



# BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI



Научный вестник Бухарского государственного университета  
Scientific reports of Bukhara State University

5/2024

E-ISSN 2181-1466



9 772181 146004

ISSN 2181-6875



9 772181 687004



5/2024

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI**  
**SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК БУХАРСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

**Ilmiy-nazariy jurnal**  
**2024, № 5, aprel**

Jurnal 2003-yildan boshlab **filologiya** fanlari bo'yicha, 2015-yildan boshlab **fizika-matematika** fanlari bo'yicha, 2018-yildan boshlab **siyosiy** fanlar bo'yicha, **tarix** fanlari bo'yicha 2023 yil 29 avgustdan boshlab O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar Vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya ishlari natijalari yuzasidan ilmiy maqolalar chop etilishi lozim bo'lgan zaruriy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

Jurnal 2000-yilda tashkil etilgan.

Jurnal 1 yilda 12 marta chiqadi.

Jurnal O'zbekiston matbuot va axborot agentligi Buxoro viloyat matbuot va axborot boshqarmasi tomonidan 2020-yil 24-avgust № 1103-sonli guvohnoma bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

**Muassis: Buxoro davlat universiteti**

**Tahririyat manzili:** 200117, O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Buxoro shahri Muhammad Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy.

Elektron manzil: nashriyot\_buxdu@buxdu.uz

**TAHRIR HAY'ATI:**

**Bosh muharrir:** Xamidov Obidjon Xafizovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:** Rasulov To'liqin Husenovich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Mas'ul kotib:** Shirinova Mexrigiyo Shokirovna, filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

**Kuzmichev Nikolay Dmitriyevich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (N.P. Ogaryov nomidagi Mordova milliy tadqiqot davlat universiteti, Rossiya)

**Danova M.**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor (Bolgariya)

**Margianti S.E.**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor (Indoneziya)

**Minin V.V.**, kimyo fanlari doktori (Rossiya)

**Tashqarayev R.A.**, texnika fanlari doktori (Qozog'iston)

**Mo'minov M.E.**, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi (Malayziya)

**Mengliyev Baxtiyor Rajabovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Adizov Baxtiyor Rahmonovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Abuzalova Mexriniso Kadirovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Amonov Muxtor Raxmatovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, professor

**Barotov Sharif Ramazonovich**, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, xalqaro psixologiya fanlari akademiyasining haqiqiy a'zosi (akademigi)

**Baqoyeva Muhabbat Qayumovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Bo'riyev Sulaymon Bo'riyevich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Jumayev Rustam G'aniyevich**, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, dotsent

**Djurayev Davron Raxmonovich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor

**Durdiyev Durdimurod Qalandarovich**, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor

**Olimov Shirinboy Sharofovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Qahhorov Siddiq Qahhorovich**, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor

**Umarov Baqo Bafoyevich**, kimyo fanlari doktori, professor

**Murodov G'ayrat Nekovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**O'rayeva Darmonoy Saidjonovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Navro'z-zoda Baxtiyor Nigmatovich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Hayitov Shodmon Ahmadovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**To'rayev Halim Hojiyevich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasulov Baxtiyor Mamajonovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, professor

**Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich**, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor

**Quvvatova Dilrabo Habibovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Axmedova Shoira Nematovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Bekova Nazora Jo'rayevna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Amonova Zilola Qodirovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Hamroyeva Shahlo Mirjonovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Nigmatova Lola Xamidovna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Boboyev Feruz Sayfullayevich**, tarix fanlari doktori

**Jo'rayev Narzulla Qosimovich**, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor

**Xolliyev Askar Ergashovich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Artikova Hafiza To'ymurodovna**, biologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Hayitov Shavkat Ahmadovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Qurbonova Gulnoz Negmatovna**, pedagogika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Ixtiyarova Gulnora Akmalovna**, kimyo fanlari doktori, professor

**Rasulov Zubaydullo Izomovich**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

**Mirzayev Shavkat Mustaqimovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, professor

**Samiyev Kamoliddin A'zamovich**, texnika fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Esanov Husniddin Qurbonovich**, biologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Zaripov Gulmurot Toxirovich**, texnika fanlari nomzodi, professor

**Jumayev Jura**, fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent

**Klichev Oybek Abdurasulovich**, tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent

**G'aybulayeva Nafisa Izattullayevna**, filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

MUNDARIJA \*\*\* СОДЕРЖАНИЕ \*\*\* CONTENTS

**TILSHUNOSLIK \*\*\* LINGUISTICS \*\*\* ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ**

<b>Менглиева М.Б.</b>	Инглиз-ўзбек тилларида аспектиаллик парадигмаси таркиби	3
<b>G'aniyeva O.X., Axmedova A.A.</b>	AQSH ko'p madaniyatli adabiyotida travmatik realizm an'analarning ijtimoiy-nazariy asoslari	9
<b>Islomov D.Sh.</b>	Psixolingvistika haqida fikr-mulohazalar	13
<b>Khamrakulova S.F.</b>	Comparative analysis of the phraseological units expressing childhood in the english and uzbek languages	18
<b>Kodirov A.A.</b>	Differences between cognitive linguistics and linguoculturological studies	22
<b>Mirxodjaeva F.U.</b>	Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda assotsiativ maydonni o'rganish	26
<b>Muminova N.S.</b>	Haqiqat konseptining kognitiv - pragmatik tadqiqi	34
<b>Pardayeva M.Ch.</b>	Lingvomamlakatshunoslik tamoyillari tahlil va tasnifi	39
<b>Qodirova G.S.</b>	Xalq dostonlari tilini o'rganishdagi lingvostatistik metod va usullar	46
<b>Fayziyeva A.A., Qurbonov L.U.</b>	Phraseological units in english and their analysis	50
<b>Qurbonova N.M.</b>	Jahon tilshunosligida rang bildiruvchi sifatlarning tadqiqi masalasi	54
<b>Rakhimova Sh.R.</b>	The use of staccato sentences in narrative fragmentation in Colum Mccann's "Transatlantic"	60
<b>Samandarova G.Y.</b>	Qo'shma gap shaklidagi "hasharot" lmg asosida shakllangan paremalarning ayrim xususiyatlari	64
<b>G'aniyeva O.X., Sattarova A.S.</b>	Til taraqqiyotining derivatsion qonuniyatlarini o'rganish – zamon talabi	69
<b>Usmonova Z.H., Azimjonova E.T.</b>	Challenges in listening comprehension through a comparative (on the example of Judith Mcnaught and Abdulla Kodiri's works	73
<b>Qambarova M.M.</b>	Arxitektura-qurilish terminlari lug'atlarining chog'ishtirma tahlili	79
<b>Akramov B.Q., Zaripov J.A.</b>	Fransuz tilida tijorat terminoleksikasining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari	85
<b>Сафин Д.Ш.</b>	Теоретические особенности исследования современных	89

	немецких лексикографических источников	
<b>Nigmatova L.Kh.</b>	Linguistic system of lexemes of plant names	94
<b>Alimova S.S.</b>	Studying nouns in the english language	98
<b>Khamdamova G.Kh.</b>	Exploring the polysemy of words in proverbs: a linguistic analysis	103
<b>Abidova Z.X.</b>	Tafakkur fe'llarining o'zbek tili izohli lug'atidagi talqini	107
<b>Rasulov Z.I., Ahrorova N.A.</b>	O'zbek tili mifologemalarining til va nutqda voqealanish xususiyatlari	110
<b>Tohirova U.A.</b>	Language and identity in the literature of migration	115
<b>Toirova G.I., Hamroyeva N.N., Oripova P.V., Quziyeva T.F.</b>	Minnatdorchilik – nutqiy etiket sifatida	122
<b>Xalikova M.X.</b>	Rus-ingliz tillari numerologik komponentli birliklarida madaniy kodning voqelanishi	128
<b>Seyidov R.</b>	Arabic from semantic point of view	135
<b>Djumabayeva J.Sh., Bekmurodova F.N.</b>	Theoretical basis of pragmatic equivalence in the translation of literary texts	141
<b>Achilova R.A.</b>	Allusions in the function of quotes, proverbs, sayings and phraseological units	146
<b>Ahmedov A.R.</b>	O'zbek va tatar tili unli tovushlari	151
<b>Kurbanazarova N.Sh.</b>	Qo'ng'iroq etnonimi etimologiyasiga oid ba'zi mulohazalar	157
<b>G'aybullayeva N.I.</b>	Lingvokulturologiya ilmiy fan sifatida	160
<b>Saidov S.S.</b>	Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik va korpus lingvistikasi: sohalararo mushtaraklik	166
<b>Adizova N.I.</b>	Turizmga oid matnlarda milliy-madaniy birliklar ifodasi (tarixiy manbalar asosida)	170
<b>Мавлонова Ў.Х.</b>	Инглиз тилида хушмуомалаликнинг прагмалингвистик ва социолінгвистик категория сифатидаги роли	174
<b>Hamroyeva M.R.</b>	Antroponimik birliklarning pragmalıngvistik xususiyatlari (N.Norqobilov hikoyalari matni asosida)	180

## LINGVOMADANIYATSHUNOSLIK VA KORPUS LINGVISTIKASI: SOHALARARO MUSHTARAKLIK

*Saidov Suhrob Samiyevich,*

*Buxoro davlat universiteti ingliz adabiyotshunosligi va tarjimashunoslik kafedrası o'qituvchisi*

*[s.s.saidov@buxdu.uz](mailto:s.s.saidov@buxdu.uz)*

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola lingvomadaniyatshunoslikning fanlararo xususiyatini o'rganadi va bunda korpus lingvistikasiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. U korpus tilshunosligi til haqidagi tushunchamizni yaxshilash uchun turli fanlarning metodologiyalari va istiqbollarini qanday birlashtirganini o'rganadi. Maqolada korpus lingvistikasining tarixiy rivojlanishi, uning nazariy asoslari, sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika va hisoblash tilshunosligi kabi turli sohalarda qo'llanilishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Asosiy tadqiqotlar va metodologiyalarni ta'kidlab, ushbu maqola fanlararo yondashuvlarning lingvistik tadqiqotlar evolyutsiyasiga chuqur ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Lingvo-madaniyatshunoslik va korpus lingvistikasi bir-biriga bog'langan ikkita fan bo'lib, fanlararo tadqiqotlar sohasida ahamiyat kasb etgan. Ushbu maqola lingvo-madaniyatshunoslik va korpus tilshunosligining kesishishini o'rganadi, bu fanlar qanday qilib bir-birini to'ldiradi va til va madaniyatni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sohalararo mushtaraklik, lingvo-madaniy tadqiqotlar, korpus tilshunoslik, tarixiy taraqqiyot, nazariy asoslar, displikatsion yondoshuvlar, til va madaniyat.

## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЯ И КОРПУСНАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА: МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНОСТЬ

**Аннотация.** В статье исследуется междисциплинарный характер лингвокультурологии с особым акцентом на корпусную лингвистику. В ней рассматривается, как корпусная лингвистика интегрирует методологии и перспективы из различных дисциплин для улучшения нашего понимания языка. В статье рассматривается историческое развитие корпусной лингвистики, ее теоретические основы и применение в различных областях, таких как социолингвистика, психолингвистика и компьютерная лингвистика. Освещая ключевые исследования и методологии, данная статья иллюстрирует глубокое влияние междисциплинарных подходов на эволюцию лингвистических исследований. Лингвокультурология и корпусная лингвистика — две взаимосвязанные дисциплины, получившие значение в сфере междисциплинарных исследований. Эта статья углубляется в пересечение лингвокультурологии и корпусной лингвистики, исследуя, как эти дисциплины дополняют друг друга и способствуют более глубокому пониманию языка и культуры.

**Ключевые слова:** междисциплинарный характер, лингвокультурология, корпусная лингвистика, историческое развитие, теоретические основы, междисциплинарные подходы, язык и культура.

## LINGUO-CULTURAL STUDIES AND CORPUS LINGUISTICS: INTERDISCIPLINARITY

**Annotation.** This article explores the interdisciplinary nature of linguo-cultural studies, with a particular focus on corpus linguistics. It examines how corpus linguistics integrates methodologies and perspectives from various disciplines to enhance our understanding of language. The article delves into the historical development of corpus linguistics, its theoretical foundations, and its application in different fields such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. By highlighting key studies and methodologies, this article illustrates the profound impact of interdisciplinary approaches on the evolution of linguistic research. Linguo-cultural studies and corpus linguistics are two interconnected disciplines that have gained significance in the realm of interdisciplinary research. This article delves into the intersection of linguo-cultural studies and corpus linguistics, exploring how these disciplines complement each other and contribute to a deeper understanding of language and culture.

**Keywords:** interdisciplinary nature, linguo-cultural studies, corpus linguistics, historical development, theoretical foundations, interdisciplinary approaches, language and culture.

**Introduction.** Linguistics, the scientific study of language, has always been an interdisciplinary field, drawing on insights from anthropology, psychology, sociology, computer science, and more. One of the most dynamic subfields within linguistics is corpus linguistics, which utilizes large collections of texts (corpora) to analyze language use empirically. Corpus linguistics not only borrows methodologies from other disciplines but also contributes to them, fostering a symbiotic relationship that drives linguistic innovation. This article provides a comprehensive overview of this interdisciplinary interplay, focusing on how corpus linguistics enriches our understanding of language.

Corpus linguistics emerged as a significant field in the mid-20th century, propelled by advancements in computer technology that allowed for the storage and analysis of large text collections. Early pioneers like John Sinclair and Henry Kucera laid the groundwork for modern corpus-based studies. The publication of "The American Heritage Word Frequency Book" by John B. Carroll, Peter Davies, and Barry Richman in 1971 and the "Brown Corpus" by Kucera and Nelson Francis in 1967 were pivotal moments in establishing corpus linguistics as a distinct subfield (Leech, 1991).

The Brown Corpus, consisting of 1 million words of American English texts, marked the beginning of large-scale empirical studies in linguistics (Kucera & Francis, 1967). Subsequently, the Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen (LOB) Corpus and the British National Corpus (BNC) expanded the scope and scale of corpora available for linguistic research. These developments facilitated more robust statistical analyses and fostered interdisciplinary collaboration, particularly with computer science and statistics (McEnery & Hardie, 2012).

Corpus linguistics is grounded in the empirical study of language. It emphasizes the importance of real language use over introspective methods. This empirical approach aligns closely with scientific methods used in other disciplines, promoting rigorous data collection and analysis. Theoretical contributions from Firthian linguistics, which emphasized the importance of context in language use, also heavily influenced corpus linguistics (Stubbs, 1996). Corpus linguistics employs a range of methodologies, including frequency analysis, concordance analysis, and collocation studies. These methods allow researchers to uncover patterns and structures in language that are not immediately apparent through traditional grammatical analysis. The integration of statistical tools and computational techniques has been particularly transformative, enabling more precise and comprehensive analyses of linguistic data (Biber et al., 1998).

Linguo-cultural studies encompass the analysis of language in its cultural context. It involves examining how language shapes and reflects cultural norms, values, and identities. Linguo-cultural studies emphasize the close relationship between language and culture, highlighting the intertwined nature of these two facets of human communication. In recent years, linguo-cultural studies have expanded to incorporate insights from anthropology, sociology, psychology, and other social sciences. This interdisciplinary approach allows researchers to explore the multifaceted connections between language and culture, offering new perspectives on linguistic diversity, identity formation, and intercultural communication.

**Interdisciplinary Applications of Corpus Linguistics.** In sociolinguistics, corpus linguistics provides valuable insights into language variation and change. By analyzing large datasets, researchers can identify sociolinguistic patterns related to factors such as age, gender, socio-economic status, and geographic region. For example, Tagliamonte (2012) used corpora to study variation and change in spoken English, revealing how social factors influence language use over time.

Corpus linguistics has also made significant contributions to psycholinguistics, particularly in the study of language processing and acquisition. Corpora provide a rich resource for examining how language is learned and processed in real-time. Ellis (2002) used corpus data to investigate frequency effects in language acquisition, demonstrating how exposure to high-frequency words and structures facilitates learning.

Perhaps the most direct interdisciplinary connection is between corpus linguistics and computational linguistics. The development of natural language processing (NLP) technologies relies heavily on corpus data. Machine learning algorithms are trained on large corpora to perform tasks such as part-of-speech tagging, parsing, and machine translation. Manning and Schütze (1999) highlighted how corpus-based approaches have revolutionized computational linguistics by providing the empirical foundation for algorithm development.

In discourse analysis, corpora are used to study language beyond the sentence level, examining how texts function in different communicative contexts. Baker (2006) used corpus methods to analyze media discourse, uncovering how language constructs social identities and ideologies. This approach allows for the systematic study of large amounts of text, providing robust evidence for discourse patterns. Forensic linguistics is another field that benefits from corpus methodologies. By analyzing language patterns in legal texts, forensic linguists can provide evidence in criminal cases and identify authorship. Coulthard et al. (2011) used corpus techniques to analyze disputed authorship in legal documents, demonstrating the practical applications of corpus linguistics in forensic contexts.

Corpus linguistics, on the other hand, focuses on the systematic analysis of language through large collections of text known as corpora. By examining authentic language data, corpus linguists can uncover patterns, trends, and structures that underlie linguistic expression. Corpus linguistics provides valuable insights into the complexities of language usage, offering empirical evidence to support linguistic theories and hypotheses.

The integration of corpus linguistics within linguo-cultural studies has enriched research in both disciplines. Corpus-based analyses allow researchers to explore how language is used in different cultural contexts, shedding light on linguistic variations, discursive practices, and communicative strategies across cultures.

**Case Studies in Interdisciplinary Research.** One notable area of interdisciplinary research is the study of language and gender. Corpus linguistics has been instrumental in examining how gender is constructed and represented in language. Baker (2014) analyzed gender representation in a corpus of news articles, revealing how linguistic choices reflect and perpetuate gender stereotypes. This research combines insights from linguistics, gender studies, and media studies, illustrating the interdisciplinary nature of corpus linguistics.

Corpus linguistics also plays a crucial role in second language acquisition (SLA) research. By analyzing learner corpora, researchers can identify common errors and developmental patterns in language learners. Granger (1998) compiled the International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE) to study written English produced by non-native speakers. This work integrates linguistics, education, and cognitive science, providing a comprehensive understanding of language learning processes.

In the field of medical communication, corpus linguistics has been used to improve doctor-patient interactions. Biber and Finegan (1989) analyzed medical corpora to identify communication patterns that facilitate or hinder effective interaction. Their findings have implications for medical training and practice, demonstrating how corpus linguistics can enhance interdisciplinary research in healthcare.

**Methodological Innovations and Technological Advancements.** The development of specialized software tools has greatly expanded the capabilities of corpus linguistics. Programs like AntConc, WordSmith Tools, and Sketch Engine provide sophisticated analytical functions, enabling researchers to perform complex linguistic analyses efficiently. These tools incorporate statistical measures and visualization techniques, enhancing the accessibility and interpretability of corpus data (Anthony, 2013).

The advent of big data has further transformed corpus linguistics, allowing for the analysis of vast amounts of textual data from diverse sources. This has opened new avenues for interdisciplinary research, particularly in fields like digital humanities and social media studies. Corpus linguists can now analyze trends and patterns in real-time, providing insights into contemporary language use and social behavior (Kennedy, 2014).

Machine learning and NLP technologies have become integral to corpus linguistics, enabling more sophisticated analyses and applications. These technologies rely on large annotated corpora to train models for various linguistic tasks. Jurafsky and Martin (2021) highlighted how deep learning approaches have advanced the field, allowing for more accurate language modeling and understanding.

**Challenges and Future Directions.** The use of large text corpora raises ethical considerations, particularly regarding privacy and data ownership. Researchers must navigate issues related to informed consent and the responsible use of data, especially when dealing with sensitive information (Mautner, 2016). Establishing ethical guidelines for corpus research is crucial to ensure that the benefits of interdisciplinary collaboration do not come at the expense of ethical standards.

Future directions in corpus linguistics involve integrating multimodal data, including audio, video, and visual texts. This integration poses technical and methodological challenges but offers the potential for richer, more comprehensive analyses of communication. Multimodal corpora can provide insights into the interplay between verbal and non-verbal elements of communication, enhancing our understanding of language use in context (Bateman et al., 2017).

Expanding the diversity of corpora is another critical area for future research. Many existing corpora are dominated by English and other major languages, which can limit the generalizability of findings. Developing corpora for underrepresented languages and dialects is essential for advancing linguistic research and promoting linguistic diversity (McEnery & Xiao, 2004). The interdisciplinary nature of linguo-cultural studies and corpus linguistics enables researchers to address complex linguistic and cultural phenomena from multiple perspectives. By combining methodologies from linguistics, cultural studies, and computational analysis, scholars can unravel the intricate relationship between language and culture, examining linguistic diversity, cultural identities, and societal discourses in a holistic manner.

Through collaborative research projects and interdisciplinary initiatives, linguists, anthropologists, sociologists, and computational linguists have forged new pathways for exploring the intersection of language and culture. The synergy between linguo-cultural studies and corpus linguistics has led to innovative research approaches that challenge traditional boundaries and expand our understanding of linguistic and cultural diversity.

**Conclusion.** Corpus linguistics exemplifies the interdisciplinary nature of linguistic research, bridging gaps between various fields and contributing to our understanding of language in profound ways. By integrating methodologies and perspectives from disciplines such as sociology, psychology, computer science, and more, corpus linguistics has enriched both theoretical and applied linguistics. The future of corpus linguistics lies in embracing technological advancements, addressing ethical considerations, and expanding the diversity of corpora. As this field continues to evolve, its interdisciplinary collaborations will undoubtedly lead to new insights and innovations in the study of language.

The integration of linguo-cultural studies and corpus linguistics exemplifies the power of interdisciplinarity in advancing our knowledge of language and culture. By bridging the gap between qualitative analysis and empirical data, researchers can uncover hidden patterns and meanings embedded in language use across diverse cultural contexts. The synergy between these disciplines offers a rich tapestry of insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and society.

### REFERENCES:

1. Anthony, L. (2013). *AntConc (Version 3.2.1) [Computer Software]*. Waseda University.
2. Baker, P. (2006). *Using corpora in discourse analysis*. Continuum.
3. Baker, P. (2014). *Using corpora to analyze gender*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
4. Bateman, J., Wildfeuer, J., & Hiippala, T. (2017). *Multimodality: Foundations, research and analysis – A problem-oriented introduction*. De Gruyter Mouton.
5. Biber, D., Conrad, S., & Reppen, R. (1998). *Corpus Linguistics: Investigating Language Structure and Use*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
6. Saidov, S. (2024). *An overview of corpus linguistics and its benefits in language teaching*. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz)* 45 (45)
7. Saidov, S. (2023). *The Application of Corpus Linguistics in Language Learning and Teaching*. *International journal of language learning and applied linguistics* 2 (6), 4-8
8. Saidov S. (2023). *Benefits of extroversion in second language acquisition*. *Центр научных публикаций (buxdu. uz)* 27 (27)