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Foreword

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The advent of high technology has influenced all walks of life, including research methods not only in science but also in humanities. Without doubt, research in linguistics (especially in corpus linguistics) has substantially profited from approaches and tools that facilitate analysing linguistic data, thus changing to a significant degree the research methodology in linguistics from a time-consuming and human-dependent one-to-one into performed faster and more software-oriented. As a result, it is common practice that linguists apply quantitative analyses where they cope with substantial numbers of language examples that can be browsed and grouped according to needed rules. However, software for processing natural languages or language corpora are also used for qualitative analyses when certain language tendencies or realizations are scrutinized with reference to detailed information, models or construals that they exemplify.

The selection of articles presented in the following part proves how informative and at the same time important the above methods are in connection to language analysis. As follows, the major group of articles focus on the corpus analysis of language data (Benenowska, Kaleta, Michta, Podhorecka, Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, Akhlaghi et al., Bączkowska) where selected aspects of language issues are grouped and analysed from a particular perspective. Additionally, the articles by Gulbinskienė and Oleškevičienė, and Redzimska focus on selected aspects of language data that provide valuable insight into the nature of

their representation. Two texts revolve around the use of crowdsourcing methods in language teaching and translation (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, Akhlaghi et al.).

Finally, it is worth highlighting that a corpus analysis of language data along with its quantitative examination meet the challenges of the modern world. Apart from AI solutions that make use of natural language processing, language data are valuable for education or social policy making.