

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION SOURCES

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Annotation

In World linguistics, in the 20th century, the study of the dichotomy of language and speech, the grammatical possibilities of language in the linguistic system reached a new level. One of the urgent problems is the study of the fact that language is a complex whole in the integrity of speech and speech, that language is realized on the basis of the norm in speech, that it serves as the basis for speech, based on modern scientific and theoretical views and techniques. Today, the study of the grammatical meaning in the integrity of linguistic and pragmatic factors is considered one of the important factors in ensuring the development of such modern areas of linguistics as the rapidly developing pragma linguistics, lingua cultural, ethnolinguistic and psycholinguistic. In World linguistics, great achievements have been achieved in the study of language as a system. In this article, opinions and opinions are made about the importance of information sources in the development of the Philology of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Uzbek language, philology, information resources, internet resources, technologies, Development, wide spread of the language.

Introduction

As a result of the fact that the main research at the Center for modern scientific research is carried out on the basis of a system-structural approach, it is possible to characterize the grammatical meaning of language in units in the integrity of linguistic and pragmatic factors, based on modern methodological principles, and to draw clear theoretical conclusions characteristic of the linguistic nature. Consequently, the need to study the integrity of linguistic and pragmatic factors of grammatical meaning using the latest achievements of World linguistics, new methods of research, as well as to inform the world scientific community about this. During the years of independence, the study of the Uzbek language as a system has reached a new level. As a result, the end of formal studies at the first stage of the systemic approach necessitated the rise of linguistic science to a new qualitative stage, that is, the study of the Uzbek language on substantive foundations. In the substantive approach, the focus was mainly on the research of the language as a result of the distinction between language and speech.

The study of the Uzbek language as a holistic system has adapted linguistics to a new level of development. In particular, Uzbek linguistics took on a new social order at the turn of the 21st century. The period dictates a serious introduction to dealing with the problem of ensuring the effectiveness of the practical use of the capabilities of the native language. This puts on the agenda the need for a scientific examination of the realities of language capabilities.

Grammatical meaning has a strong need for the influence and support of other related levels for speech realities. In this, the integrity of the linguistic system is clearly visible. For example, in the speech of any morphological form, the spiritual essence of the lexeme that it forms (lexical factor), another vocabulary (syntactic factor), which is combined with the formed vocabulary, plays an important role. But these factors never come to the surface without a pragmatic factor – cannot be free from it. So, the grammatical meaning, as a linguistic essence, moves to speech in the integrity of lexical, syntactic and pragmatic factors.

It is worth noting that these factors are not equally strong, with an increase in the importance of one, the other is weakened. That is, each level unit has three factors in its speech realities, the integrity of which can be compared to a triangle, and each factor can be compared to one of its angles. The expansion of one angle occurs on the basis of the narrowing of another. It seems that the place of grammatical meaning in speech cannot be interpreted without a fork from lexical, syntactic and pragmatic factors. Linguistic units and the level of study of the restored linguistic structure necessitate the study of their speech realities in this way

The quality/poor quality, effective/inefficient use of language manuals is not noticeable. After all, language owners do not master their native language only through education. Family, society, radio-television are also actually “native language teachers”. But foreigners need excellent resources that give a clear result. The stages of our language in terms of complexity are scientifically determined, on the basis of which the creation of guides of various lexical-grammatical levels, sequence-based ones, is an urgent task. In the first place it is necessary to form a linguistic base. This necessitates systematic, in-depth scientific research. Within the framework of the same problem, at least about 10 fundamental and innovative studies in linguistic, methodological directions should be carried out.

Then proceed to the creation of guides. The door to salvation is of practical importance, in purposeful science. The formation (modeling) of many years of experience and knowledge accumulated by mankind in a formal way, and thereby the development of various ways of expressing knowledge on a computer, and, moreover, the “thinking” of a computer as a person, on the basis of which the organization of its effective use for various purposes is one of the most pressing issues facing the Now any language that claims to develop should become the language of artificial intelligence.

Currently, there is no integration of computer processing studies of Turkic languages. This situation is observed in scientific research in cases such as the repetition of many linguistic models and sources, as well as the creation from the beginning of programs that process issues that can be generalized to all Turkic languages. It is considered relevant to consolidate scientific research for the joint implementation of electronic resources, to summarize the task of creating linguistic software for Turkic languages. In computer linguistics, the main place is occupied by the issue of processing information in the information search engine. It is equally important for all directions, such as machine translation, morphological analyzer, speech synthesizer, language Corps. These areas all need linguistic and software. It is considered important both in economic and in saving human labor and resources, in directing scientific research to other unresolved problems, in the study of Turkic language processing technologies. As a result, it makes it possible to create new information processing technologies based on the lexical and grammatical features of Turkic languages. One such direction is the need to combine linguistic typological studies of Turkic languages and their computer processing technologies. Linguistic equipment is important in that, on the one hand, the structural-functional capabilities of Turkic languages, as well as allowing scientific research devoted to their properties, while another aspect is distinguished by its practical significance for general and private scientific research in computer linguistics.

Below we will get acquainted with some of the multilingual databases that act as information systems for linguists. Multilingual databases and software functions as effective equipment for classifying various languages, Language units, characteristics of world languages and phenomena. Although it does not fully reflect all the phenomena of speech in itself, it is significant in giving a certain conclusion about them. It is impossible to create a universal mold in a language, since language as a speech phenomenon is reflected in each individual.

Considering that when finding the optimal solution to the issue, dozens of algorithms have been created for the analysis of each language, it should be noted that modeling the language at the formal level is an effective method. Only if the linguistic supply in the machine translation is at an excellent level will its software be created. The semantic layer of linguistic supply, the base of language and speech unit machine translation helps to solve the problem of identifying, differentiating, giving the right solution to homonymy and synonymy.

The worldwide prestige of our native language does not increase only by propaganda and propaganda. It is also not correct to open up to artificial intelligence about the progress of a non-docile language. A lot of scientific research and practical work should be carried out by scientists on the solution of these problems. As a result of this, new scientific concepts such as Uzbek artificial intelligence, Uzbek intellectual system or Uzbek expert system should become widespread within the framework of our modern

sciences. Artificial intelligence is understood as a science that studies, on the one hand, the general name of intellectual machines that manifest in itself the model of human mental actions, and on the other, the laws of creating these intellectual machines. From this point on, artificial intelligence was given many definitions as a science.

In Conclusion

We can say that artificial intelligence is a holistic field consisting of a complex of scientific directions dealing with the methods of solving intellectual issues using a computer. Based on artificial intelligence techniques, software or technical systems designed to solve intellectual issues related to a specific subject, language sphere are referred to as intellectual systems. And intellectual systems intended for the practical solution of issues in the field of a particular subject are expert systems. So, in order to create these within the framework of the Uzbek language, the field of national computer linguistics should develop rapidly and comprehensively, systematically and with a clear goal.

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