can use special software to search the corpus for something and do some calculations. What can we look for? First of all, these are words and phrases that have cultural or linguistic significance.

In addition, the subject of the search may be any marks that you have added to the corpus, for example, the mark “noun”.

Here are examples of what a corpus search can give us:

- all uses of the selected word in its immediate context;
- variations and consistency in the use of vocabulary;
- words that most often appear next to the selected word;
- the most important differences between the two sets of texts;
- how a particular writer uses words and phrases;
- intertextuality: the meaning of a word as the sum of its uses;
- hidden (potential) models of vocabulary use;
- development of concepts over time;
- comparison of languages.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In particular, the most relevant for us, as translators, is the ability to search for contexts of words that have several translation equivalents, as well as the selection of equivalents of terminological and phraseological phrases in parallel corpora, which we will discuss in the following lectures.

The most important property of a corpus is representativeness, that is, the ability to reflect all the properties of the problem area. Representativeness is determined by phonetic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic parameters of the corpus. It is representativeness that distinguishes a corpus from a simple set of texts. Last but not least, representativeness depends on the size of the case.

The reason for the recent increase in interest in corpus research is the advent of computers, which have made it possible to process huge amounts of text. In addition, more and more scientists are inclined to believe that introspection as a method of language learning is not always adequate, and to rely more scientifically on natural data. Well-known corpus linguists Tony McEnnery and Andrew Wilson write that we need to use empirics and introspection, both artificial and natural data. Corpus linguistics in no way denies the value and

necessity of speech data not presented in corpus form. In addition, it is impossible to extract all possible linguistic conclusions from a corpus of texts, that is, the corpus of texts is not self-sufficient.

Thus, Chafe believes that a corpus linguist should not only describe the phenomena of language, but also try to explain them. In general, the focus of corpus linguistics is the linguistic personality, that is, its speech activity, mass communication, and the problem of its description.

Corpus linguistics	Traditional linguistics
Focus on speech learning	Focus on language learning
The goal is to describe the language as it manifested itself in speech, presented in the form of a specially selected corpus of texts.	The goal is to describe and explain the language
In his research he relies on data from a text corpus.	In his research he relies on data from a text corpus.
In his research he relies on data from a text corpus.	Prefers quantitative methods Prefers qualitative methods
Sees himself as part of a tradition based on empirical methods	Sees himself as part of a tradition based on rationalistic methods
The text is considered as some physical entity	The text is considered as some abstraction
Compilation of grammar of specific languages	Study of language universals
The focus is on form	The focus is not only on form, but also on content
Views texts from a global perspective	Views texts from a local perspective

Focuses its attention on the broadest possible view of the text, unrestricted by any dogma	Analyzes some specific, artificially limited problem area
In its conclusions it relies on observation of speech activity, manifested in the form of texts.	It relies on intuition in the selection of speech material, in the selection of empirical materials of its research
Often uses probabilistic methods and statistics for primary processing of speech material	Prefers logical reasoning

CONCLUSION

In conclusion a corpus in linguistics is a collection of texts collected into a single whole according to certain criteria corresponding to a specific research task and reflecting a particular area of language use. In modern linguistics, a corpus usually means a corpus of texts in electronic form. After all, it was the use of computer technology that transformed the corpus from one of the methods of working with language material into a convenient and effective research tool, and corpus linguistics into an independent discipline.

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