SIMILARITIES OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: This article deals with corpus linguistics, ideas about the corpus and its parallel corpus link, its structure, corpus types, tokens, lemmas, stemming. Today, the theoretical and practical significance of the corps is in the study of the existing possibilities of language in Uzbek linguistics, the identification of problematic aspects of linguistics, the creation of electronic dictionaries, increasing the effectiveness of modern information technology in language learning, automatic translation, search and computer analysis. In solving problems, there is a need to build a corpus of language in specific areas.

INTRODUCTION

One of the global problems of the 21st century is to preserve the national character of natural languages. Consistently conducting research on NLP and language technologies has become an urgent task in the creation and development of electronic corpora of world languages. Scientific and practical research conducted abroad in the field of corpus linguistics proved that the corpus is a necessary and necessary point not only for representatives of the field dealing with words, but also for the development of the nation. The creation of the national corpus of the Uzbek language has become one of the most important issues facing our applied linguistics in our country today. In particular, in order to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language in society and at the international level, to create an electronic national corpus of the Uzbek language, which includes all scientific, theoretical and practical information about the Uzbek language, popularizing the Uzbek language in the Internet world information network, ensuring that it occupies a worthy place in it, creating Uzbek applications of software products, implementing Uzbek language teaching computer programs on a large scale, texts in the Uzbek language the creation

of computer programs intended for editing were identified as important tasks facing linguistics. In practice, many researches are being conducted in this regard. Russian and English corpus linguistics in various fields V. Zakharov, A. Sedov, A. Baranov, R. Potapova, V. Rykov, U. Francis, N. Leontyeva, V. Martin, S. Kubler, A. Laurence, E. Etwell, S. Hunston, L. Boizou, McKennery, J. Grafmiller, J. Grieva, N. Groom, S. Hansson, K. MMcAulif, M. Malberg, P. Milin, A. Murakami, R. Peych, A. Schembri, P. Thompson, B. Winter, G. Lynch and other foreign scientists3 conducted scientific research in the field of corpus studies (corpus linguistics) in Turkology. Aksan, Deniz, Zeyrek, Kemal Oflazer, Umut Özge Bular on Turkish language; Yusup Aibaidulla, Kim-Teng Lua on the Uyghur language; I.A. Buskunbaeva, Z. Sirazitdinov on the Bashkir language; Sheymovich on the Khakaz language, J. Suleymanov, A. Gatiatullin, O. Nevzorova, R. Gilmullin, B. Hakimov on the Tatar language; The works of scientists such as L. Kubedinova on the Crimean Tatar language and Salchak on the Tuva language are noteworthy.

Uzbek scientists B. Mengliyev, Sh. Shahobiddinova, Z. Kholmanova, S. Karimov, N. Abdurakhmonova, L. Raupova, Sh. Hamroyeva, M. Abjalova, G. Toirova, G. Ikromova, J. Djumbayeva, G. Ergasheva, A. Eshmo`minov did scientific work. The conceptology of the national corpus of the Uzbek language is being developed by a team of scientists under the leadership of B. Mengliyev. There are different standards for creating a corpus of texts. The corpora are based on the types of data base (oral, written), the language of the texts (Russian, German, Turkish...), the parallelism of the text translations (bilingual, trilingual), the style (colloquial, artistic, official, scientific, journalistic), from the base It is structured depending on the possibility of use (open, closed), geographical location (belonging to only one country or etc.). A corpus is a set of spoken and written texts stored in a computer database. The time when the materials collected in the corpus were written, which style they belong to, and which source they belong to, will also be explained in detail. Depending on his interests, the user can refer to artistic, scientific, official or journalistic texts. This is especially useful in language learning. In school education, pedagogues are very helpful in quickly giving tasks to students to strengthen their knowledge during the lesson. The corpus is a systematized library with a very wide scope and a high level of importance. Easy to use, saves a lot of time. It differs from other programs in terms of electronic search system. Corpus search allows the user to find all forms of the specified word in different contexts. It clearly shows where it is in the dictionary and its options. It can determine the range of words that can be combined, denotative and connotative meanings of the searched word. Describes the frequency or statistics of word usage in a writer's work. It is a sign of modern development that can reflect the state of use of this word in which period.

Parallel corpus as a new type of linguistic resources, the parallel corpus autonomous part of the electronic corpus is important for its ability to collect a lot of necessary information. In the direction of machine translation, there are specially formatted multilingual corpora for side-by-side comparison, which are called structured parallel corpora. An early example of a corpus of parallel texts was found in 1799 in the Nile Delta near the city of Rosetta, dating back to 196 BC. It is a stone that is spoken about honors. We observe information about the structure, composition and possibility of the parallel corpus in the works of D.O.Dobrovolsky, Yu.Tao, V.Zakharov, A.A.Kokoreva, E.P.Sosnina. A parallel corpus, a collection of originals and their translations, can be used in many ways for the benefit of translation studies, machine translation, linguistics, computational linguistics, or simply the human translator. In computational linguistics, translation corpora have been used since the early 1980s for machine translation, as well as for term extraction, word semantics, etc. As the first parallel texts, avalanche reports collected in German, French, and Italian languages in Switzerland, weather information provided by Canadian mass media in English and French appeared in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

A parallel corpus is a pair of translated texts. In translation studies, the main focus is on identifying the features that distinguish translations from original texts. These changes may be individual to a given translation task or translation pair, but they may specify common features that distinguish translations from untranslated texts according to the broad linguistic features of the translated text. This research is a clear way to empirically identify specific features of corpus translations, and since the 1990s by Baker (1993; 1996), Johansson & Ebeling (1996) and more recently by Hansen (2003); Teich (2003); Used by Mauranen & Kujamäki (2004) and Hansen-Schirra, Neumann & Steiner (2012). In addition, parallel corpora are used as a reference in translation teaching and professional translation settings, as they provide quick and interactive access to translation solutions (such as translation memories). The University of Liverpool will host the 2009 Corpus Linguistics Conference, which will discuss the requirements of linguists and translation studies working with parallel corpora, tools for using corpora for their own purposes, and issues related to corpus interfacing.

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