institutional or officially granted authority. Instead, they emphasize personal qualities—such as moral integrity, inner strength, courage, and responsibility–that legitimize leadership in the eyes of society. In both literary traditions, leadership emerges not from formal power structures but from the individual's ability to influence, guide, and inspire others through personal example.

However, important distinctions can be observed in how leadership is conceptualized and represented by each author. Cho'lpon places strong emphasis on moral, spiritual, and national leadership, portraying leaders as figures who carry ethical responsibility for the fate of their people and the preservation of national identity. His characters often reflect deep internal struggles, and leadership is closely tied to conscience, sacrifice, and collective well-being. This approach aligns with Cho'lpon's broader concern for social awakening and national self-consciousness.

In contrast, Jack London foregrounds individual strength, resilience, and self-reliance as central leadership traits. His protagonists frequently assert leadership through physical endurance, decisive action, and survival in harsh environments. Leadership in London's works is often tested through conflict and competition, highlighting the individual's capacity for dominance, adaptation, and personal achievement rather than moral guidance of a collective.

Stylistically, these differences are reinforced through language and narrative technique. Cho'lpon's writing is characterized by introspective, symbolic, and emotionally rich language, which allows leadership to be explored as an internal and psychological process. London, on the other hand, employs dynamic, action-oriented narration, where leadership is demonstrated through observable behavior and decisive moments.

Finally, the contrast between collective responsibility in Cho'lpon's works and individual self-realization in London's narratives further illustrates how leadership is shaped by distinct cultural values. While Cho'lpon views leadership as a duty toward society and the nation, London presents it as a path toward personal fulfillment and survival.

Overall, this comparative analysis demonstrates that leadership is not a universal construct but a concept linguistically and stylistically shaped by specific historical, cultural, and ideological contexts. Through their distinct narrative strategies, both authors offer valuable insights into how leadership is perceived, evaluated, and communicated in literature.

Conclusion / Recommendations. The linguistic and literary analysis of leadership in the works of Cho'lpon and Jack London reveals leadership as a complex, multidimensional phenomenon deeply embedded in language, culture, and ideology. Both authors portray leadership not as a fixed position of power but as a moral, intellectual, and personal force constructed through discourse and narrative structure.

While leadership is shown to be a universal concept, its representation remains culturally specific. Cho'lpon foregrounds moral responsibility and national awakening, whereas Jack London highlights individual strength and survival shaped by naturalistic ideology. Nevertheless, both writers present leadership as an ethical challenge grounded in inner strength and accountability.

This study confirms the effectiveness of linguistic and stylistic analysis in uncovering how leadership is conceptualized and communicated in literary texts. Future research may expand this approach to other literary traditions or integrate quantitative discourse analysis to further explore leadership as a socially constructed concept.

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Abdullaeva Asalbonu Bakhtiyor qizi (PhD student (basic doctoral researcher), Urgench State Pedagogical Institute)

FREQUENCY DYNAMICS OF NUMERICAL LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

Annotation. *This article investigates the frequency dynamics of numerical lexicon in English and Uzbek using a corpus-based approach. Numerical expressions play a crucial role in structuring quantitative information and reflecting cognitive and cultural patterns in language use. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in the frequency distribution and functional usage of cardinal and ordinal*

numerals in both languages. Methodologically, the research relies on quantitative and qualitative corpus analysis of balanced written corpora, including fiction, academic, and media texts. The results reveal both universal tendencies and language-specific preferences in the deployment of numerical lexicon. The findings contribute to comparative linguistics, corpus studies, and practical applications such as translation and language teaching.

Key words: *Numerical lexicon, frequency analysis, corpus linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals.*

Abdullayeva Asalbonu Baxtiyor qizi (tayanch doktorant, Urganch davlat Pedagogika instituti)

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA RAQAMLI LEKSIKANING CHASTOTA DINAMIKASI: KORPUS TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida raqamli leksikaning chastota dinamikasi korpusga asoslangan yondashuv orqali tadqiq etiladi. Raqamli birliklar miqdoriy axborotni tizimlashtirishda hamda til qo‘llanishida kognitiv va madaniy andozalarni aks ettirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi har ikkala tilda sanoq va tartib sonlarning chastota taqsimoti hamda funksional qo‘llanilishidagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarni aniqlashdan iborat. Metodologik jihatdan tadqiqot badiiy, ilmiy va ommaviy axborot vositalari matnlarini o‘z ichiga olgan muvozanatli yozma korpuslar asosida miqdoriy va sifat jihatdan tahlil qilishga tayangan. Olingan natijalar raqamli leksikaning qo‘llanishida umumiy tendensiyalar bilan bir qatorda tilga xos ustuvorliklar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqot natijalari qiyosiy tilshunoslik, korpus lingvistikasi hamda tarjima va til o‘qitish kabi amaliy sohalar uchun muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli leksika, chastota tahlili, korpus lingvistikasi, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, sanoq sonlar, tartib sonlar.*

Абдуллаева Асалбону Бахтиёровна (базовый докторант, Ургенчский государственный педагогический институт)

ЧАСТОТНАЯ ДИНАМИКА ЧИСЛОВОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: КОРПУСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. *В данной статье исследуется частотная динамика числовой лексики в английском и узбекском языках на основе корпусного подхода. Числовые выражения играют важную роль в структурировании количественной информации, а также в отражении когнитивных и культурных моделей языкового употребления. Целью исследования является выявление сходств и различий в частотном распределении и функциональном использовании количественных и порядковых числительных в обоих языках. В методологическом плане работа опирается на количественный и качественный корпусный анализ сбалансированных письменных корпусов, включающих художественные, академические и медиатексты. Результаты исследования выявляют как универсальные тенденции, так и языково-специфические предпочтения в использовании числовой лексики. Полученные выводы вносят вклад в развитие сравнительного языкознания, корпусных исследований, а также имеют практическое значение для переводоведения и преподавания языков.*

Ключевые слова*: числовая лексика, частотный анализ, корпусная лингвистика, английский язык, узбекский язык, количественные числительные, порядковые числительные.*

Introduction. Numerical lexicon constitutes a fundamental component of natural languages, serving not only as a means of expressing quantity but also as a reflection of cultural, cognitive, and communicative priorities. In both English and Uzbek, numerals are actively used across functional styles, including literary, academic, and journalistic discourse. However, despite their apparent universality, numerical expressions demonstrate language-specific patterns of frequency and contextual distribution.

The growing availability of electronic corpora has significantly expanded the possibilities for studying lexical frequency and usage dynamics. Corpus linguistics allows researchers to observe authentic language data and identify statistically grounded tendencies that may not be evident through introspective analysis alone. In this context, the present study focuses on the frequency dynamics of numerical lexicon in English and Uzbek, aiming to uncover cross-linguistic similarities and divergences.

The objectives of the research are: (1) to analyze the frequency distribution of numerical lexemes in English and Uzbek corpora; (2) to identify dominant numerical forms and their functional roles; and (3) to interpret the observed patterns from a comparative linguistic perspective.

Literature Review. The study of numerical expressions has received sustained attention across several linguistic traditions, including cognitive linguistics, functional linguistics, and corpus-based research. From a cognitive perspective, numerals are regarded as fundamental conceptual categories through which speakers structure quantitative experience and abstract reasoning. Lakoff and Johnson argue that numerical concepts are deeply embedded in human cognition and metaphorical thinking, shaping the

ways quantity, scale, and order are conceptualized in language [6; 17–25]. This approach highlights the role of numerals not merely as tools of counting, but as cognitively motivated lexical units. Within the framework of functional linguistics, numerals are analyzed as grammatical and lexical elements whose meanings emerge through interaction with syntactic structures and discourse context. Halliday and Hasan emphasize the role of numerals in organizing information and contributing to textual cohesion, particularly in academic and explanatory discourse [4;45–52 p.]. Their model provides a theoretical basis for understanding the discourse-structuring functions of ordinal numerals such as first and second, which frequently extend beyond their primary quantitative meaning. Corpus linguistics has significantly expanded empirical research on numerals by enabling large-scale frequency analysis of authentic language data. Biber et al., in their comprehensive grammar of spoken and written English, demonstrate that numerals occur more frequently in academic and informational texts than in fiction, where qualitative description tends to dominate [1;260–265 p.]. They further show that high-frequency numerals such as one, two, and first often perform multifunctional roles, including reference management and discourse organization, which is particularly relevant for comparative corpus-based studies.

In Turkic linguistics, including Uzbek language studies, numerals have traditionally been examined from morphological and syntactic perspectives. Rahmatullaev provides a systematic description of numerals in modern Uzbek, focusing on their grammatical properties and combinatory potential [9; 11]. However, such analyses are largely descriptive and introspective in nature, and large-scale corpus-based investigations of Uzbek numerical lexicon remain limited. Nevertheless, existing research notes the semantic productivity of numerals in idiomatic and expressive constructions, such as bir zumda ("in an instant") and ming afsus ("a thousand regrets"), suggesting their functional versatility in discourse.

Recent corpus-based studies on lexical dynamics, particularly within neologism research, offer important methodological insights applicable to the study of numerical lexicon. Casillas emphasizes the importance of tracking frequency behavior over time in order to understand how lexical units stabilize and develop in usage [2;34–41 p.]. Similarly, Cook demonstrates how corpus-driven approaches can be used to infer linguistic properties of emerging lexical items [6; 78–85]. Although these studies focus on neologisms, their frequency-oriented methodologies are directly relevant to analyzing the distribution and functional behavior of numerals. Research on word formation and lexical innovation across languages further reinforces the value of corpus methods. Li examines neologism formation in Chinese COVID-19 discourse and highlights the role of genre and communicative context in shaping lexical frequency [7; 52–60]. Sheela analyzes morphological processes of neologisms in media language, demonstrating that lexical choice is closely tied to discourse type [12;44–50 p.]. Ryder's corpus-based investigation of derivational word formation in British English likewise confirms that frequency patterns are sensitive to functional and stylistic factors [11;101–115 p.].

Studies on anglicisms and globalization-driven lexical change also contribute indirectly to understanding numerical lexicon dynamics. Miloshevska employs corpus analysis to extract and quantify anglicisms in Macedonian magazine texts, illustrating how frequency data can reveal patterns of lexical integration [8; 145–150]. Kostyk et al. examine the influence of globalization and multilingual blending on modern texts, emphasizing that corpus-based frequency analysis is essential for identifying language-specific and cross-linguistic tendencies in lexical usage [5;177–192 p.]. Despite the breadth of research in corpus linguistics, neology, and functional grammar, comparative corpus-based studies focusing specifically on numerical lexicon in English and Uzbek remain underrepresented. Existing comparative research has largely concentrated on grammatical structures or lexical borrowing, leaving the frequency dynamics and functional distribution of numerals insufficiently explored. This gap underscores the relevance and necessity of the present corpus-based investigation, which seeks to contribute to comparative linguistics by systematically analyzing numerical lexicon usage in English and Uzbek.

Research Methodology. The study adopts a mixed-methods corpus-based approach combining quantitative frequency analysis with qualitative contextual interpretation. The research follows an inductive design, allowing patterns to emerge from authentic language data. For English, data were drawn from a balanced reference corpus consisting of fiction, academic prose, and media texts (e.g., British National Corpus subcomponents). For Uzbek, a comparable corpus was compiled from digitized literary works, academic publications, and online news sources. Both corpora were normalized to ensure comparability in size. Numerical lexemes were categorized into cardinal (one, two; bir, ikki) and ordinal (first, second; birinchi, ikkinchi) numerals. Frequency counts were obtained using corpus analysis tools, and results were normalized per million words. Contextual analysis was then conducted to identify dominant functional patterns. Reliability was ensured through repeated frequency checks, while validity was supported by cross-genre sampling and transparent methodological procedures.

Analysis and Results. The frequency analysis demonstrates that cardinal numerals significantly outnumber ordinal numerals in both languages. In the English corpus, one emerges as the most frequent numeral, often functioning beyond strict quantification, for example as a pronoun (one must consider) or determiner (one day). In the Uzbek corpus, bir similarly shows high frequency and multifunctionality. Apart from its numerical meaning, bir frequently serves an emphatic or idiomatic function, as in bir paytlar ("once upon a time"). This parallel suggests a shared typological tendency toward semantic extension of low-value numerals. Ordinal numerals display lower overall frequency but higher concentration in academic and instructional texts. English forms such as first and second are commonly used to structure argumentation, while Uzbek birinchi and ikkinchi fulfill comparable discourse-organizing roles. Quantitatively, English shows a slightly higher overall density of numerical lexemes in academic genres, whereas Uzbek demonstrates relatively balanced distribution across genres. This difference may reflect genre conventions and stylistic norms in each linguistic culture.

Table 1

Distribution of Numerical Lexicon in English and Uzbek Corpora (per million words)

Language	Genre	Cardinal numerals	Ordinal numerals	Low-value numerals (1–10)	High-value numerals (100+)	Idiomatic / non-literal uses	Total frequency
English	Fiction	2,980	620	1,870	410	530	3,600
English	Academic	3,860	1,540	2,110	920	290	5,400
English	Media	3,420	1,180	1,950	680	410	4,600
Uzbek	Fiction	2,740	510	1,690	360	620	3,250
Uzbek	Academic	3,380	1,120	1,980	770	260	4,500
Uzbek	Media	3,050	980	1,830	610	420	4,030

Conclusion and Recommendations. The corpus-based comparison of English and Uzbek numerical lexicon reveals both universal and language-specific features. High-frequency numerals in both languages exhibit semantic flexibility and extended pragmatic functions, while ordinal numerals play a key role in discourse organization. The findings confirm the effectiveness of corpus linguistics in uncovering subtle lexical patterns and contribute to comparative linguistic theory. Practically, the results may inform translation studies, contrastive grammar teaching, and the development of corpus-based learning materials. Future research may expand the corpus size, include spoken data, or explore diachronic changes in numerical lexicon usage.

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