

STUDY OF LINGUISTIC RESOURCES IN COMPUTER LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract: Lexicography, as it is known, is a branch of language that studies vocabulary. Dictionaries are intended to summarize, sort, group and explain the meaning of language units in a broad or narrow scope.

Keywords: lexicography, natural language, corpus, electronic dictionary

The field of lexicography (lexicography), which is the oldest and most widely used field of linguistics, dealing with the issues of compiling various dictionaries, which has become a daily requirement of linguists, has entered a new stage of development. By the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, due to the attention paid to the lexicography branch of linguistics, the rapid introduction and development of information technologies made it possible to use computers in the field of lexicography.

Computational lexicography is an important branch of computational linguistics. All scientific studies are inextricably linked with lexicography. The national lexical wealth and possibilities of the natural language are reflected in the dictionary. In America, Europe and Eastern countries (Japan, China, Korea) much attention is paid to computer lexicography. Therefore, dictionaries are characterized by being in a machine-readable format, having a search engine, indexing, categorizing, clustering, and ease of use and breadth.

Dictionaries play a very important role in human life, society, inter-linguistic and inter-cultural communication. That is why the interest, demand and need for dictionary and lexicography is increasing day by day. It should be noted that the attention to this field is increasing in the period of strengthening and becoming more active relations between different peoples and countries. In this relationship, dictionaries play the role of a bridge, a tool. Attention to lexicography is increasing in all countries of the world. One of the main reasons for creating different dictionaries is the improvement of the field of information technology.

Vocabulary is a field that requires a lot of patience, work, skill and knowledge. In addition to the scientific side of the work, there are also technical aspects, and lexicographers have widely used cards in traditional lexicography to collect vocabulary units: words, word forms, phrases, etc. . It was a very hard work. Sometimes the organizational side of the work, that is, creating the alphabetical order of lexical units and creating dictionary articles, took more time. As a result, the compilation of a small dictionary lasted for months , even years. Even before the dictionary was compiled and published, some lexical units became obsolete and lost their importance.

The application of computer technologies to the field of lexicography has greatly facilitated the work of creating a dictionary. The creation of computer technologies and the use of modern new generation computers in linguistics, in particular, in lexicography, was a turning point in this field. In particular, grouping, systematization, and alphabetical sorting of words in the dictionary are performed on computers in a very short time with maximum accuracy. In the present era, the use of modern printers to process, complete and publish dictionaries through computer technologies has created a convenient opportunity to produce and distribute dictionaries in a short period of time in several million copies.

The field of computer lexicography was formed as a result of the optimization of working with dictionaries using computers. Computer lexicography is an important component of applied linguistics, which studies linguistic and software-based computer dictionaries created on the basis of the principle of encoding and decoding, their compilation programs, and

algorithms. As a result of the development of this field, electronic dictionaries of various names are being created. Among the most popular electronic dictionaries are CONTEXT, ABBY LINGVO, MULTITRAN, POLYGLOSSUM, MULTILEX, etc. enters _

Created dictionaries to the Internet placing of lexicography electron programs with depends aspect is considered That 's it means that today of the day new generation computers vocabulary _ to the field two in the matter closely help gives : dictionaries to compose acceleration (automation) and them to global networks placement _ Here _ one issue sure understand get necessary _ Electronic to the network placed each how dictionary _ electron assuming a dictionary it won't be . Dictionary _ print , that is book in the form of to the internet placing important from actions as one it looks like that to the book link the dictionary on the screen book such as only from teaching consists of Initial processing not given , on demand not being placed therefore , to him different purposes appeal by doing it won't be .

Electronic vocabulary words to create , to network placing and their different to your requests according to information to give opportunity initial work exit requires a process (About this of work next in the part separately stopping we pass).

In linguistics, in particular, in Uzbek linguistics, ordinary dictionaries (the paper version) are different from online dictionaries (the version that is put online without any processing). It is important to learn the similarities and differences between electronic dictionaries. For students of Uzbek language and Uzbek language as a foreign language, it is important to develop the direction of dictionary compilation in the future. For this, it is necessary to get acquainted with the structure of dictionaries in paper and electronic versions, to determine the features of the dictionary, and to compare them. On the other hand, it is necessary to study which type of modern dictionary is more or less in demand, and organize work in the field of lexicography accordingly. The new stage of the development of lexicography is characterized by the emergence and formation of a new approach to the dictionary and its content.

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