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PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE LINGUISTICS IN THE WORLD AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Abstract: The article puts forward the views on the Corpus, the history of Corpus linguistics, the creation of linguistic corpora.

Key words: Corpus, corpus linguistics, corpus types, problems of creating a national corpus of Uzbek language.

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Introduction

Corpus linguistics is an independent branch of computer linguistics that deals with the development of the principles of creating and using linguistic corpus (text corpus) using computer technology. It began to develop as a separate branch of linguistics in the mid-90 years of 20th century. There are specific scientific records about the corpus in science. That is, to understand it as an electronic collection of texts equipped with a scientific apparatus, as well as a reference to corpus linguistics, which is formed under the concept of “text corpus”; Perception is observed in the form of “the volume of linguistic information in electronic form, intended for socio-humanitarian research, with its own structure and layout”, “ontology of speech activity with a complex structure.” As a complex linguistic whole, the corpus not only contains a large amount of information about the content of the speech / linguistic source, but also includes formal methods of presenting this information (such as word indexing, morphological information, etc.). Accordingly, the corpus can also be interpreted as a specially constructed semiotic system.

Literature review

Corpus linguistics emerged in Western Europe and the United States in the late 1960s as a science that deals with the analysis of text corpuscles. As a result of the rapid development of computer and information

and communication technologies in the mid-1980s, corpus projects of various languages and sizes were created. During this period, the results achieved in corpus linguistics began to be widely applied to the language teaching process, and projects on corpus linguistics created in the world's leading higher education institutions became the subject of practice and the day. Through this, the historical, geographical, social variation of the corpus approach and its optimal nature, reflecting its changing forms in the linguistic system, were revealed. This, in turn, made it possible to master the basic principles of corpus-based methods of linguistic analysis.

The development of corpus linguistics is one of the most pressing issues for nations that care about their future destiny. In the first half of the 20th century, it was only possible to build a national corpus by hand. This was time consuming and costly. For this reason, the creation of text corpora would not be approached with such enthusiasm, and its approach would be at the expense of the interest expressed by the majority. As mentioned above, with the development of information and communication technologies, the synchronization and systematization of corpus-related materials has become easier, and costs have been reduced accordingly. The development of corpus linguistics promises unprecedented benefits to society: while it combines many positive aspects of the humanities and technical

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sciences. However, as a science formed in recent years, corpus linguistics is not yet a fully developed, advanced science. For example, a number of scholars interpret and understand corpus linguistics as a branch of traditional linguistics. At the same time, they interpret corpus linguistics as a science with no theoretical basis, but only practical aspects. In their view, the corpus is an optimal way of processing material, a new information resource. Although any branch of linguistics connected with practice can exist as a science with its own subject, method, and theory, the terminological apparatus of corpus linguistics would not have been formed without it.

In fact, the emergence of corpus linguistics is influenced by a rational (based on linguistic intuition that serves to distinguish right and wrong constructions) approach to linguistics in the mid-19th century, followed by an empirical (resource-reserve) approach to communication. The first manifestations of the technology used in the construction of the case today were created in a time when computers were not yet invented - in the 18th - 19th centuries. From the point of view of comparative-historical linguistics, the study of language by researchers in order to translate a large number of texts into the ancestral language is also valued as the roots of corpus linguistics. Another stage in the development of corpus linguistics is sociolinguistic research. After all, as early as the 19th century, scholars began to create a collection of inter-dialectal relations while mapping dialects. Consequently, there is no doubt that the initial principles pertaining to the corpus were applied in this work. Today, however, there are almost no obstacles to the rapid development of corpus linguistics: with the development of the global Internet system, the

issues of size and scope related to the corpus have disappeared on their own. Also, the development of information technology in North and West America, in turn, paved the way for the prospects of British corpus linguistics in the 60s and 80s of the 20th century.

In general, the properties of corpora developed in the 20th century can be illustrated by the following table (Table 1.2). In addition, the Russian National Corpus, inspired by the British National Corpus, includes 163 million. (and 500 million to date) is famous for including words belonging to the historical and modern strata.

This building consists of the following sections:

- 1) main corpus (prose texts of the 18th-21st centuries);
- 2) syntactic corpus (the morphological and syntactic device is given for each sentence);
- 3) newspaper corpus (media articles 1990-2000);
- 4) parallel corpus (translation of the corresponding word from a foreign language into Russian and from Russian into a foreign language);
- 5) corpus of dialectal texts;
- 6) corpus of poetic texts;
- 7) Russian language teaching corpus (based on a simple school curriculum);
- 8) oral speech corpus;
- 9) corpus of multimedia materials (a collection of films of 1930-2000);
- 10) corpus of Russian accent history (texts on accent history).

According to scientists, by the 90s of the 20th century, the number of buildings created exceeded 600. The date of their creation is divided into years as follows (Table 1):

Table 1. Distribution of corporations created around the world by years

1965	10
1966-1970	20
1971-1975	30
1976-1980	80
1981-1985	160
1986-1990	320

It seems that the scientific and practical significance of building corpora, not only nationally, but in general, is enormous. However, when the industry was just beginning to take shape, it was negatively perceived by experts in various fields. In particular, in the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, proponents of the Chomsky approach (rational approach) in linguistics believed that the emergence of right and wrong constructions in language occurs only at the expense of the intuition of language owners. N. Chomsky himself was a fierce enemy of corpus linguistics, describing it as a "non-existent field." In a

teleconference called Corpora-List, N. Chomsky's followers spoke about the irrelevance of corpora. Similarly, Professor Robert Liz described the creation of the corpora at a conference at Brown University in 1962 as a waste of public funds and time. Nevertheless, the amount of funds allocated by the sponsors, the state, to support projects to create the corpora has increased. Scientists have realized that the scope of language materials included in the corpus will also expand the possibilities for the study of linguistic phenomena. After all, any corpora "must be able to meet the qualitative and quantitative

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parameters.” Although the development of corpus linguistics has been for some time, it requires an answer to the question of what the corpus should be, to whom it is intended, and in what areas it can be applied. В.А.Плунгян бунга жавобан “корпус, даставвал, профессионал лингвистлар учун зарур. They need proof of language. This means that linguists must compile and systematize this evidence.” Second, it is extremely useful for programmers. Third, the corpus is a unique helper for teachers of schools, secondary and higher education institutions. It should be noted that in higher education institutions around the world, linguistic corpus are used in the preparation of control questions and lecture texts for students. Many students apply to the corpus independently in the preparation of independent work and projects. In this process, comparing students who

use the corpus with students who do not use it, it can be concluded that a student who uses the corpus effectively learns the laws of language, as well as the features of the foreign language he learns more easily and quickly than a second category student. Also, the linguistic corpus is an effective tool not only in the positive solution of scientific, but also educational and methodological issues. Although scholars still classify corpus linguistics as a field in which the theoretical foundations are not sufficiently formed, it is hoped that in the future researchers will begin to approach the corpus not only as an information resource but also as a field of their own methodological foundations and scientific and theoretical significance. In general, the differences between traditional and corpus linguistics can be seen in the following (Table 2).

Table 2. Mutual differences between traditional and corpus linguistics

Features	Traditional linguistics	Corpus linguistics
Orientation	Language / language research	Speech research
Object of research	Explain speech phenomena through theory	Text corpus
Methods	Qualitative methods	Quantitative methods
Attitude to the text	Abstraction	Clarity

Conclusion

Thus, the essence of the corpus and the purpose of its formation are:

- Be able to present the available information in the form of text;
- The ability to provide as much information as possible depending on the size of the case;
- Ability to repeatedly use the data of the created corpus in solving various problems, etc. To do

this, you need to solve the following tasks facing the corpus.

- To determine the principles that form the basis of the corpus, what should be the standard corpus layout on various linguistic parameters (including semantic, genre, methodological, morphological layout);
- to solve problems related to linguistics and literature with the help of the corpus

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