

The Role Of Setting In Linguistic Modeling

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Abstract—The turning of language into language of internet and computer technologies is depend on developing, and forming degree of computer linguistics that is continue of its. Especially, for artificial intellect modeling of natural language is considered the main task of computer linguistics. In this article is discussed about importance of corps linguistics and the role of setting in its modeling. It is clarified that setting is linguistic and extra linguistic selection of special tags into texts and its component parts. For setting of each part of speech will be produced forms of special linguistic model.

Keywords—Corps, types of setting (linguistic analyzing), morphological setting, semantic setting, syntactic setting, anaphoric setting, prosodic setting, discursive setting, word form, lemma, and tags.

Introduction . In State nationwide program is paying a great attention as main direction to the communicating of public education schools. [4]. According to this program educational establishments are provided with techniques of modern computers. Public education schools and educational establishments are connected with Internet and Ziyonet completely. Modern people master so much information that it is not possible to use or treat information without Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Year by year in our life it has been developing computer and Information and communication technology. Nowadays the main goal of educational policy is directed at the learners, important and necessary for the future developing of modern education that satisfying demands of society and government. It is important to draw educators and leaders of schools and high educational establishments in developing professional skilful and from the first day in additional pedagogical education. There is the truth that impossible to refuse, if the representative of present time unable to use nowadays technology and unable to use them for their life, job and handicraft is considered drawback. It is important to emphasize that, efficient using of possibilities of modern ICT by educators testifies that they are skilful specialists.

Methodology. Computer translation, editing, analyzing, electron dictionaries, thesaurus are evidence of our opinion. Especially, creating e-dictionaries and forming the culture of using them is effective way of owning the possibilities of language. Particularly, the role of creating language corps

according to representing and mastering the possibilities of language is great. As our president says : “It has shown necessity of supporting scientific and creative researches overall , marking as task creating necessary conditions for them [1], for this purpose working out and implementing definite measures by our government [1], according to the field of every subject doing profound researches, including linguistics. As the developing of information –communication system, it is appeared new branches in the subject as “Corps linguistics”. B. Mengliyev and his apprentices have raised the problem of this subject firstly. [5] Corps is an electron library, dictionary and linguistic grammar of internet system. It is a collection of texts as electron form of real language that is situated in the program of search. It is created Pushkin author corps and Chekhov author corps, Shakespeare author corps; national corps of Russian language, modern American English corps, Oxford English corps in the World. In Uzbekistan it has not created the corps of linguistic base yet. Nowadays though there is an electron library Ziyonet, but it doesn't work in the system of working on the text automatically and implement searching on the base of different signs from text. It doesn't outline to the program of learning language and creating dictionaries. It is impossible to listen audio listening of text. There is a system of working on the text automatically and implement searching on the base of different signs from the text in authoring and national corps program which we create. It is possible to find out the words, phrase, combinations that used less and to learn the use and the orthography of them and it gives the chance of directional teaching of education and the leaner is able to listen to the text. Linguistic analyzing does the main task for corps. Linguistic analyzing is linguistic and extra linguistic separating of special tags into texts and its component parts. Now there are following types of linguistic analyzing: morphological, semantic, syntactical, anaphoric, prosodic, discursive and etc. In some corps it is used the next component analyzing degrees.

Especially, some little corps is connected on the base of syntactic analyzing completely. Such kind of state is usually explained deeply or it has syntactical structure. For instance, syntactic analyzing likes big tree. Analyzing of text in hand takes long time. Now it presents programs in Russian and foreign sites which is possible to enter straightly and to analyze. They are divided into independent and websites. The last years producers' directing to web attachment deserves attention. There are some advantages of these

systems: at the same time several users are able to analyze the same document, it doesn't demand to set additional programs but browser apart from it, entering right is limited, can be observed analyzing process. Word form, lemma and tag belong to morphological analyzing system. Word form is morphological unit of chosen text. The first step of analyzing word form is to lemming or to give the lexeme form of word form. The most difficult step of settings of inflectional languages is lemming or lexeme form of word to connect to word form as tag. Because in inflectional languages grammar meaning of word form is mixed to root of word. Differently from inflectional languages lemming is much easier in agglutinative language. [2, 3]. The part of without grammar form of word form is equal to root or basis foundation lemma. In settings lemma is given inside of following sign :<*. In all parts of speech lemming is as following or if it is based on "the part of root-basis foundation of word is equal to lemma" trend, in verb group verb –lemma is given as the form of II person imperative mood. In the articles of dictionary they are given as infinitive <to go>. But it is not suitable for corps, because in text of corps it is searched not form <to go >, but the form<go>. According to this verb-lemma is given as following form: **teach** <read>, **doesn't be** <be>, **show** <see> [5, 6]. During the setting it demands to write from 5 till 10 morphological tags (explanations), sometimes more than them for each word form.

Findings. In conclusion, linguistic modeling of tags is expedient, because in linguistic modeling morphological tag turns into conventional abbreviation form. It is produced forms of special linguistic model for settings of each part of speech. Setting is linguistic modeling.

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