



## CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARY

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**Abstract:** in this article, despite the fact that encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics were created in the form of books in the 20th century, these dictionaries were not transferred to the form of electronic dictionaries. If electronic mobile applications of these dictionaries are developed, it will create many conveniences for users.

**Keywords:** machine translation, language technology, NLP, corpus, interface.

The frequent use of terms such as computer linguistics, machine translation, language technology, natural language processing, artificial intelligence technology in applied linguistics creates theoretical views based on modern approaches to language. And it got its gradual improvement through the linguistic resource created by mankind. Now, electronic corpora are considered as one of the main types of linguistic support. Corpus linguistics performs text annotation, collection, classification, and other similar tasks. Since the corpus can clearly and correctly show the process of understanding natural language linguistically, its role in the field of NLP - natural language processing is important. Therefore, in scientific sources, corpus linguistics is noted as a branch of the field of natural language processing (NLP). It is recognized as a special field of computer linguistics and applied linguistics based on modern innovative technologies.

One of the main tasks of computer linguistics is to correctly form a corpus of texts in corpus linguistics and apply it to different levels of linguistics. As noted by V.P. Zakharov, corpus linguistics is a special branch of computer linguistics that develops the general principles of creating and using linguistic corpora (text corpora) using computer technologies.

Corpus is primarily a tool for solving specific linguistic problems. As the content base of the corpus, texts representing different forms of the language (different periods of text creation, different genres, styles, authors, forms of existence of the text, etc.) are used. However, we must not forget that in his research, a linguist relies not only on linguistic materials obtained by him from various sources, but also on various corpus data, first of all, on materials of various dictionaries. The topic of the research, as well as providing information about the goals set by the researcher, the method of analyzing dictionary definitions is a component of the research process. Different types of dictionaries can provide the researcher with different information about individual units of the language. When conducting any research, a scientist-teacher or student often spends a lot of time searching for the information he is interested in in a dictionary (often in several dictionaries at the same time). Optimizing educational and research processes through linguistic and sectoral electronic mobile dictionaries based on corpus technology is one of the main issues facing Uzbek linguists and programmers, and it is necessary to speed up this process. As a result, it is possible to use the mobile application of each created dictionary.

Special search parameters of the database available in various types of dictionaries based on corpus technology should be able to read the dictionary meaning of the lexical unit and its related examples.

In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to clarify how a corpus-based dictionary works. In our opinion, the research tool should be defined based on the existing definitions of the corpus. The Russian linguist I.I. Sazhenin points out the following as characteristic features of the corpus:

- a) a large array of language-related information;
- b) electronic database;
- c) integration;
- d) structure;
- e) established;
- f) philological competence;
- g) availability of a special search system.

The scientist emphasizes that language learners can get the general information of the desired word by using the search system, paying special attention to the formation of database and software of corpus-based dictionaries through these factors.

For users, the structure of the dictionary article, its components, which provide reliable information about the word, are of particular importance. The components and structure of the dictionary record reflect the objective complexity of the described vocabulary units, the uniqueness of lexicographic genres, the common object of which is an open set of lexical units. Thus, dictionaries systematize our knowledge about language and the world. This knowledge is expressed in the type of dictionary, the size of the dictionary, the method of presenting lexicographic material, the structure and objects of the dictionary entry. Based on this, one or another lexicographer to insert into the data array we came to the conclusion that at least one of the criteria for selecting a source can be a dictionary type. On the other hand, each type of dictionary has only its own characteristics. For example: the naming system, the volume of the dictionary, the structure of the dictionary content and ways of interpreting word meanings in the dictionary, the chronological layer of the lexical units included in the dictionary, etc. A complete analysis involves referring to several lexicographic sources, including dictionaries of the same type. In addition, in dictionaries of different types with the same type of information about the same lexical unit, the content of this information may be different: it may be wider or narrower, or it may differ in quality.

The value of the corpus is determined not only by its size, but also by its functional component - a special search system, which allows the user to quickly extract the necessary information from all the information contained in the provided dictionaries. The task of forming parameters of the search system became crucial as a demo version of the dictionary corpus. Solving the task, we have created a base, based on which it will be possible to conditionally create a complete corpus with the possibility of filling its component in the future, and this, in turn, in a short time, additional data will be the basis for finding new types and forming new opportunities. In solving this problem, first of all, it is necessary to determine what factors should ensure the selection of search engine parameters. The goal of working with any lexicographic resource is to get some information from it in one way or another. Often, the researcher directly refers to the content of the dictionary describing the language unit he needs, that is, he performs a descriptive analysis. In this case, as a rule, the researcher uses not one source, but several sources, so that the resulting data is as objective as possible. This process saves the time the researcher can spend on the analysis. For this reason, it is necessary to introduce a search system by lemma, in other words, by the title of the dictionary entry. It provides a user interface and a special field where you can enter the title of the dictionary entry and all the dictionary entries with this title will be displayed on request.

But the main task is still to develop professionally oriented parameters of the search engine. To solve this problem, it was necessary to determine what factors should ensure the selection of search parameters. Given that the dictionary is a research tool that contains certain information about the lexical units included in it, and is designed to accompany the educational and research processes, the most accurate choice of parameters it can be concluded that the factors are content-purpose (that is, purposeful).

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