



СОЗДАНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО КОРПУСА ЛИНГВИСТИКИ В
УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Абстракт: В нашей стране изучение языка стало одной из тем, которой уделяется наибольшее внимание после духовности. Поэтому важной обязанностью стало сохранение и улучшение нашего родного языка, повышение эффективности его практического использования и достижение широкого использования узбекского языка в современной информационной и коммуникационной системе. Ведь одним из основных средств повышения и повышения уровня национальной духовности является распространение нашего родного языка по всему миру.

Ключевые слова: национальный корпус, лексикограф, компьютерные лингвисты, лингвисты, лексикографы, программисты, редакторы, переводчики, журналисты, издатели, ученые, преподаватели, студенты.

O'ZBEKISTONDA MILLIY KORPUS TILSHUNOSLIGINING YARATILISHI

Аннотация: Xalqimizda til o'rganish ma'naviyatdan keyin eng ko'p e'tibor qaratiladigan mavzulardan biriga aylandi. Binobarin, asl tilimizni asrab-avaylash va takomillashtirish, uning amaliy qo'llanilishi samaradorligini oshirish, hozirgi axborot-kommunikatsiya tizimida o'zbek tilining keng qo'llanilishiga erishish muhim mas'uliyatga aylandi. Zero, milliy ma'naviyatni yuksaltirish va yuksaltirishning asosiy vositalaridan biri ona tilimizni butun dunyoga targ'ib qilishdir.

Калит so'zlar: milliy korpus, leksikograf, kompyuter tilshunoslari, tilshunoslar, leksikograflar, dasturchilar, muharrirlar, tarjimonlar, jurnalistlar, noshirlar, olimlar, o'qituvchilar va talabalar

CREATION OF THE NATIONAL CORPUS LINGUISTICS IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In our nation, language study has become one of the topics that receives the most attention after spirituality. Therefore, it has become an essential responsibility to conserve and improve our original language, to raise the efficacy of its practical usage, and to achieve wide use of the Uzbek language in the current information and communication system. Since one of the primary means of enhancing and elevating the level of national spirituality is the dissemination of our mother language throughout the world.

Key words: national corpus, lexicographer, computational linguists, linguists, lexicographers, programmers, editors, translators, journalists, publishers, scientists, educators, and students

Introduction:

Within the field of global linguistics, the investigation of computer and corpus linguistics started in the 1940s, picked up speed in the 1960s, and saw the emergence of language corpora including millions of words at the start of the twenty-first century. The use of electronic dictionaries, thesaurus, and machine translation has become more feasible as the necessary theoretical and scientific underpinnings have been established, and practical applications have begun. The emergence of interesting research directions for the application of information technology to linguistics was made possible by these improvements.

Studying the fundamentals of designating atomic units as hull material became essential as a result. Enhancing computer linguistics' automated translation quality, developing a theory, algorithm, and linguistic support for detecting and labeling words for every language, text analysis, tagging, and building translation algorithms have all become hot topics in global linguistics. The discipline of computer linguistics, in particular, requires the development of semantic tagging of corpus units, tag models, and tagging algorithms in order to create an automatic semantic tagging program.

A great deal of effort has been done in the years of independence to interpret and process Uzbek language using artificial intelligence and to achieve automated translation in computer linguistics. The determination of "...the task of supporting research and development related to the development of the state language, the task of implementing international cooperation in this field" thus highlights the significance of conducting research related to assisting the Uzbek language in taking a strong place in the Internet system among all scientific directions, including linguistics.

In our nation, state language education has become one of the top priorities when it comes to spiritual development. The extensive use of Uzbek in the contemporary information and communication system, as well as the preservation and enrichment of our mother tongue and the enhancement of its usefulness, have made these issues imperative. Establishing a national corpus of the Uzbek language, developing linguistic models, and conducting research on problems using contemporary scientific principles are pressing tasks facing our science, given that corpus linguistics is a promising scientific area.

Bloomfield, Fries, and Bondjers initiated focused study in the topic of corpora in global linguistics throughout the 1940s of the 20th century"[1]. The concepts of corpus creation were initially proposed by N. Francis and G. Kuchera [2]. P. Zakharov, A. B. Kutuzov, E.V. Nedoshivina, V.V. Rikov, and V.A. Plungyan studied the corpus, its kinds, and the fundamentals of corpus construction and tagging in the field of Russian linguistics"[3]. One of the most important tasks facing our science is exploring topics based on contemporary scientific concepts.

Certain research on computer linguistics, lexicographic text processing, and linguostatistical analysis have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics. The works of A.M. Norov and others should be acknowledged as such. These include A. Q. Polatov, S. M. Muhammedov, N. K. Ayimbetov, S. Muhamedova, S. A. Karimov, G. U. Jumanazarova, A. Babanarov, D. B. Orinboeva, and N. Z. Abdurahmonova. These studies have gained relevance since they were able to offer crucial advice on contemporary techniques for

lexicographic and linguostatistical text study employing a novel strategy—the advancements in computer linguistics.

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