GRAMMAR TERMS: PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the stages of development of grammar and related phenomena, the creation of an electronic database of linguistic units and its inclusion in the National Corps of Languages, improving the quality of automatic translation in computer linguistics, linguistic modeling of language, the theory of lemma.

KEYWORDS: *Grammar, Electronic Database, Computer Linguistics, Automatic Translation, Lemma Theory.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of grammar and related phenomena in world linguistics has its own stages of historical development, and is mainly one of the processes that has been rapidly improving since the second half of the XVII century and the beginning of the XIX century. The issue of creating an electronic database of this category of linguistic units with different interpretations and its inclusion in the National Corps of Languages has been addressed only in the largest corps in the world.

However, even the practice in this area does not satisfy theoretically and practically researchers from countries that intend to form their own National Corps. In world linguistics, the lexicographical forms of the National Corps in the 21st century and before have been relatively well developed. In particular, linguistic dictionaries. Consequently, at a time when the movement for the scientific and theoretical study of corpus linguistics is intensifying, these dictionaries are gaining in importance in the semantic layout of the corpus.

In the field of computer linguistics, computerization has become a topical issue in world linguistics in order to improve the quality of automatic translation, linguistic modeling of language, the development of the theory and algorithm of lemma of words in each language and

increase the use of centuries-old national and cultural heritage. Computer linguistics, in particular, the creation of the corpus, the expansion of the existing corpus size, the development of programs that automatically process text, remains one of the most important issues facing linguistics. In world linguistics, corpus linguistics became the object of study in the 1960s.

Although the view that "reliable linguistic information can only be obtained from a large set of massive texts" was stated by RG Piatrovsky in the 1960s, targeted research in the field of corpus began in the 1940s by Bloomfield, Fries and Bonjers. Brown Corps (1961-1964) founders Nielson Francis and Henry Kuchera were the first to develop corpus building principles. The work of John Sinclair, author of the Bank of England (1980) project, is also noteworthy in this regard.

In Russian linguistics VP Zakharov, AB Kutuzov, EV Nedoshivina, VV Rykov, V. Plungyans conducted research on the corps, its types, peculiarities, the social significance of the corps, the principles of corps formation. Author's corps was studied by OV Kukushkina, AA Polikarpov, EV Surovtseva. In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of research has been done on computer linguistics, lexicographic processing of text and linguostatistical analysis. The observations of A.Pulatov, S.Muhamedov, M.Ayimbetov, S.Muhamedova, S.Karimov, G.Jumanazarova, A.Babanarov, D.Urinbaeva, N.Abdurahmanova, A.Norov and others are noted as such works.

It should be noted that these studies have gained relevance by proposing modern methods of lexicographic and linguostatistical research of the text using the innovative approach - the achievements of computer linguistics. Although a number of studies have been conducted during the years of independence in computer linguistics to achieve automatic translation, understanding and processing of the Uzbek language by artificial intelligence, the approach to corpus linguistics as a whole, in a monographic plan, is weak.

However, in all areas of linguistics, the definition of "... the task of comprehensive support of scientific and creative research, the creation of the necessary conditions for them" indicates the need for in-depth research on the integration of disciplines. In world linguistics, the process of adaptation to modern information technologies is accelerating. In particular, "Computer Linguistics" has achieved certain success in Western linguistics, Russian linguistics, and even Turkish and Kazakh linguistics. With the advent of computer technology, software developers have created a new type of dictionary - the electronic dictionary.

This type of dictionary is an entirely new word in the history of lexicography, marking a new qualitative stage of its development. Now, electronic dictionaries remain in the shadow of paper dictionaries, and the need to create electronic content for a language platform is growing. Indeed, electronic dictionaries have a number of obvious and important advantages over traditional dictionaries. Their only drawback is that they are dependent on a personal computer and are therefore relatively limited. However, while this shortcoming is not complete, at least it will soon be remedied due to the increasing pace of computerization, including the availability of laptops.

Linguistic dictionaries in Russian are now very common electronic dictionaries, so we will focus only on bilingual Uzbek-English and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries. It is known that a host of grammatical terms belong to Russian and English. There are some terms of Latin origin, but it should be noted that Uzbek linguistic terms are formed mainly on the basis of Russian

terminology, through translation. To study this issue, it is necessary to conduct a comparative study of Uzbek linguistic terms with terms of other languages.

It is interesting to compare these dictionaries because the communities that create them have different views on the principles of electronic lexicography. Electronic dictionaries are also becoming increasingly important when it comes to the National Language Corps. In this regard, some research in Uzbek linguistics, including practical work, is now underway.

It is known that the language is reflected in dictionaries, and today in Uzbek lexicography, in the field of computer linguistics, there are a number of problems. For the creation of an electronic platform of the Uzbek language, the development of the language corps, the educational corps, sectoral terminology, linguistic dictionaries, educational dictionaries should be created. Effective use of the works of such scientists as K.D.Bak, J.Malkil, P.N.Denisov, V.G.Gak, L.A.Novikov, V.V.Morkovkin, S.G.Barkhudarov as world experience in this regard should.

Today, there is a need for a new approach to the issue of creating linguistic dictionaries, both to improve the content of education and to create educational and language corps. In particular, it is advisable to create electronic dictionaries by categorizing linguistic dictionaries according to their level of importance. For example, the use of noun and verb phrases in speech is more active than other categories.

The educational process is also in greater need of e-learning materials than printed information. In this case, first of all, it is necessary to create separate dictionaries on word groups, which will also speed up the search process and save time. In addition, electronic dictionaries divided into categories for researchers in the field of philology, linguistics, including lexicology, create the conditions for increasing the efficiency of work, gaining an immediate idea of the general appearance.

In particular, the dictionary of famous horses can be developed in different forms.

1. "Dictionary of famous horses"

2. "Dictionary of famous horses"

3. "Dictionary of place names"

4. "Dictionary of active industry terms"

5. "Dictionary of names of organizations"

The difference between these dictionaries and existing general and traditional dictionaries is that the words included in these classified dictionaries are composed primarily of the most active words according to their use, and each word is given a spelling and transcription form. In addition, noun and verb phrases are mostly used to refer to formal activities in accordance with the needs of society.

 In order to avoid duplication of documents, texts of different styles, the preparation of dictionaries "Synonymous horses", "Synonymous verbs" facilitates the use of language, office work. The following approach can be used to ensure the widespread use of words related to the Uzbek language in the communication process:
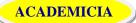
1. "Dictionary of famous Uzbek horses"

2. "Dictionary of Uzbek names"

3. "Dictionary of Uzbek verbs"

4. "Dictionary of Uzbek place names"

Such dictionaries are, of course, created in electronic form. Each word in this dictionary also serves to study spelling and pronunciation norms. Such dictionaries, first of all, in the system of continuing education, mainly in philological, linguistic research, as well as in the process of paperwork, document preparation, closely assist students, researchers, professionals and professionals. These types of dictionaries can serve as a convenient electronic content that can serve both the development of computer linguistics and corpus linguistics. The fate of the Uzbek language and future linguistics depends on the electronic corpus of the language.

In this regard, it is important to coordinate the state order and the activities of scientists in the country, to achieve the effectiveness of electronic record keeping, e-learning, e-communication, the main force is not the print media. In this sense, it is necessary to fully support the creation of a national corps of the Uzbek language as an important practical research to ensure the implementation of the state language policy.

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