

## UZBEK AND ENGLISH PRAGMATIC APHORISMS ARE FEATURED. AND THE RULES FOR TEACHING THEM IN THE CORPUS

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### Abstract

Today, the need to study the general principles of working with texts in information retrieval systems, corpus linguistics and machine translation, the need to develop a system of creating formal language and grammar for the linguistic support of analytical systems requires new ideas. The article aims to develop the pragmatic nature of aphorisms in Uzbek and English, as well as the principles of their presentation in the corpus. The development of the principles of presentation of aphorisms in the Uzbek and English languages in the corpus is studied by defining the general principles of linguistic modeling and the formation of the text corpus and its importance in the information retrieval system.

**Keywords:** aphorism, computer linguistics, linguistics, pragmatic nature of aphorisms, text corpus, linguistic modeling, paremy, national language corpus, linguistic modeling, morphological analyzer.

### ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНЫ УЗБЕКСКИЕ И АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ АФОРИЗМЫ. И ПРАВИЛА ИХ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В КОРПУСЕ

### Аннотация

Сегодня необходимость изучения общих принципов работы с текстами в информационно-поисковых системах, корпусной лингвистике и машинном переводе, необходимость разработки системы создания формального языка и грамматики для лингвистического обеспечения аналитических систем требует новых идей. В статье ставится задача разработать прагматический характер афоризмов на узбекском и английском языках, а также принципы их представления в корпусе. Развитие принципов представления афоризмов на узбекском и английском языках в корпусе исследуется путем определения общих принципов лингвистического моделирования и формирования корпуса текстов и его значения в информационно-поисковой системе.

**Ключевые слова:** афоризм, компьютерная лингвистика, лингвистика, прагматические особенности афоризмов, корпус текстов, лингвистическое моделирование, паремия,

корпус национальных языков, лингвистическое моделирование, морфологический анализатор.

## Introduction

In world computer linguistics, the creation of a body of text has been studied since the last century, and efforts have been made to apply it to the practice of natural language processing, mathematical linguistics, and machine translation. Since then, as a result of research and development, a number of applications have been developed: spelling corrector (spelling editor), which is actively used in information retrieval systems. The presentation of aphorisms in the corpus, the possibilities of artificial intelligence such as automatic translation, computer analysis, editing, thesaurus, electronic dictionary have been expanded, scientific and theoretical bases have been created, the first examples that can be applied in practice have been used. These innovations in science have led to the emergence of promising scientific directions related to the application of information technology in linguistics. This demonstrates the need to study the general principles of working with texts in information retrieval systems, corpus linguistics and machine translation, the need to develop a system of formal language and grammar for the linguistic support of analytical systems, and the relevance of the topic.

At the end of the last century in world linguistics, computer linguistics began to develop scientifically. Improving the quality of automatic translation in the field of computer linguistics, linguistic modeling of language, the theory of lemma of words in each language, the creation of algorithms, the formation of the body of texts has become a topical issue in world linguistics. Today, linguistics, especially in computer linguistics, is one of the most important issues in the creation of language corpus, linguistic annotation of the corpus, the development of programs that automatically process the text.

Although a number of studies have been conducted in Uzbek computer linguistics during the years of independence on language corpora, speech synthesizers, automatic translation, artificial intelligence to understand and process the Uzbek language, the principles of pragmatic study of parems, in particular aphorisms, have not been studied in the monograph. Therefore, "... support of research work on the development of the state language, the implementation of international cooperation in this area"<sup>1</sup> implies the practical effectiveness of any theoretical research. In our country, attention to the state language has risen to the level of one of the priorities of state policy. Achieving the processing of the Uzbek language in modern information technology, including the creation of language corpus, electronic translator, thesaurus, orthographer, their first automatic processing tools and their linguistic

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<sup>1</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" // [www.xabar.uz](http://www.xabar.uz)

support, as well as the principles of transmission of aphorisms in the language corps. the social need for research proves the relevance and importance of the work.

## Literature Review

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2016 No PF-4997 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", February 7, 2017 No PF-4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-2789 of February 17, 2017 "On measures to further improve the activities, organization, management and financing of research activities of the Academy of Sciences", No. PP-4479 of October 4, 2019 Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language", 2020 Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of January 24 and other normative legal acts this research serves to a certain extent in carrying out the tasks set out in the difficult documents.

The study of theoretical and methodological problems of linguistic support in world linguistics began in the 60s of the last century: it was recognized that the computer without information-searching language remained a machine, passed from the "mechanical" stage to the "logical-linguistic" stage, the information retrieval system.<sup>2</sup> Problems of natural language processing in world computer linguistics were covered by A. Keyler, K. V. Linden, N. Ward<sup>3</sup>, M.A. Mohri<sup>4</sup>.

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of research has been done on computer linguistics, lexicographic processing of text and linguostatistical analysis. The observations of MA Mahmudov, M. Ayimbetov, S. Karimov, G. Jumanazarova, A. Babanarov, D. Urinbaeva, A. Norov and others can be noted as such works.

## Research Methodology

Composing texts for the corpus in Uzbek has not been the subject of special research, but some studies have commented on some aspects of the issue. In particular, the creation of linguistic software for computer programs based on action verbs, linguistic support of Uzbek-English machine translation, the principles of creating an Uzbek author's corps. These studies are relevant because they study the problems of computer linguistics, but the issue of the Uzbek language automatic morphological analysis program - morphoanalyzer and the principles of

<sup>2</sup> Sokolov A.B. Automation bibliographic search / A.B. Sokolov. -M.: Kniga, 1981.- 167 p. - S.91.

<sup>3</sup> Speech and Language Processing. Daniel S. Jurafsky and James H. Martin. Contributing writers: Andrew Kehler, Keith Vander Linden, Nigel Ward 2000y. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632. pages: 950.

<sup>4</sup> Mohri M.A. Finite-state transducers in language and speech processing. Computational Linguistics. – C. 269-312.



creating its linguistic support is not on the agenda. Classification, description, comparison, statistical methods were used to cover the topic of the article.

### **Analysis and Results**

The study of the principles of aphorisms in Uzbek and English in the text in relation to the text includes:

- study the structure, content and functions of texts in which the aphorism is involved;
- determine the general principles of composing a text corridor and its importance in the information retrieval system;
- to study the commonalities and differences related to the creation of the corpus of texts in world linguistics;
- pragmatic study of Uzbek aphorisms, definition of units, structure, composition and units of analysis;
- development of principles of aphorisms in Uzbek and English in the corpus, linguistic modeling;

The principles of aphorisms in Uzbek and English in the corpus are as follows:

- Uzbek aphorisms are used in the study of the structure, content and functions of texts;
- used to determine the general principles of the structure of the text and its importance in the information retrieval system;
- used in world linguistics to study the commonalities and differences associated with the creation of a body of texts;
- pragmatic study of aphorisms of the Uzbek language, helps to determine the units, structure, composition and units of analysis;

The development of the principles of aphorisms in the Uzbek and English languages in the corpus serves as a source in linguistic modeling.

### **Conclusion/Recommendations**

Presentation of aphorisms in Uzbek and English in the corpus plays a theoretical role in the development of the theoretical basis for the creation of a morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language and its linguistic support, the creation of research in the field of computer linguistics. The practical significance of the research is explained by the fact that in the process of teaching applied linguistics, computer linguistics, corpus linguistics, it serves as a source in the development of programs, plans and descriptions of topics, in the development of Uzbek morphoanalyzer, orthoprector, morphological marking of different types of corpus in Uzbek.

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