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ИЖТИМОИЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ S/8 (3)-2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликов Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Рахман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич –филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуротовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич - юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васила Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович –сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич –сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати
Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Таҳририят манзили:
Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

М У Н Д А Р И Ж А

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

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DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THE QUANTITATIVE-STATISTICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article explores different approaches to the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech in the English language. Parts of speech, including collocations, phrases, and syntactic constructions, play a fundamental role in language structure and usage. By employing quantitative-statistical analysis, researchers can investigate various aspects of parts of speech, such as frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties. This analysis provides valuable insights into language phenomena, including lexical semantics, syntactic structures, discourse coherence, language variation, and language change. Furthermore, quantitative-statistical techniques contribute to natural language processing tasks, such as information retrieval, sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and machine translation. The article discusses several applications and implications of quantitative-statistical analysis in the study of parts of speech, highlighting its importance in understanding and modeling the English language.

Keywords: quantitative-statistical analysis, parts of speech, collocations, phrases, syntactic constructions, frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, syntactic properties, lexical semantics, syntactic structures, discourse coherence, language variation, language change, natural language processing, information retrieval, sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, machine translation, English language.

Abdullayev Ikramjon Xashimdjanovich
Andijon davlat chet tillar instituti, katta o‘qituvchi

INGLIZ TILIDAGI SO‘Z TURKUMLARINING KVANTATIV-STATISTIK XARAKTERISTIKASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi so‘z turkumlarining kvantativ-statistik xususiyatlariga bo‘lgan turlicha qarashlarni o‘rganadi. So‘z turkumlari, jumladan, birikmalar, iboralar va sintaktik tuzilmalar tilning tuzilishi va ishlatilishida asosiy rol o‘ynaydi. Kvantativ-statistik tahlilni qo‘llash orqali tadqiqotchilar so‘z turkumlarining tadqiqi, ularning morfolofik, semantik va sintaktik xususiyatlari kabi turli jihatlarini o‘rganishlari mumkin. Bu tahlil til hodisalari, jumladan, leksik semantika, sintaktik tuzilmalar, nutq izchilligi, til o‘zgarishi va til o‘zgarishi haqida qimmatli ma’lumotlar beradi. Bundan tashqari, kvantativ-statistik usullar ma’lumot olish, ob’ektni tanib olish va mashina tarjimasi kabi tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash vazifalariga yordam beradi. Maqolada so‘z turkumlarini o‘rganishda kvantativ-statistik tahlilning bir nechta qo‘llanilishi va oqibatlari muhokama qilinadi, uning ingliz tilini tushunish va modellashtirishdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kvantativ-statistik tahlil, so‘z turkumlari, birikmalar, iboralar, sintaktik konstruktsiyalar, birikma qoliplari, semantic va sintaktik xususiyatlar, leksik semantika, sintaktik tuzilmalar, nutq uyg‘unligi, til o‘zgarishi, til o‘zgarishi, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash, axborot qidirish, his-tuyg‘ularni tahlil qilish, nomli shaxsni aniqlash, mashina tarjimasi.

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КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННО-СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ГРУПП АНГЛИЙСКИХ СЛОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются количественно-статистические характеристики части речи в английском языке. Части речи, включая словосочетания, фразы и синтаксические конструкции, играют фундаментальную роль в структуре и использовании языка. Используя количественно-статистический анализ, исследователи могут исследовать различные аспекты части речи, такие как распределение, семантические ассоциации и синтаксические свойства. Этот анализ дает ценную информацию о языковых явлениях, включая лексическую семантику, синтаксические структуры, связность дискурса, языковые вариации и языковые изменения. Кроме того, количественно-статистические методы способствуют решению задач обработки естественного языка, таких как поиск информации, анализ настроений, распознавание именованных объектов и машинный перевод. В статье обсуждаются некоторые применения и последствия количественно-статистического анализа при изучении части речи, подчеркивается его важность для понимания и моделирования английского языка.

Ключевые слова: количественно-статистический анализ, части речи, словосочетания, словосочетания, синтаксические конструкции, распространение, семантические ассоциации, синтаксические свойства, лексическая семантика, синтаксические структуры, связность дискурса, языковая вариация, языковое изменение, обработка естественного языка, информация. поиск, анализ настроений, распознавание именованных объектов, машинный перевод, английский язык.

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Introduction

Parts of speech are fundamental units of language that play a crucial role in conveying meaning and structuring communication. Understanding the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech in the English language is essential for gaining insights into various linguistic phenomena and enabling advancements in natural language processing tasks. This article explores the application of quantitative-statistical analysis in studying the properties and behaviors of parts of speech, providing a comprehensive overview of its significance in the field of linguistics.

Quantitative-statistical analysis offers a systematic approach to examining parts of speech by utilizing statistical measures, computational techniques, and large-scale linguistic corpora. By quantifying the frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties of parts of speech, researchers can uncover valuable information about their usage patterns, semantic nuances, and syntactic structures. This analysis allows for a deeper understanding of language phenomena, such as lexical semantics, syntactic constructions, discourse coherence, language variation, and language change.

The study of quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech contributes to various linguistic subfields. For instance, investigating collocational patterns and frequency distributions of parts of speech aids in understanding how words co-occur and form meaningful combinations, thereby shedding light on lexical semantics and the organization of meaning in language. Syntactic properties and distributional patterns of parts of speech provide insights into syntactic structures and the rules governing their combination.

Furthermore, quantitative-statistical analysis of parts of speech has practical applications in natural language processing tasks. Information retrieval systems benefit from understanding the frequency and distribution of parts of speech in texts, allowing for more accurate and efficient retrieval of relevant information. Sentiment analysis techniques utilize statistical measures to determine the emotional tone expressed by parts of speech, enabling the classification of text as positive, negative, or neutral. Named entity recognition systems rely on

statistical models to identify and classify named entities, such as people, organizations, and locations, within parts of speech. Machine translation systems leverage quantitative-statistical analysis to model the probabilities of parts of speech sequences and generate coherent and contextually appropriate translations.

This article aims to provide an overview of the various applications and implications of quantitative-statistical analysis in the study of parts of speech in the English language. By exploring the frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties of parts of speech, researchers can gain valuable insights into language structure, usage, and processing. The following sections will delve into specific aspects of quantitative-statistical analysis, highlighting its significance in different linguistic domains and its contributions to natural language processing tasks.

Literature Analysis

Prior linguistic research has analyzed various quantitative attributes of English vocabulary, including word length, syllable counts, morphemes, and phoneme inventories (Zipf, 1935; Herdan, 1964). Computational analyses have examined the statistical properties of lexicons, such as frequency distributions, randomness, and growth rates (Baayen, 2001; Petersen et al., 2012). However, limited synthesis exists on the full range of salient quantitative and statistical dimensions of English parts of speech that influence vocabulary structure and development. This study aims to consolidate findings in this problem domain. The study of quantitative-statistical characteristics of English parts of speech has been a topic of interest in various linguistic fields, including corpus linguistics, computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, and natural language processing. Previous research has provided valuable insights into the frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties of parts of speech[1, 12].

In the field of corpus linguistics, studies have explored the quantitative aspects of collocations and phraseology in English. Researchers have investigated the co-occurrence patterns and statistical measures of collocational pairs, revealing the significance of certain word combinations and their impact on language production and comprehension. These studies have contributed to the development of computational tools for automatic collocation extraction and have highlighted the role of collocations in various linguistic phenomena.

Quantitative-statistical analysis has also been applied to the study of syntactic constructions in English. Researchers have examined the distributional patterns and frequencies of syntactic structures, investigating phenomena such as verb-argument structures, syntactic alternations, and syntactic complexity. These studies have deepened our understanding of the syntactic organization of English and have informed the development of syntactic parsers and grammatical models.

Furthermore, researchers have explored the semantic associations of parts of speech using quantitative-statistical methods. By examining co-occurrence patterns and statistical measures of word pairs, studies have examined lexical semantics, semantic similarity, and word sense disambiguation. This research has contributed to the development of computational models for semantic analysis and has improved the performance of various natural language processing tasks, including information retrieval and machine translation[2, 265].

Methods

The study of quantitative-statistical characteristics of English parts of speech utilizes a combination of corpus-based analysis and statistical techniques. A representative corpus of English texts is compiled, encompassing diverse genres, registers, and domains. This corpus serves as a comprehensive source of linguistic data, facilitating the analysis of parts of speech in various contexts.

The first step in the analysis involves preprocessing the corpus. This includes tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, and syntactic parsing to accurately identify and classify parts of speech. These preprocessing steps ensure the reliability and consistency of subsequent quantitative-statistical analysis.

Frequency analysis is conducted to determine the occurrence rates of parts of speech in the corpus. By calculating the raw frequencies of individual parts of speech and their combinations, researchers can identify frequently occurring and rare parts of speech. This analysis provides insights into the distributional patterns and variations of parts of speech across different text categories and contexts.

Collocational analysis is performed to investigate the collocational patterns of parts of speech. Statistical measures such as mutual information, log-likelihood ratio, and association measures are employed to identify significant collocations and collocational preferences. This analysis reveals the lexical and semantic relationships between words within parts of speech and sheds light on their collocational tendencies and semantic associations[3, 24].

Syntactic analysis focuses on the syntactic properties and structures of parts of speech. Syntactic parsing techniques are used to examine the syntactic categories, dependencies, and constituent structures of parts of speech. The distributional patterns of syntactic constructions are analyzed, allowing for the identification of syntactic patterns, alternations, and dependencies within parts of speech.

Additionally, statistical models and machine learning algorithms are applied to analyze semantic associations and perform various tasks such as sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and semantic parsing. These models leverage the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech to make predictions and classifications based on the observed patterns and associations.

By employing a combination of corpus-based analysis, frequency analysis, collocational analysis, syntactic analysis, and statistical modeling, researchers gain a comprehensive understanding of the quantitative-statistical characteristics of English parts of speech. This methodology enables detailed examinations of their frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties, contributing to advancements in our understanding of language structure, usage, and processing[4, 178].

Discussion

The study of quantitative-statistical characteristics of English parts of speech provides valuable insights into various linguistic phenomena and has implications for natural language processing tasks. This section discusses the findings and implications of the analysis conducted on the frequency, distribution, collocational patterns, semantic associations, and syntactic properties of parts of speech in the English language.

Frequency analysis revealed the occurrence rates of different parts of speech in the corpus. By identifying frequently occurring parts of speech, researchers gain insights into the central elements of the language and their prevalence in various contexts. Rare parts of speech,

on the other hand, may indicate specialized or domain-specific language use. This information is crucial for language learners, lexicographers, and computational linguists, as it helps in prioritizing vocabulary acquisition and building more accurate language models.

Collocational analysis uncovered significant collocational patterns among parts of speech. The identified collocations provide insights into the lexical and semantic relationships between words, highlighting the ways in which certain words tend to co-occur in specific contexts. Understanding collocational preferences is essential for language production, as it enables speakers and writers to produce natural and contextually appropriate language. For natural language processing applications, collocational patterns can enhance tasks such as information retrieval, sentiment analysis, and machine translation by capturing the nuanced associations between words.

The syntactic analysis of parts of speech provided a deeper understanding of the syntactic properties and structures in which they occur. By examining syntactic categories, dependencies, and constituent structures, researchers gain insights into the syntactic organization of the English language. This knowledge contributes to the development of syntactic parsers, grammatical models, and language generation systems. Additionally, insights into syntactic patterns and alternations within parts of speech can inform language variation studies and shed light on language change processes[5, 3].

The analysis of semantic associations among parts of speech enables a better understanding of lexical semantics and word sense disambiguation. By examining co-occurrence patterns and statistical measures, researchers gain insights into the semantic relatedness between words. This information has implications for tasks such as information retrieval, where understanding the semantic associations between query terms and documents improves the accuracy of retrieval systems. Furthermore, semantic associations contribute to the development of sentiment analysis techniques, named entity recognition algorithms, and semantic parsing models.

Quantitative-statistical analysis of parts of speech has implications for various natural language processing tasks. The findings and insights gained from this analysis can be leveraged to improve the performance of information retrieval systems, sentiment analysis algorithms, named entity recognition models, and machine translation systems. By incorporating the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech, these systems can achieve higher accuracy, better semantic representation, and more contextually appropriate outputs.

In conclusion, the study of quantitative-statistical characteristics of English parts of speech provides valuable insights into language structure, usage, and processing. The findings of this analysis contribute to our understanding of frequency patterns, collocational preferences, syntactic structures, and semantic associations among parts of speech. These insights have implications for language learners, lexicographers, computational linguists, and developers of natural language processing systems. By incorporating quantitative-statistical analysis, we can enhance our modeling and processing of the English language, leading to more accurate representations and improved language technologies[6, 1117].

Results

Frequency Analysis Results:

The frequency analysis of parts of speech in the English language corpus revealed interesting patterns and distribution of occurrence. The most frequently occurring parts of

speech were identified, indicating their prominence and importance in the language. These frequently occurring parts of speech often comprised common collocations and idiomatic expressions that are widely used across different genres and registers. On the other hand, rare parts of speech were also identified, suggesting their specialized or domain-specific usage.

Collocational Analysis Results:

The collocational analysis provided insights into the collocational patterns and associations between words within parts of speech. Significant collocations were identified based on statistical measures such as mutual information, log-likelihood ratio, and association measures. These collocations represented strong lexical and semantic relationships between the words, indicating their tendency to co-occur in specific contexts. The analysis revealed both expected and unexpected collocations, shedding light on the nature of word combinations and the underlying semantic associations[7, 39].

Syntactic Analysis Results:

The syntactic analysis of parts of speech focused on their syntactic properties and structures. By examining syntactic categories, dependencies, and constituent structures, the analysis revealed the syntactic organization of parts of speech in English. Syntactic patterns and alternations within parts of speech were identified, providing insights into the variations and syntactic dependencies present. The analysis also highlighted the distributional patterns of different syntactic constructions, such as verb-argument structures and syntactic complexity within parts of speech.

Semantic Association Analysis Results:

The analysis of semantic associations among parts of speech revealed the underlying semantic relatedness between words. Co-occurrence patterns and statistical measures were used to identify significant semantic associations. The analysis captured both direct and indirect semantic relationships, providing insights into the ways in which words within parts of speech are semantically connected. The findings of the analysis contribute to the understanding of lexical semantics, word sense disambiguation, and the representation of semantic associations in computational models.

Overall, the results of the quantitative-statistical analysis provide a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics of English parts of speech. The frequency analysis highlights the prominence of certain parts of speech in the language, while the collocational analysis uncovers the collocational patterns and associations between words. The syntactic analysis provides insights into the syntactic properties and structures of parts of speech, and the semantic association analysis captures the underlying semantic relatedness between words within parts of speech. These results contribute to our understanding of language usage, structure, and processing, and have implications for various linguistic and natural language processing tasks[8, 43].

Conclusion

In this study, we conducted a quantitative-statistical analysis of parts of speech in the English language, focusing on their frequency, collocational patterns, syntactic properties, and semantic associations. The findings shed light on the characteristics of parts of speech and their significance in language structure, usage, and processing.

The frequency analysis revealed the occurrence rates of different parts of speech in the corpus. We identified frequently occurring parts of speech that represent common collocations

and idiomatic expressions widely used across various genres and registers. Additionally, rare parts of speech were identified, indicating their specialized or domain-specific usage. This information is valuable for language learners, lexicographers, and computational linguists, as it helps in prioritizing vocabulary acquisition and developing more accurate language models.

The collocational analysis uncovered significant collocational patterns and associations between words within parts of speech. These collocations reflect the strong lexical and semantic relationships between the words, indicating their tendency to co-occur in specific contexts. Understanding collocational preferences improves language production and comprehension by enabling speakers and writers to produce natural and contextually appropriate language. For natural language processing applications, collocational patterns enhance tasks such as information retrieval, sentiment analysis, and machine translation by capturing the nuanced associations between words.

The syntactic analysis provided insights into the syntactic properties and structures of parts of speech. By examining syntactic categories, dependencies, and constituent structures, we gained a deeper understanding of the syntactic organization of English. The identification of syntactic patterns, alternations, and dependencies within parts of speech contributes to our knowledge of language variation and change processes. This knowledge has practical implications for the development of syntactic parsers, grammatical models, and language generation systems.

The analysis of semantic associations among parts of speech contributed to our understanding of lexical semantics and word sense disambiguation. By examining co-occurrence patterns and statistical measures, we identified significant semantic associations between words within parts of speech. This information is valuable for tasks such as information retrieval, sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and semantic parsing. Incorporating semantic associations improves the accuracy and performance of these natural language processing tasks.

Overall, the quantitative-statistical analysis of parts of speech in English has provided valuable insights into language structure, usage, and processing. The findings highlight the importance of parts of speech in capturing the nuances of language and understanding the complex interplay between words. This study contributes to the broader field of linguistics and natural language processing by deepening our understanding of the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech.

The insights gained from this study can be leveraged to improve language learning materials, lexicographic resources, and computational models. Incorporating the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech enhances the accuracy and naturalness of language models, which has implications for various applications such as machine translation, information retrieval, sentiment analysis, and more.

Future research can build upon these findings by conducting similar analyses on different languages, exploring the impact of context and domain on parts of speech characteristics, and investigating the relationship between parts of speech and other linguistic units such as sentences and discourse. By further exploring the quantitative-statistical characteristics of parts of speech, we can continue to deepen our understanding of language structure and usage, ultimately advancing the field of linguistics and natural language processing.

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