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Research Article

THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF TEACHING COMPUTER LINGUISTICS IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL, METHODOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The history of the creation, pedagogical significance, methodological developments of computer linguistics are presented in this article. The role of computer linguistics in the process of globalization is revealed. Development of word input, analysis, analysis and other programs in computer linguistics. Information about human translation and machine translation is given.

KEYWORDS

Linguistics, computer, translation, information, technology, texts, platforms, programs, machine translation, human translation.

INTRODUCTION

In the current modern world, the importance of communication and information is very great and significant, it is undoubtedly known to everyone that various spheres of public life are today under the direct influence of the information world. At the same time,

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computer technology plays an important role in achieving the goals of the new era.

THE MAIN OF RESULT

Penetrated into all aspects of our life. In the conditions of globalization, there are certain difficulties associated with the difference between machine language and human language, in addition, the existing characteristic features of human language are increasingly demanding to solve this problem. Therefore, Computational Linguistics and translation linguistics are the most important. Computational linguistics is an effective interdisciplinary relationship in linguistics, computer technology, and mathematics. Because in computer linguistics it is impossible to run programs without mathematical operations and commands. It is the branch of Applied Linguistics that deals with the computational aspects of language processing. The field of its study is the dual essence of language, represented by speech and text. Its other areas are classified as follows: language engineering, artificial intelligence, translation of texts from one language to another through machine translation, Information Technology, Communication Technology, search engine design, obtaining information from a large amount of text. Finding answers to various questions in the largest language database or on the Internet, processing text and speech, machine reception of voice commands and their detailed execution, converting text into speech, and vice versa, reviewing the content of texts, developing a database.

The range of related disciplines covers issues related to the human language in general, the psychology of the human mind and artificial computer intelligence. In this regard, in various educational systems, this science sometimes belongs to the subgroup of linguistics, and sometimes computer engineering and mathematics. In our time, where it is possible to record and transmit sound through various electronic devices, such as telephone, radio, etc., language has become the object of research by another group of specialists called Communication Engineering. With the development of computer technology, natural language research has undergone tremendous changes. To date, a program for checking spelling errors and grammatical corrections, obtaining information from documents and databases, translating from one natural language to another, etc. sold in millions of copies worldwide. However, programs that do not yet have artificial intelligence are still valid. Not all programs can change one language to another.

One of the best subcategories of computational linguistics is the development of software tools for correct language recognition and automatic translation in natural language and a powerful tool for achieving excellence in comprehensive human-machine communication. That is why teaching

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computer linguistics by means of a perception map is a much more effective method. Until now, it has been almost 50 years since computer linguistics was created, but this problem has not been completely resolved.

But even before that, there was a need to use methods for determining the language of most peoples in order to gain knowledge of each other, that is, we are talking about a universal language. For example, in the Middle Ages, all important issues at the international level were expressed in Latin, and therefore the universal language was the dream of many. For Humanity, which has been looking for a solution to the problem of communication, more than 600 programs have now been presented. In historical linguistics, the spread of this language is clearly visible on the entire ancient continent. For example, during the Mongol rule and until that time, the language was the official language of the Indian state. This language, thanks to its rich vocabulary and pleasant expressions, has gained many fans among the nobility and the common people, although at first glance it entered India as the language of rulers, but for centuries it was unique due to its oratory skills. Sincerely accepted by millions of people. It is well known that it is common in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and some other regions of Central Asia. The importance of studying the application of Computational Linguistics in texts in the Uzbek language really indicates the need to expand cognitive opportunities in the Uzbek-speaking society, as well as transfer knowledge to the Uzbek language through other languages. At the moment, the knowledge gained as a result of research by scientists in various fields is being disseminated through internet networks in different languages. In the current period, basic scientific information is usually recorded in English and in Russian scientific databases, and its release for users in other languages is associated with many difficulties. This study shows how successful the computer device is in the field of transferring data from other languages to Uzbek and vice versa, translating words and text, converting audio and video information, as well as the Uzbek language.

On the other hand, we can say that the growing expansion of electronic platforms has created a new environment in all areas of the life of the new generation. At the same time, language as a social institution, influenced by a new approach and became the main text-oriented medium in digital media such as mobile phones, websites or personal computers. For example, on new platforms, it is possible to record the electronic education system using new tools that have established themselves as an educational field in the field of linguistic computer applications. Although learning Uzbek through electronic platforms is not very acceptable due to the peculiarities associated with Uzbek writing or the necessary platforms, but it can be said that most of the world's language teaching methods range from the creation of magnetic audio

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cassettes to the emergence of digital memory and compact discs aimed at using audio and visual teaching tools to improve the In addition, the volume and duration of data storage is larger. The main reason for the significant failure of the electronic teaching system of the Uzbek language is the peculiarities of writing and grammar, which left the equations of teaching the Uzbek language on digital platforms ineffective and prevented the expansion of the industry in relation to other languages.

From the scientific literature it can be seen that since the beginning of the 50s, in the XX century, serious efforts have been made to apply computers for the processing of natural languages. These efforts were more focused on machine translation, and due to the political situation of that time, that is, the era of confrontation between superpowers, they focused on translating from Russian into English to develop means of confrontation during the Cold War. The main linguistic aspect in the field of computational linguistics is associated with the growth and development of the branches of mathematics and engineering, machine translation from one language to another, information theory, radio communication, etc. Such areas are currently developing and improving, and also have a very bright future. On this basis, this question concerns the new side of computer technology, which covers the needs of solving its problems in many issues of computerization and automation. Approximate solution of issues in linguistics. In recent years, many new scientific and technical questions have appeared regarding the language, automatic translation of scientific literature, information storage, coding, etc . Russian scientist Ya.V. In his work, Loya notes: "the idea of a car translated from language for the first time was used by the Soviet technician-inventor P.P. It was put forward by Smirnov-Troyansky and in 1933 created the first mechanized dictionary. In 1946, the idea of machine translation was invented by the American linguist A. Developed by Uiver. Machine translation experiments have been conducted since 1954. In the US, using the IBM - 701 electronic computing machine, the first translations of technical texts based on 250 words from Russian to English were carried out.

Machine translation techniques use part of the results of systematic analysis and statistical research in the frequency of use of structural elements of the language and their distribution. In 1946, K.H.V. Idol and V. For the first time, Weaver formulated the concept of machine translation. V.Weiver laid its development on the basis of methods for opening enemy messages in World War II. But he created a machine that turns words from one language to another . But the work of the Idol did not pay attention to either grammar or word order. Booth's machine translation actually translated important words of text or keywords into another language, and understanding and interpreting the text left it to the user. In 1948, the English

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R.Richens (Richard Richens) came up with an automatic analysis of words, which was a literal translation .

In 1949 V. As Weaver developed the work of Booth and Richens, he studied the interweaving of the infrastructure of languages and came to the conclusion that the semantic and logical similarity of languages depends on the characteristics of the human brain. common to all people. V. What wiver finally contributed to the work of Booth and Richens were proposals to eliminate semantic uncertainty.

In 1950, Reifler checked machine translation using man. According to him, the text was first translated, and then edited on the machine. That is, in other words, the translation should have had one pre-editing and one post-editing.

In 1952, The Rockefeller Foundation allocated significant funds for machine translation to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) at the first limited Conference of linguists and machine translators. The members of this conference agreed that the study would be carried out in two stages: the first was the study of the frequency of words, the search for their equivalents, methods for using computer memory and other technical aspects of machine vocabulary; the second stage was associated with the method of analysis.

From 1952 to 1955, American scientists studied the volume of computer memory, the automatic determination of the meaning of words and the method of analyzing words. In 1954, two academic linguists from Georgetown university3 succeeded in translating from Russian into English. They presented an example of a machine translation system with a dictionary of 250 units and 6 grammar rules. In the same year, MIT (MIT) published Machine Translation magazine.

In 1956, the first international meeting on "machine translation systems" was held with the participation of English, Canadian, American and Russian specialists. At that time, the United States, England and the Soviet Union were the main countries where research on machine translation was carried out, but it was also carried out in Italy and Scandinavia.

1. Pre-edit

2 Post-editing

3 George Town

During these years, researchers were now engaged in the regulation and centralization of individual studies carried out in different regions of the world, not trying to prove that machine translation can be fully achieved.

In 1958, twelve groups worked on research on machine translation in the USA: a Russian-English

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Dictionary of machine translation is being created at Harvard University; "Noam Chomsky" (N.Chomski) conducted research on syntactic structures in" MIT " (MIT). At Georgetown University, the issues of syntax and semantics of the Russian language were studied, while at the University of Michigan they tried to get the rules of Russian grammar and solve the problems of polysemy. At the University "Seattle" also developed a system of machine translation from Russian into German.

In Los Angeles and California, scientists conducted scientific research on the issues of the cognitive method of machine translation, and more emphasis was placed on machine translation. Translation from English into Russian in England, a detailed study was carried out on the cognitive method of machine translation, one of the most important tasks of researchers in this country was the cooperation of computer specialists and linguists. They put a lot of effort into transforming linguistics into a small science of Computer Science, and therefore they were deceived using mathematical methods. Since the 50s of the last century, with the publication of the work of Noam Khomsky, analysis began regardless of meaning, but " J. Katz " (C.Katz) “ " J. Fodor (J. Fodor) (1963) and Pi. Em. Mail (1964) introduced semantics into the field of machine translation. At the next stage, the use of scientific achievements in the field of language processing was also studied (25,43).

As for the Uzbek language, studies in Computational Linguistics dealt with the problems existing between Uzbek grammar and electronic instruments and paid less attention to the basic principle of Computational Linguistics. Most of the scientists who conducted research on the computational linguistics of the Uzbek language were actually users of the research results of this science, adapting it to Uzbek grammar.

One of the leaders in the study of this area in Iran can be called Professor of the Iranian Research Institute of Humanities, Dr. Mustafa Asiy. He led the most effective research work on the application of Computational Linguistics in various fields of Uzbek linguistics in the form of scientific projects, or doctoral and undergraduate dissertations conducted research on the processing of the Uzbek language on a computer at four phonetic levels, on word structure, syntax and semantics. He revealed the interdisciplinary and practical dependence of the Uzbek language on computer processing in research. Many articles on this have also been issued. Among them, scientists from the University of Tehran also provided information about the Uzbek-English Comparative Corps, the Anglo-Tsarist parallel Corps, the Uzbek-English parallel Corps. Tehran, telefon farsnet, Uzbek NET, Uzbek text Corps are also available.

CONCLUSION

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In place of the conclusion, it can be said that any science education, no matter the areas, it is difficult to imagine them without literature. Therefore, the role of computer linguistics in showing the fields and possibilities of linguistics is incomparable. This includes not only linguistics, but also computer technology. Methods for analyzing both the vocabulary content of each language can also be studied in computer linguistics.

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