

Researches in the Field of Computer Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

the article discusses the development stages of learning grammar and related phenomena, creating an electronic database of linguistic units and including it in the National Corpus of Languages, improving the quality of automatic translation in the direction of computer linguistics, linguistic modeling of the language.

Computer linguistics, in particular, corpora creation, expansion of existing corpora, development of automatic text processing programs is one of the important issues waiting to be solved in front of linguistics. In world linguistics, corpus linguistics became an object of study in the 60s of the last century. Although the view that "reliable linguistic information can be obtained only from a large array of texts" was expressed by R. G. Piotrovsky in the 60s of the last century, targeted research in the field of corpus was started in the 40s by Bloomfield, Frys and Bondgers. [Кутузов А.Б. Корпусная лингвистика.], [Блумфилд Л. Язык. 1969]. Brown corpus builders (1961-1964) Neilson Francis and Henry Kuchera first developed the principles of corpus construction. In this regard, the work of John Sinclair, the author of the Bank of English (1980) project, is also noteworthy. [Френсис Н., Кучера Г., 1967] In Russian linguistics, V.P. Zakharov, A.B. Kutuzov, E.V. Nedoshivina, V.V. Rykov, V. Plungyan conducted research on the corpus, its types, characteristics, social importance of the corpus, principles of corpus formation. [Кутузов А.Б., 2006] Authorship corpora were researched by O.V. Kukushkina, A.A. Polikarpov, E.V. Surovtseva. [Кукушкина О.В., Поликарпов А.А., Суворцева Е.В., 2011] In Uzbek linguistics, several studies have been carried out on computer linguistics, lexicographic text processing and linguostatistical analysis. We note the observations of A. Polatov, S. Muhamedov, M. Ayimbetov, S. Muhamedova, S. Karimov, G. Jumanazarova, A. Babanarov, D. Orinboeva, N. Abdurahmonova, A. Norov and others as such works. [Муҳаммедов С.А., 1980]. It can be noted that these studies are relevant because they recommend modern methods of lexicographic and linguostatistical research using the innovative approach of computer linguistics. Although a number of researches were carried out in computer linguistics in the years of independence to achieve automatic translation, understanding and processing of the Uzbek language by artificial intelligence, the approach to corpus linguistics in a holistic way, in a monographic plan, is slow. In world linguistics, the processes of adapting to modern information technologies are accelerating. In particular, "Computer Linguistics" has achieved certain achievements in Western linguistics, Russian linguistics, and even Turkish and Kazakh linguistics. With the advent of computer technology, software developers created a new type of dictionary - an electronic dictionary. This type of dictionary is a completely new word in the history of lexicography and marks a new qualitative stage of its development. Nowadays,

electronic dictionaries are overshadowed by paper dictionaries, and the need to prepare electronic content for the language platform is increasing. After all, electronic dictionaries have a number of obvious and important advantages over traditional dictionaries. Their only drawback is that they depend on a personal computer and, therefore, are relatively limited. However, this deficiency, if not complete, will at least be overcome soon by the ever-increasing pace of computerization, including the availability of laptop computers. Also, when talking about the National Language Corpus, electronic dictionaries continue to gain importance. In this regard, some researches, including practical works, are being carried out in Uzbek linguistics. It is known that the language is reflected in dictionaries, and today Uzbek lexicography and the field of computer linguistics face a number of problems. In order to create an electronic platform of the Uzbek language, to develop a language corpus, an educational corpus, field terminology, linguistic dictionaries, educational dictionaries should be created. the works of scientists can be used widely such as K.D.Bak, J.Malkil, P.N.Denisov, V.G.Gak, L.A.Novikov, V.V.Morkovkin, S.G. Barkhudarov as world experience. [Бархударов С.Г., Новиков Л.А., 1971] Today, there is a need for a new approach to the issue of creating linguistic dictionaries, both for improving the educational content and for creating educational and language corpora. In particular, it is desirable to create electronic dictionaries, dividing linguistic dictionaries into categories according to the level of importance. For example, the use of noun and verb word groups in speech is more active than other groups. The educational process also has a greater need for electronic learning materials than printed information. In such a situation, first of all, it is necessary to create separate dictionaries for word groups that will speed up the information search process and save time. In addition, electronic dictionaries divided into categories for researchers in the field of philology, linguistics, including lexicology create conditions for increasing work efficiency and getting an immediate idea of the general picture. Such dictionaries are, of course, created in electronic form. Each word in this dictionary also serves to learn the rules of spelling and pronunciation. Such dictionaries, first of all, in the continuous education system, mainly in philological and linguistic studies, as well as in the process of writing and preparing documents, closely support learners, researchers, field workers and specialists. These types of dictionaries can serve as convenient electronic content that can serve both the development of computational linguistics and corpus linguistics.

The fate of the Uzbek language and future linguistics is connected with the electronic corpus of the language. In this regard, it is of great importance to coordinate the work of scientists and the state order in the country, to achieve the effectiveness of electronic work, electronic education, and electronic communication, rather than on printed

publications. In this sense, it is necessary to fully support the creation of the national corpus of the Uzbek language as an important practical study for the implementation of the language policy of the state.

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