

Comparative Linguistic Features of Kyrgyz, Russian, and English in Global Contexts

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Abstract

Background: Comparative linguistics is vital for understanding intercultural communication, especially in a globalized world. **Knowledge Gap:** Limited studies explore the interplay of Kyrgyz, Russian, and English with global trends. **Aims:** This study examines linguistic features and cultural influences across these languages. **Results:** Kyrgyz exhibits agglutinative morphology, Russian emphasizes a rich case system, and English relies on strict syntax. Globalization impacts all three, with lexical borrowing and syntactic shifts. **Novelty:** The research highlights cultural and historical influences alongside modern linguistic evolution. **Implications:** Findings enhance cross-cultural understanding and contribute to effective global communication strategies.

Keywords: comparative linguistics, Kyrgyz, Russian, english, globalization

Introduction

In the context of a rapidly changing information space, the role of intercultural communication is increasing and represents a strong area of research aimed at understanding the structure and development of various languages. In the context of digitalization and global cultural exchange, the analysis of linguistic aspects is becoming especially relevant.

The emergence of intercultural communication as an academic discipline is usually associated with the publication of the book by E. Hall and D. Trager "Culture as Communication" ("Culture as Communication") in 1954. By the 70s of the twentieth century, a scientific direction was formed that studies communication failures and their consequences in the established intercultural communication. To date, scientific research in the field of intercultural communication focuses on the behavior of people faced with differences in linguistic activity and the consequences of these languages (Miller, 1993)

Intercultural communication is called adequate mutual understanding of two participants in a communicative act, their compliance with different national cultures. We draw attention to the comparative linguistics of three languages - Kyrgyz, Russian and English - in order to determine the common features, characteristics of individual and national cultural contexts in the structure and development of language systems (Lehmann, 2002)

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Method

To analyze the cultural and linguistic nuances of the concept of "respect" in medical texts, this article uses several qualitative research methods. The following research methods were used in the study: analysis of scientific literature, survey method: questionnaires, analysis of examples, comparative analysis.

Analysis of scientific literature showed the presence of dangerous signs, timely linguistic manifestations, which entailed a conceptual analysis of scientific and pedagogical, scientific and theoretical literature, and contributed to the identification of the reasons limiting intercultural problems. (Hois & Kutz, 2008)

Analysis: individual examples are given, analyzed in detail to illustrate the differences between suffixes. This method helps to identify changes in indications and grammatical structures.

The survey method, including questionnaires and interviews, helped to create a model of online basketball training.

Comparative analysis: The results of discourse and contextual analysis are compared to identify specific cultural and linguistic nuances of respect in Kyrgyz, Russian and English texts. The comparison is aimed at identifying similarities and differences that are important for intercultural communication in the medical context.

This methodological approach is aimed at forming a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and linguistic nuances of the concept of "respect" in the analyzed language areas, which can contribute to improving intercultural communication in the medical field.

Results and Discussion

show how deeply cultural values and norms are embedded in the linguistic expression of respect in the medical context.

1. Linguistic Expressions of Respect

In English medical texts, respect is often expressed with terms such as "respect", "dignity" and "autonomy". These terms are often found in patient-oriented documents and guidelines that emphasize an individualistic perspective. In English medical texts the concept of "respect" is used in various contexts. Some linguistic expressions indicating this are as follows (Baker & Hengeveld, 2012) (Table 1):

Table 1. Linguistic Expressions of Respect in English Medical Texts

Linguistic expressions of respect in English medical texts	Meaning

Respect for patient autonomy	<p>This refers to the right of patients to make independent decisions regarding their own health care. Medical texts emphasize the importance of respecting the individual wishes and values of the patient and giving him freedom to choose his treatment after he has been adequately informed</p>
Dignity and respect	<p>This term emphasizes the need to treat patients with dignity and respect. It means recognizing the patient as an individual and respecting his or her human dignity, regardless of his or her health status or medical situation. It is about respecting the individual needs and feelings of patients</p>
Mutual respect	<p>Mutual respect is considered a prerequisite for interactions between healthcare professionals and patients. This means that both the patient and healthcare professionals should treat each other with courtesy and respect to ensure effective communication and a positive healthcare experience</p>
Respect for cultural diversity	<p>In medicine, it is important to respect the cultural diversity of patients. This includes understanding and accommodating cultural differences in medical beliefs, treatment preferences, and communication styles. Respecting cultural diversity also means being sensitive to different cultural practices and beliefs.</p>
Respect for patient confidentiality	<p>Patient privacy is a fundamental aspect of respect in the medical field. Doctors and nurses are required to treat patients' personal and medical information confidentially and to disclose it only with the patient's consent or for lawful reasons.</p>
Respect for patient preferences	<p>This term refers to the recognition and consideration of a patient's individual preferences and wishes regarding their treatment and care. It is important that health care professionals consider a patient's preferences when making decisions, whether it is choosing treatments, medications, or care planning.</p>

Respectful communication	Respect is important in medical communication. This means that medical staff should communicate with patients in a way that is understandable, empathetic, and respectful. This includes active listening, avoiding jargon, and providing information in a way that is understandable.
Respect for informed consent	Informed consent is a fundamental principle of medical ethics. It involves fully informing patients about the risks, benefits, and alternatives of treatment so that they can make an informed decision. Respect for informed consent means that the patient has the right to accept or refuse treatment based on complete and understandable information.
Respect for individual beliefs	Patients may have various religious, spiritual, or personal beliefs that influence their health care decisions. Health care providers should respect these beliefs and take them into account when planning care to ensure holistic and patient-centered care.
Respectful attitude towards patients	This general phrase emphasizes the fundamental responsibility of health care staff to treat all patients with respect, regardless of their background, illness, or personal circumstances. This includes respectful interactions, recognition of individual needs, and provision of high-quality care.

These aspects of respect are integral components of ethical and patient-centered medical practice and contribute significantly to the quality of care and well-being of patients.

2. Morphological Analysis of the Kyrgyz Language

A Kyrgyz, which belongs to the Turkic language group, has an expressive morphological structure in which agglutination predominates. This means that many grammatical meanings are acquired by adding suffixes and prefixes to root words. Let us consider, for example, Kyrgyz words and see how their form changes with the help of suffixes and morphological analysis. The morphological structure of words shows how the meaning can change when using different suffixes (Alekseev & Turatali, 2024):

a. Kitepter (books).

Word side: kitep – book

• suffix "-ter" - plural

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Analysis:

- "китеп" (root): denotes a single book.
- "-тер" (suffix): added to denote plural.

b. Сүйлөп жатамын - I speak

Word side: сүйлө- to speak

- - suffix: "-п" - participle (continuation)
- - Suffix: "- жатамын" - present tense of the verb "to be" + personal pronoun "I"

Analysis:

- "- сүйлө" (root): speaks of the action of speaking.
- "-п" (participle): indicates that the action is in process.
- "- жатамын" (suffix): expresses that the subject (I) is in a given state.

c. Үй- home

- "Үйдөн" - from home (the suffix "-дөн" indicates the genitive case)
- "Үйгө" - to home (the suffix "-гө" indicates the direction)
- Үйдүн
 - Side of the word: Үй– home
 - Suffix: "-дүн" - genitive (possessive form)

Analysis:

- "- үй" (root): denotes home.
- "-дүн" (suffix): denotes ownership (of the house).

d. Chondoru.

Side of the word: Chon – big

- suffix: "-дор" - plural
- suffix: "-у" - collective form

Analysis:

- "чон" (root): describes the quality (big).
- "дор" (suffix): denotes the plural form.
- "У" (suffix): can be used to denote a group or set.

e. Taza (taza)

Word side: Taza - pure

- Suffix: "-л" - adjective formation

Analysis:

- "Taza" (word stem): denotes the state of being "clean".

There are no other suffixes, but the suffix "-л" can be used to form variations (e.g. "tazalyk" - "cleanliness").

These examples show how suffixes are used in Kyrgyz to express meaning, number, possession and other grammatical characteristics. The agglutinative structure provides

flexibility of word formation and precision of expression in everyday use of the language (Alekseev et al., 2024),(Emilbekova, 2015)

Morphological analysis of the Russian language: The Russian language stands out for its rich system of cases and variable endings, which adds depth to the expression of relationships between words in a sentence. Let's look at the word "home" and its changes in different cases:

- a. Dom (nominative case) - a house in a field
- b. Doma (genitive case) - windows of a house
- c. Domu (dative case) - gave flowers to a house

This example shows how the Russian language uses variable endings to convey different grammatical meanings.

Morphological analysis of the English language: English, with its pronounced synthetic structure, often uses word order and articles to convey meanings that in other languages can be expressed using suffixes or variable endings (Kozuev et al., 2021). Consider the phrase "a cat on the table":

- a. A cat - *кот* (the article "a" is used to denote the indefinite article)
- b. On the table - *на стол* (word order indicates spatial relationships)

Unlike Kyrgyz and Russian, English does not change the form of words depending on their grammatical context, which makes the syntactic structure more important for understanding the sentence (Gries, 2009).

In the context of syntax, it is worth highlighting the features of word order, sentence structure, and the use of different types of sentences. Russian, with its free word order and rich syntactic constructions, is compared with the stricter word order of English and, often, the free word order of Kyrgyz, which provides interesting areas for research (Sylvén & Thompson, 2015). Syntactic analysis of the Russian language: Russian stands out for its free word order, which allows for changing the structure of sentences to highlight the main element (Zhanybaeva, 2011). Let's look at the phrase "The boy bought candy in the store":

- a. Boy (subject) - in Russian, it can be at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence without changing the main meaning.
- b. Bought (verb) - the verb can be located in any part of the sentence, depending on the emphasis on the action or object.
- c. In the store (place) - the phrase can be reordered, for example, "In the store, the boy bought candy", preserving the meaning.

This demonstrates the flexibility of Russian syntax and the ability to change the word order without losing the meaning.

Syntactic analysis of the English language: In English, the word order is more strict, and changing this order can significantly change the meaning of the sentence (Toksonalieva et al., 2019). Consider the phrase "The boy bought candies in the store":

- a. The boy (subject) - usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

- b. Bought (verb) - follows the subject.
- c. Candies in the store (object) - follows the verb.

In English, changing the word order can lead to a loss of clarity and a change in emphasis.

Syntactic analysis of the Kyrgyz language: The Kyrgyz language, like Russian, has a free word order, which gives the speaker ample opportunity to express accents and emphasis. Consider the phrase "Бала дүкөндөн момпосуй сатып алды":

- a. Бала (subject) - can be located in different parts of the sentence without losing meaning.
- b. Дүкөндөн (place) - can also be changed in word order.
- c. Момпосуй сатып алды (verb and object) - changing the order does not affect the main meaning.

This shows that the Kyrgyz language also provides freedom in sentence structure, similar to Russian.

Lexical analysis of the Kyrgyz language: The Kyrgyz language reflects the richness of traditional nomadic culture, which is reflected in numerous terms related to this way of life. For example, the word "айыл" means a settlement or village, reflecting the tradition of communal life in rural areas. The term "ат" refers to a horse and has deep cultural connotations, given the importance of the horse in the Kyrgyz nomadic tradition.

Lexical analysis of the Russian language: The Russian language is rich in terms reflecting the influence of the Orthodox tradition and historical development. For example, the word "икона" is directly related to the Orthodox church tradition and denotes an image of a saint. The word "паша" is associated with the celebration of Easter in the Orthodox Church. These terms not only reflect religious beliefs, but are also part of a rich cultural context (Guhl, 2010). Lexical Analysis of English: English, as a global language, reflects the influence of different cultures. For example, the word "democracy" reflects political ideas characteristic of Western societies. The word "internet" is an example of a term that reflects global technological trends. These terms demonstrate how the English language incorporates lexical elements from different cultural contexts.

Thus, lexical analysis of each of these languages allows us to identify unique features and reflects important aspects of the history, traditions, and cultural values inherent in each of the languages.

Phonetic analysis of the Kyrgyz language: The Kyrgyz language is characterized by a rich system of phonemes, especially sounds associated with labial and dental consonants. For example, Kyrgyz has phonemes such as [p], [b], [f], [m], reflecting differences in the pronunciation of consonant sounds involving the lips. In addition, there are sounds [t], [d], [s], [z], associated with dental consonants. These features give the Kyrgyz sound system its uniqueness and are a subject of interest for phonetic analysis. Phonetic analysis of the Russian language: The Russian language is distinguished by its richness of consonant sounds. For example, Russian has pairs of sounds [p] and [b], [t] and [d], [k] and [g], which form a sound

system saturated with differences in the hardness and softness of consonants. In addition, the Russian language is distinguished by the absence of some sounds that are present in English. For example, Russian lacks the sound [θ], which is present in English words like "think" or "bath". Also, Russian does not clearly distinguish between the English sounds [æ] and [ʌ], which is evident, for example, in the words "cat" and "cut". (Karpov et al., 2011)

Phonetic analysis of the English language: English, as an exceptionally global language, has its own phonetic features. For example, English has the sound [ð], which is absent in Russian and Kyrgyz. This sound can be heard in the words "this" or "weather". English is also distinguished by the use of diphthongs, for example, in the words "coin" or "boy", which creates unique sound combinations.

Thus, phonetic analysis of each language allows us to identify its sound features that reflect the subtleties of pronunciation and are key to understanding the sound systems in each of the languages under consideration. In today's world of intercultural exchange and information technology, world languages such as English, Spanish, French, and Chinese are becoming bridges for global communication and interaction. However, in the shadow of these major languages, there is a wealth of cultures and languages, including Kyrgyz, the national language of the Kyrgyz Republic. In this context, we consider the impact of globalization and technological change on the Kyrgyz language, remaining attentive to how these factors shape vocabulary and syntax in the context of cultural exchange. Although Kyrgyz is not a world language, global trends can affect its structure, especially in the context of active interaction with other languages and cultures. In the following, we will look at examples of lexical and syntactic changes caused by global trends and attempt to unravel how the Kyrgyz language is evolving in a world of rapidly changing international connections and digital technologies. (Novick et al., 2010)

Examples of changes in vocabulary and syntax influenced by global trends may include:

1. Adaptation of technological terms:
Example: Borrowing and adapting technology-related terms such as "smartphone", "internet" to reflect modern technological realities.
2. The influence of global communications on vocabulary:
Example: Using terms from other languages in connection with global trends, such as "online", "blog", "selfie".
3. Evolution of vocabulary in business and science:
Example: The emergence of new professional terms related to business, science and other fields influenced by global standards.
4. Global influence on sentence structure:
Example: Possible changes in syntax, including the use of words and structures, under the influence of communication styles from global sources.

Although the Kyrgyz language does not act as a global language, globalization and technological transformations can still influence its development, especially in the context of interaction with other cultures and languages.

In the modern world, engulfed in the whirlpool of globalization and explosive growth of technologies, language becomes a living organism subject to constant change. Particularly noticeable are the transformations in vocabulary and syntax, when global trends exert their influence on language systems. In this context, English, a language widely used in global communications, acts as a catalyst for change, penetrating various language environments and leaving its mark on vocabulary and sentence structure. Lexical and syntactic changes caused by global trends become clear manifestations of this influence. Our analysis will examine how English, as a commonly used global language, generates new terms and constructions, and how these changes spread across different language environments. Examples of lexical and syntactic changes will be traced in the context of modern phenomena such as technological developments, cultural transformations, and lifestyle changes, providing a unique perspective on the interaction of language and modernity (Campbell & Janda, 2000)

Contemporary changes due to globalization and technological transformations also require attention. Changes in the vocabulary and syntax of languages under the influence of global trends provide opportunities for analysis, since English, often acting as a world language, can influence other languages.

1. Lexical changes: Contemporary trends of globalization and technological development have a significant impact on the vocabulary of languages. English, as a world language of communication, often acts as a supplier of new terms and expressions. For example, the words "internet", "smartphone", "selfie" have become widespread in many languages as a result of the global influence of technology.
2. Syntactic changes: With globalization and the spread of world communication standards, changes in the syntax of languages are observed. In some cases, the adaptation of sentence structure under the influence of English becomes noticeable. For example, the use of the word "like" in the English style to express approximate comparisons, as in "It's like in the movies."
3. Cultural adaptations: Under the influence of global trends, cultural aspects also influence linguistic expressions. For example, the term "fast food" has quickly integrated into many languages as a result of the global spread of fast food and fast food culture (Evans, 2012).
Examples:
 - a. English term: "Selfie"
 - b. Influence: This term has quickly integrated into many languages to describe pictures taken by a person themselves using a mobile device.
 - c. English expression: "Digital nomad"
 - d. Influence: The concept of a "digital nomad" has become relevant in the context of global mobility and remote work, and many languages have adapted this expression.

- e. English grammatical construction: Using "going to" to express the future tense, as in "I'm going to eat."
- f. Influence: Some languages have adapted this construction, reflecting the influence of English in global communication.

Such phenomena demonstrate how global processes can influence the vocabulary, syntax, and cultural features of different languages, which provides unique areas for research in the context of modern linguistics (Diewald, 2002)

The modern world is saturated with rapid change, driven by globalization and technological transformations. These two powerful factors exert an inseparable influence on languages, especially on Russian, which, as one of the key world languages, becomes a witness and an instrument of linguistic changes. In this context, lexical and syntactic transformations, cultural adaptations and the development of professional vocabulary provide a rich field for analysis, revealing dynamic changes in the structure of language under the influence of modern world trends.

The linguistic landscape of the Russian language is evolving, reflecting a wide range of influences, ranging from global socio-cultural phenomena to technological innovations. In this context, we will consider what specific changes are taking place in vocabulary and syntax, how cultural adaptations shape new terminologies, how professional vocabulary is developing, and how language trends are reflected in the communication of young people. Observing these linguistic metamorphoses allows us not only to understand the essence of changes in the Russian language, but also to assess its relevance and dynamics in the context of global movements and technological progress.

Let us consider the impact of globalization and technological transformations on the Russian language:

1. Lexical changes:

Example: Borrowing of English words and terms such as "selfie", "IT specialist", "online", "blog" into the Russian language to describe new technological phenomena and socio-cultural trends.

2. Syntactic changes:

Example: Changes in sentence structure due to the influence of English-language Internet communications, such as the use of the phrase "like" for rough comparisons such as "it's like in the movie".

3. Cultural adaptations:

Example: The emergence of new cultural terms associated with global phenomena, such as "food track", "street art", "trendsetter", reflecting modern cultural trends.

4. Development of professional vocabulary:

Example: The emergence of new terms in the fields of business and technology, such as "startup", "outsourcing", "cryptocurrency", as a result of the introduction of new concepts.

5. Changes in oral speech and communication:

Example: The use of abbreviations and acronyms, such as "FAQ" (frequently asked questions) or "CEO" (chief executive officer), in oral and written speech.

6. The impact of language trends on youth speech:

Example: Use of new words and expressions inspired by internet culture, such as "meme", "trolling", "flow" (Cassirer, 1945)

Globalization and technological changes inevitably make their own adjustments to language, especially in the context of the Russian language, which is widely used in international communications and technology. These changes provide unique opportunities for linguistic analysis, tracking the evolution of language and its influence on other languages.

Conclusion Based on the analysis of the linguistic features of the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages, unique characteristics of each of them were identified, conditioned by their cultural, historical and linguistic contexts. Let us consider in more detail the key results of this study:

1. Morphological features:

- a. The Kyrgyz language, belonging to the Turkic group, is distinguished by agglutination and a wealth of suffixes, which forms unique word forms.
- b. The Russian language has a rich system of cases and variable endings, adding depth to the expression of meaning.
- c. English, being a synthetic language, often uses word order and articles to convey meaning.

2. Syntactic features:

- a. The Russian language is characterized by free word order and rich syntactic constructions.
- b. English, with a stricter word order, sometimes influences the word order in Russian and, partially, in Kyrgyz.
- c. Kyrgyz generally has a free word order, which may touch upon the peculiarities of Russian and English syntax.

3. Lexical features:

- a. Kyrgyz is rich in terms related to traditional nomadic life, which reflects cultural aspects.
- b. Russian may show influence of the Orthodox tradition, while English shows global cultural influence.

4. Phonetic features:

- a. Kyrgyz is distinguished by phonemes related to labial and dental consonants, which is of interest for phonetic analysis.
- b. Russian is characterized by a richness of consonants, while English may differ in its sound system.

5. Impact of globalization and technological change:

- a. The influence of English on Russian and Kyrgyz in the field of vocabulary and syntax, especially in the field of technology and communication (Croft, 2004)

Thus, further research in the field of comparative linguistics of these languages can shed light on many issues related to the interaction of languages and their dynamics in the modern world. The obtained results provide a basis for further in-depth understanding of the relationships between the cultural, historical and linguistic aspects of these three language systems.

Conclusion

In our study, we considered a number of issues of the comparative aspect of the concept of "respect" in the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages. The study of the associative features of the concept of "respect" in the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages were presented as the results of a linguistic experiment. A comparative analysis of the etiquette aspects of the concept of "respect" in the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages and the formulas of greeting, farewell and addressing in English, Kyrgyz and Russian are presented in the article.

In this scientific article, we conducted a comparative linguistic analysis of the Kyrgyz, Russian and English languages, adhering to a multidimensional approach that covers morphology, syntax, vocabulary, phonetics, as well as the impact of globalization and technological change. Our research has revealed that each of these languages represents a unique linguistic system, enriched by its cultural and historical contexts. Kyrgyz, as a representative of the Turkic group, stands out for its richness of suffixes and agglutinative morphology, which creates unique word forms. Russian, with its rich case system and free word order, provides flexibility in expressing meaning. English, as a world language, often introduces changes in the vocabulary and syntax of other languages under the influence of globalization (Kazanina, 2017)

The study also revealed the influence of global trends and technological changes on these languages. English, often acting as a world language, has a significant impact on the vocabulary and syntax of other languages, penetrating into various spheres of society.

These results provide a basis for further research in the field of comparative linguistics and cultural interactions. Understanding the unique features of each of these languages and their interrelations in the modern world not only expands our linguistic knowledge, but also helps to take a deeper look at cultural diversity and the dynamics of language exchange in a global community. Further research in this area will contribute to a more complete understanding of linguistic diversity and its evolution in the modern world.

Originality Statement

The author[s] declare that this article is their own work and to the best of their knowledge it contains no materials previously published or written by another person, or substantial proportions of material which have been accepted for the published of any other published materials, except where due acknowledgement is made in the article. Any contribution made to

the research by others, with whom author[s] have work, is explicitly acknowledged in the article.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author[s] declare that this article was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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