



TYPES OF CORPUS-BASED TECHNOLOGIES USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: - The main propose of this article is to consider corpus technologies in the form of linguistic search programs – concordancers, concordances and corpus managers. The definitions and differences of these types of programs are presented as well as their role in teaching foreign languages.

KEYWORDS: Corpus technologies, concordancers, corpus managers, linguistic search programs, methods of teaching foreign languages.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of the information development of computer technologies and the wide availability of the Internet, new opportunities are opening up to improve the efficiency of the process of teaching foreign languages. One of the modern and relevant areas in the methodology of teaching foreign languages is teaching various aspects of the language on the basis of corpus-based teaching and learning. Corpus technologies are used in

teaching vocabulary, grammar, translation, etc.

Let's consider such corpus technologies as concordances and corps managers which belong to linguistic search engines.

In the simplest sense, concordance is a list of all occurrences of the given language expression in context, with references to the source (the latter is optional). In this sense, the term is widely used in corpus linguistics.

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Search in the data corpus allows for any word build concordance - a list of all occurrences of this word in context with links to the source.

Commonly referred to as a concordance list of examples returned by search

according to the corpus of the language expression of interest to the user with links to the source [2].

Or in other words, concordance is a list contexts where the desired unit is represented in its lexical environment and is characterized by a set of statistical data.

Concordances are special programs designed to process text with a particular linguistic task, consisting in the search for morphemes, words, phrases in the context. As an example of a search specified in a concordance, one can cite the tracking of options for using certain grammatical structures in a group of texts.

or all words with a certain endings.

English-language literature is replete with synonyms for designating software

products related to the construction of concordances: "concordance generator" ("concordance generator", C. Tribble, G. Jones [4.P. 7]), "concordancer" ("concordancer", S. Thornbury, A. Chambers [2. S. 274; 2. S. 345]), "concordance" ("concordance", S. Hunston [2. P. 162]), "computer concordance" ("computer concordance", S. M. Parrish) [2. P. 13]), "computer-generated

concordance" ("computer generated concordance", C. Tribble [2. p. 169]), "concordance in on-line mode" ("on-line concordance", D. Y. W. Lee [2. P. 114]), "automated program for compiling concordances" ("computer concordance program", M. McCarthy [2. P. 3]), "a program for compiling concordances (texts)" ("concordance programmeme", P. Thompson, S. Thornbury [2. S. 95; 2. S. 274];

«concordancing programmeme», S. Hunston, C. Tribble [2. S. 156, 173];

«text-concordancing programmeme», P. Thompson [2. P. 103]), "software tools for creating concordances" ("concordancing tools", P. Sripicharn [2.S. 377]). However, the most established term is "concordance software" ("concordancing software, C. Tribble, Th. Anh Vo and R. Carter, W. Cheng, A. Chambers, G. Gilquin and S. Granger [4. S. 7; 2. S. 173, 306-321, 326, 345, 361]).

Usually under concordance (concordance, KWIC (key word in context)) understand "an index (reference book) containing all the words used in a particular text or in the works of individual authors, with the exception of articles and prepositions" [4. S. 7]; "sleep- the juice of all uses of the given word in the context with references to the source" [5. S. 8]; "the totality of all occurrences of the word form

with contexts (textual environment)" [3.S. 32]; "list of all uses a specific search term (search term) in the corpus presented in the context environment" [1. S. 43].

The classifications of concordances and concordancers are usually not the same. In more early works [cf. 4] you can meet the following types of concordances: streaming (streaming), text indexers (text-indexers), concordancers "in memory" (in-memory) [4. S. 13]. Concordancers are divided into non-indexed ("on the fly"), which do not require preliminary indexing, and index-based, requiring preliminary indexing.

Based on practical application concordancers in teaching a foreign language, select concordancers based on based on Internet technologies and working directly in on-line mode ("on-line, web-based"), and stationary software means of compiling concordances ("concordancing software") [cf.: 2].

The first group is represented, firstly, personal web search tools Internet ("personal Internet search agent").

These include primarily KWicFinder and GlossaNet. Secondly, these are online concordancers who consider the network as one a large corpus of texts (the concept of "Web as a Corpus"): BNCWeb, WebCorp, WebCONC, WebKWic, Linguist's Search Engine. Especially can be distinguished cases "Business Letter" (Business Letter Corpus) and "Letters personal character" (Personal Letter Corpus).

Both cases are equipped with online concordancers
(<http://ysomeya.hp.infoseek.co.jp>,
<http://ysomeya.hp.infoseek.co.jp>)

Stationary software compiling concordances are subdivided into six subgroups: 1) concordancers ("concordancers" - AntConc, MicroConcord); 2) tools for analyzing hulls ("corpus analysis tools" - International Corpus of English Corpus Utility Program (ICECUP), SGML - Aware Retrieval Application (SARA) for British National Corpus, Xaira, WordCruncher, WordSmith Tools); 3) analysis systems ("analysis system" - Wmatrix); 4) applications for compiling concordances ("concordance application" - ConcApp); 5) packages programs for compiling concordances ("concordance packages" - Corpus Wizard, Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung (IMS) Corpus Work Bench, Multiconcord, Multilingual Concordancer); 6) programs for compiling concordances ("concordance programmemes" - Concordance (R. J. C. Watt), Concordancer/Le Concordanceur (D. W. Rand), MonoConc, Oxford Concordance Program (OCP), ParaConc).

Precisely concordances and concordancers make a foreign language learner

future researcher who discovers limitless possibilities of the Internet and information and communication technologies, regardless of the chosen professions.

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