



DOI: [10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02013.9](https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02013.9)

SIMILARITY LEVELS IN FORM AND CONTENT IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

Murtazaev Abror*

*Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature,
Named after Alisher Navoi, Tashkent UZBEKISTAN
Email id: abror.murtazayev.89@inbox.ru

ABSTRACT

The development of scientific research in Uzbekistan, the emergence of original scientific texts requires the development of certain linguistic control (to prevent duplication). To do this, it is necessary to create software that determines the level of content similarity of scientific texts available in electronic form. Experts in the field, such as artists or sculptors, determine whether a work of art is copying, and scientists in the field determine whether a work of art is copying. The increase of problems in this example is related to the posting of scientific research in higher education on the Internet. Such a situation has arisen today and requires a new level of struggle against the illegal use of other people's intellectual property in the world.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Artificial Intelligence, Linguistics, Molding, Scientific Text, Synonymy, Content, Exact Similarity, Hierarchy, Copyright, Linguistic Expertise.*

INTRODUCTION

Computer comprehension and generation of ideas expressed in natural language; the development and implementation of computer program templates that understand the text and can grasp its essence is more important today than ever, namely automate the measurement of semantic similarity between text elements (words, sentences, and texts). The main purpose of this work is to develop the theoretical basis for determining the degree of similarity of the ideas underlying their mutual meaning in the example of simple sentences in scientific texts and to form them as a basis for artificial intelligence.

Modern Uzbek literary language led in the second half of the twentieth century. Its main purpose was to create norms of Uzbek literary language, to develop linguistic material and recommendations for mother tongue education. It is noted that as a result of the changes, the

methods of system-structural analysis have been changed. Although it is emphasized that language today is treated as a treasure trove of possibilities that shape and develop thinking, occur in speech in countless forms and appearances, each appearance has its own goals and objectives, the scope of work cannot serve as a sufficient evidence of this. The image of language as artificial intelligence is not sufficiently shaped. For instance, the fact that computer programs "detecting spelling errors, correcting punctuation and methodological errors" and "sound dictionaries" have not yet been developed confirms our opinion. As part of our work, we aim to develop the linguistic basis for the level of semantic similarity in the example of "Simple sentences ...".

According to that approach, Cognitive Linguistics has emerged as a somewhat new field. According to cognitivism, man should be studied as a system that processes of information, and human behavior should be described and interpreted in terms of his inner states. These are visible observable situations that serve to properly solve, receive, process, store, and target information.[3] At this point, a sentence that expresses a complete idea is important for receiving, processing, and directing information to a specific goal. Although the word expresses a particular concept, it has ambiguity. For example, if the word man represents a general being, and a lazy person has a more descriptive idea of that person being lazy in the phrase. Apparently, this also has a flaw in the existing imagination. Of course it's "Lazy will not be happy." When expressed in words, a perfect and complete idea of what kind of person cannot achieve happiness emerges. The use of language consists of the formation and expression of thought, namely active communication. This, in turn, takes place through sentence. It is also characterized by the demands of the time and the acceleration of people's lifestyles as the reason for the increased need for the understanding and formation of ideas expressed in natural language by artificial applications. To be more precise, it is an urgent task to prevent plagiarism, which has become a serious problem by posting the scientific work currently underway on the Internet and making it cheap and easy to use. Synonymy, especially grammatical synonymy, is a relatively young branch of linguistics: In the early period of the development of this doctrine, the main focus was on lexical synonymy, as a result of which it was studied very deeply. This tradition still applies today.[2] This scientific judgment, made almost forty years ago, has not changed significantly today. Even today, the problems of grammatical synonymy are relatively poorly covered. Much research has been done on lexical synonymy and continues to do so. An important aspect of lexical synonymy is that it is closely related to grammatical synonymy and has common features. Although the term "grammatical synonymy" is not new (here the term was first encountered by A.M. Peshkovsky (1927), [10] and in Western European linguistic literature by O. Espersen (1933)), the field has evolved in recent decades. P.Suxotin, V. In the works of I.I. Yartseva, G. Zolotova, P. Evgenieva, E.I. Shendels, V.I. Kononenko, M.F. Palevskoy and others began valuable work that highlighted many fundamental problems of the theory of synonymy.[3] In this new field of study, there are still unresolved and still controversial questions: the principle of determining the synonymy of syntactic units, syntactic synonyms and syntactic variants, doublets, one-sided and multifaceted, interdependence, interchangeability, dominant synonymous constructions detection and so on. In Uzbek linguistics, of course, these issues have been studied under the influence of Russian linguistics. Gulomov, M.A. Askarova, F.S.Ubaeva, A.S. Safaeva's research (to articles on some specific issues of this problem) can be highlighted. In fact, for the first time in the history of linguistics,

M.V Lomonosov spoke about grammatical parallelism, and A.M Peshkovsky laid the foundation for the study of grammatical synonyms. After A.M Peshkovsky, grammatical synonyms became the object of study by other researchers: G, I, Richter, M.K. Milikh, and others. If at the beginning of the study of this problem the researchers dealt with general theoretical aspects of the problem, then in the 50-60s many works were published devoted to special issues such as differentiation of morphological and syntactic synonyms, features of studying grammatical synonyms (phrases, simple sentences). [2]

In the last century, the study of the problems of syntactic synonymy, in addition to its great theoretical value, has aroused unquestionable interest in stylistics, translation theory and practice, and speech culture. It is differentiated that the written research materials serve to ensure originality. When thinking about content, it is impossible not to mention synonymy, which is one of the phenomena of speech and language. Synonymy as a linguistic phenomenon is inherent in all natural languages and is in the constant focus of scholars. We have already mentioned that a lot of valuable research has been done in Uzbek linguistics on the issue of synonymy and content in the language. Especially, in the Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms Synonymy (Greek synonymia - possession of the same name). Linguistic units (words, phrases, etc.) have the same denotative meaning: Lexical synonymy. Phraseology of synonymy. Affixal synonymy. Syntactic synonymy. [5] suggests that the phenomenon of synonymy is also a phenomenon that exists in suffixes, words, phrases, and sentences. Although the phenomenon of synonymy in Uzbek linguistics has done a lot of valuable work on suffixes, words and phrases, but on the issue of synonymy of sentences only R. Sayfullaeva's work (Synonymy of narrative prepositions in modern Uzbek language, 1982) is a valuable material, based on works of art, journalistic materials and oral sources for this research work.

For this research, we analyzed articles from the HAC-listed journal of Language and Literature Education from 2017 to the third month of 2021, as well as a total of about a thousand simple sentences in dissertations and abstracts posted on the website. We found that scientific texts (articles) contained an average of forty to forty-five sentences, of which an average of four to five, from educational texts related to educational theory, to ten to twelve simple sentences. Overall, simple statements accounted for 2-3 percent (%) of articles in linguistics, literature, and educational theory. For example, the meaning of linguistic-linguistic synonyms is exactly the same. There is a difference in the meaning of the synonyms to cry, not to cry. [5] Words are usually similar in the singular, and may be exactly the same in the general text.

The smallest means of bringing synonymy in sentences are these additions. For example, of course, significant work has been done in this direction over the past period. [11] Of course, significant work was done in this direction over the past period. It is known that in the modern Uzbek language the past tense verb is expressed by several forms: [-dim (I have read, you have read, he has read); [-gan] (read, read, read); [- (i) b-] (read, read, read); [-edi / ekan / emish] (I wrote, he was working, you worked, they worked, I was going to work). [11] A different situation arises if we examine a similar phenomenon in the following sentence. In the process of translation into the textbooks, information about the history, culture, national values of that nation was absorbed to a certain extent. [6] "In the process of translation into textbooks, information about the history, culture, national values of the nation is absorbed to a certain extent." style. Since the verb in this sentence changes from -di to -gan, it is appropriate to

change it in textbooks to -gani, it is included in the in + textbooks. In the previous sentence, only one suffix was changed, while in the second sentence, the suffix changed at the end required the transition from the directional verb to the place-time verb. Cultural speech in the true sense is one of the most important elements of the general cultural level of the individual. [11]

Categorical meaning in UGM is closely related to meaning. The meaning of this tense is: [-yap]; [-yotib]; [-yotir]; It is represented by the affixes [-moqda]. The difference between the forms is purely methodological. More precisely, [-yap-] is characterized by general style and wide consumption, [-yotib-] and [-yotir] with dialectal and poetic features, [-moqda] form is peculiar to the biblio style. There is no difference in the expression of time in them. [8]

Today's development of Uzbek linguistics allows to create new and better dictionaries. [11] This statement can be expressed in the following ways:

Today's development of Uzbek linguistics allows us to create new and better dictionaries. It is clear from this that indeed modern suffixes are not exactly different in meaning and style either, but are exactly the same.

At the same time, various international projects are being implemented in cooperation with foreign partners, including in the framework of the European Union's Erasmus program [3].

1. At the same time, various international projects are being implemented in cooperation with foreign partners, including in the framework of the European Union's Erasmus program.
2. At the same time, various international projects are being implemented in cooperation with foreign partners, including in the framework of the European Union's Erasmus program.
3. At the same time, various international projects will be implemented in cooperation with foreign partners, including in the framework of the European Union's Erasmus program. In terms of style, however, it can be seen that the option associated with the use of the present participle suffix has been reduced to one, rather than the previous sentence analyzed, as the content passes into the future tense. In the previous sentences, we changed the tense form of the verb to a synonym, but in this sentence we change it by taking the suffix -dir, which means the emphasis in the word. Cultural speech in the true sense is one of the most extremely important elements of a person's general cultural level. Since the suffix -dir, which comes at the end of this sentence, removing it does not change the form and content of the sentence, the position of the thought being expressed.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the emphasis on practicality in research conducted within language units is important in enhancing the social role and status of language. The formation of language, its formation as an artificial intelligence, serves to solve many social, economic, spiritual and educational problems of today.

REFERENCES

1. Interpretation of Uzbek language. Volume V. Volume 1 - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2020. 56 p
2. Safarov.Sh. Cognitive linguistics. Samarkand. 2006
3. Maslova V. Kognitivtilshunoslik. (ўқув лланма) Samaragand – 2005

4. Sayfullaeva R. Synonymy of the narration of sentences in the modern Uzbek language. can.phil. sciences. abstract, T,: 1982
5. Hojiev.A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. Тошкент.ЎзМЭ. 2002, p.88
6. Hamroev. M. A. Mother tongue (textbook for OTM) Tashkent 2007.4
7. Abdullayeva M vaboshq. Short philosophical philosophy. Tashkent. 2004
8. Nazarov Q. Philosophy .Tashkent. 2000
9. Sayfullaeva R., Mengliyev B. and others. Modern Uzbek literature - Tashkent. 2010.
10. Bozorov.Ozbek tilida darazhalanish. F.F.D.diss Toshkent 1997.
11. Til va adabiyot ta'limi. 2017.10-sleep.
12. Lex.uz
13. Ziyouz.com
14. Antiplagiat.ru