Т а б л и ц а 1 — Аутентичные задания для развития аудитивных умений

Тип аудиоматериалов	Цель прослушивания аудиоматериалов	Аутентичное задание
Лекция	Получение информации	Конспектировать, составить краткое содержание (summary)
Объявление	Проверка времени прибытия/отправления	Выяснить конкретное время / номер поезда / название станции
Новости	Получение информации о событиях в мире	Выразить свою оценку / отношение, выяснить, что / где / когда произошло
Инструкция-указание	Нахождение объекта, места назначения	Проследить маршрут по карте / нарисовать маршрут, следуя указаниям
Песни	Развлечение, отдых	Выразить свое отношение, спеть вместе с аудиозаписью или самостоятельно
Описание человека/места	Узнать человека / место по отличительным чертам, выбрать место	Узнать человека на фотографии, выбрать соответствующее фото; выбрать понравившееся место для отдыха /строительства дома
Прогноз погоды	Узнать о погоде на ближайший день в городе / регионе	Выяснить температуру, ожидаемую погоду на день / неделю в указанном месте

Заключение. Использование аутентичных материалов для обучения аудированию, отобранных с учетом и в соответствии с критериями аутентичности, и заданий может стать эффективным способом интенсификации обучения данному виду речевой деятельности студентов на этапе высшего образования и способствовать развитию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в целом.

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QUANTITATIVE LINGUISTICS (SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES)

Introduction. The influence of all the processes taking place in society on language is an undeniable fact. The gradual improvement of modern computing techniques makes it relevant to linguistic research. Moreover, the process of automation of various fields is being carried out rapidly, and the process does not go beyond linguistics. Thus, in modern times, a new stage in the development of linguistics — computer linguistics is emerging and developing rapidly. Computer linguistics is closely related to cognitive linguistics. However, the theoretical issues of quantitative (quantum) linguistics are accepted as a new concept in Azerbaijani linguistics.

Main part. Quantitative linguistics is a branch of computer linguistics, which in its turn is one of the branches of general linguistics. However, at present there is no information about it in any scientific publications and textbooks. This means that the science is a new research area. The term “quantitative” is derived from the Latin word “quantus”, which is translated as “quantity” into the Russian language.

Computer linguistics deals with mathematical and computer modeling of processes of human and animal thinking. It is associated with the restoration of natural languages. Corpus linguistics carries out the development and creation of a large number of text corpora (language data, specially selected texts for solving language problems) for further research. Language statistics is a set of issues related to the collection, measurement, monitoring and analysis of

a large number of statistical data (both quantitative and qualitative) that characterize the various language systems that exist in the world. Probability theory mathematically studies the properties of random events and quantities. Different sections of mathematics are involved in showing and researching linguistic facts: Algebra; lesson theory; Mathematical logic; information theory; probability theory; Mathematical statistics.

The main directions of quantitative linguistics can be found in M. V. Arapov's monograph "Quantitative linguistics". The main purpose of quantitative linguistics is to determine and form the laws and patterns of language. The result of quantitative linguistics must be the identification of relationship between these laws, their integration into a single set, and the construction of a general theory of language on the basis of this set.

The earliest concepts of quantitative linguistics belong to ancient Greek and ancient Indian cultures. The need to use mathematical methods in studying of grammar and etymology was first described by the Russian mathematician of the XIX century V. Y. Bunyakovsky. A practical attempt to apply statistical methods to linguistic research was made by the 19th century Austrian naturalist Gregor Johan Mendel. He succeeded in testing them in the field of botany. Prominent Russian linguist I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay stressed the need to use mathematical thinking in linguistics. According to him, it can bring linguistics closer to the category of exact sciences. Subsequently, Baudouin applied the quantitative method in the study of both grammatical (pronunciation typology described) and phonetic (rows calculated) questions. The use of quantitative methods and approaches in historical research has led to many positive results: the introduction of mass historical sources into scientific circulation, the expansion of research tools through statistical analysis, sample search, mastery of established methods of analysis of historical texts, increased clarity in assessments and verification of results. Moreover, the most successful quantitative research has led to the formation of new problems and the emergence of a higher level of generalization, signaling a "transition from source to problem-oriented historical research."

In quantitative linguistics, the laws of language refer to a hypothesis derived from theoretical assumptions in quantitative linguistics, which has been successfully tested on interrelated and empirical data with other laws in this field and to a sufficient extent, ie cannot be refuted despite numerous attempts. Kohler writes about the laws of quantitative linguistics: in addition, it can be shown that these properties of the elements of language and the relations between them correspond not only to the laws of the natural sciences, but also to universal laws that can be strictly expressed mathematically. In this context, it should be noted that these laws are stochastic in nature; they are not observed in every situation (in which case there would be no need and opportunity); rather, they determine the probability of events or the quantitative relationships of the events studied. For each of the above examples, it is easy to find conflicting examples; however, these cases do not violate the relevant laws, because changes in the statistical environment are not only allowed, but even necessary, and are themselves quantitatively defined by the relevant laws.

The use of methods for measuring and counting language applications allows to change the way we think about the language system and how it works. However, linguists should not rely on the accuracy and objectivity of information when using any mathematical apparatus. In fact, a well-chosen mathematical apparatus allows one to summarize the information obtained or to present the material in a more organized way or to create a model of an event. Quantitative linguistics is the division of general linguistics and mathematical linguistics using statistical methods and probability theory. Quantitative linguistics is based on the results of language statistics, which can be interpreted as language statistics or statistics of a language object.

The application of statistical linguistics has become a branch of linguistics, which has recently led to the emergence of higher achievements in the field of linguistics. The application of mathematical statistical methods allows to study the changes that take place in the language, the structure of the language and its regularities. The frequency of language events is studied through a quantitative approach. Quantitative method in linguistics covers every field. For example, the use of this method in phonetic research leads to the discovery of interesting facts. It is known that the connection between sounds and meaning began to be studied by researchers in the first half of the twentieth century [1].

Conclusion. VAAL is a program for phonosemantic analysis of words and texts. A number of computer programs have been created under it, the most popular of which are VAAL and Vaal Toolbox systems. The VAAL program implements the following features: can edit texts according to any effect feature; reconstructs texts based on synonymous dictionaries; can base and analyze the vocabulary of people belonging to different professions; visually monitors the results and analyzes them according to the given program [2].

The VAAL system, which has been operating since 1992, allows predicting the impact of the unconscious effect of texts on the audience, analyzing texts from the point of view of such effects, composing texts with a given exposure vector, determining individual psychological qualities of text authors. It should be noted that the current program is adapted only for Russian and Ukrainian languages. Taking into account the requirements of modern times, it should be noted that one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics is to quickly master and apply new concepts and programs that exist in the world in order to achieve great success.

References

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