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The Importance of Corpuses in Education. Using the Opportunities of Panchronic Corpses in Language Teaching and Learning

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance of corpora in education, their use and practical advantages in the teaching process, panchronic corpus, the possibilities and use of panchronic corpus in language teaching and learning.

Introduction: In recent years, the rapid development of information technologies has had a profound impact on the field of education, especially language teaching methodologies. In contrast to traditional teaching methods, modern approaches seek to provide education based on real-life language use patterns. In this process, the use of corpus linguistics and language corpora has become particularly relevant. Since the texts in the corpus are taken from real communicative situations, they allow students to learn the language in a natural context. Corpus linguistics allows for a deep and accurate analysis of language materials, which increases the efficiency of language teaching. It is possible to sort texts in the corpus: an example can be selected not from all texts, but from a fragment that is interesting and necessary for the researcher. Corpus texts allow you to select a specific period (up to a specific year), a specific type of text (for example, an advertising text, a working document or works by several authors). One of the main features of the corpus is that it can be constantly enriched with texts of various topics and genres. Therefore, it opens up wider opportunities for targeted education [Mengliyev, 2021].

METHOD

Linguistic corpus and modern corpus technologies can make a significant contribution to achieving the set goals of language teaching, the development of pedagogical innovations in the field of language teaching in education, and can greatly assist teachers in solving the problems they face. It is impossible to achieve the goals set in school practice without taking into account the modern language situation and analyzing the current educational discourse.

Working with a corpus can be the basis for including modern texts of journalistic and fiction literature in the fund of didactic units of the lesson, a unique pedagogical tool for implementing active teaching methods, that is, it encourages students to independently and creatively master the educational material. The corpus is maximally suitable for problem and project tasks, since, unlike other educational materials (textbooks, dictionaries, presentations, etc.), it is distinguished by its deep educational and research potential. The research capabilities of the corpus are supported by such features as variability, temporal volume [Малышева, 2023].

 The use of a corpus not only allows us to study a lexical unit in context, but is also important for obtaining information about the frequency of word forms, lemmas, grammatical categories, and the nature of their combination. Based on the corpus material, it is

also possible to determine through statistical methods which words are always used together, and as a result, how much they are related to a stable combination. In Russian and European linguistics, it has become customary to base all research on the language on a language corpus, and in some studies it is even considered mandatory. Russian linguists regretfully admit that they are lagging behind the USA, Europe, and Japan in this area, although Russian corpus linguistics has come a long way and is catching up with developed countries in this regard. According to experts, in the near future, the need for a dictionary of a student learning a language or a researcher studying some aspect of the language will undoubtedly shift to a corpus [Zaxarov, 2021]. We know that the importance of studying syntax is characterized by the ability to analyze the living structure of language, the possibility of combining words with each other. Relying on the corpus, rather than relying on the experience of the language of a work of art in traditional linguistics, ensures the credibility of the example even today. It is also possible to rely on the corpus in studying style, including analyzing the stylistic characteristics of the text. In carrying out this practice, the analysis of the statistical state of the texts (the length of the sentence in the text, the usual or unusual state of combining one word with another) clarifies. Since the corpus covers texts of different genres and styles, it is able to satisfy any requirement.

Getting new examples from a regularly enriched corpus every day, presenting them to the student or giving him the same assignment, of course, brings education closer to life. Often, examples in a textbook that has been republished repeatedly become outdated. A teacher, student, and schoolchild can also use the language corpus very productively. Because only through the corpus can one easily find, use, and write (spelling) rarely used words, phrases, and combinations.

Among the types of corpus, the educational corpus is of great importance. An educational corpus is a language corpus whose materials are aimed at learning a specific language, having a linguodidactical nature. The educational corpus of the Uzbek language is a corpus in the Uzbek language that is aimed at teaching the capabilities of the Uzbek language, covering electronic texts that have acquired a linguodidactical nature, and operating in the form of a special site.[Mengliyev, 2021]

Panchronic corpus, which is currently a new direction in linguistics, also has wide-ranging opportunities in education and language teaching and learning. It makes language learning more effective, helps students and teachers to understand the language in a deeper

historical and territorial way. One of the main advantages of a panchronic corpus is that it allows researchers to track the development of linguistic features specific to a particular language over time. For example, changes in the vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation of a language, as well as updates in writing styles and rules, can be observed. Through this corpus, we can learn about phonetic, spelling, grammatical, and semantic changes in the language through a single search window. When applying panchronic search, the researcher has the opportunity to create queries in a single window, without having to resort to multiple corpora with different interfaces, lexical and grammatical marking formats, query languages, and search restrictions for each task. This not only increases work efficiency, but also helps to use time efficiently. In her article, I.Y. Malisheva emphasizes that the panchronic corpus helps us track changes in words, reflecting the phonetic appearance of the word, its morphological features, and word-forming variants, and that any reader who studies the corpus data becomes a real researcher, begins to understand the processes associated with language and meaning change.

Through the panchronic corpus, students have the opportunity to study different language forms, including literary language, dialects, and historical styles. The results of observing how language has changed over time and region can be obtained in a few minutes. By teaching the specific aspects of regional dialects, students understand the diversity of language.

The panchronic corpus helps to study the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features of the language. Students have the opportunity to study the grammatical structures used in the past and compare them to the current language.

By studying changes in the pronunciation of words, students expand their phonetic knowledge. By studying the semantic changes of words, students better understand lexical meanings and their historical development. This corpus information is also important for studying when and in what sense each word was used, and how metaphors in historical texts have influenced modern language.

Using a panchronic corpus, it is possible to prepare special materials depending on the level of language learning of students. For the elementary level, simple and simply structured texts are used to teach the basic rules of the language, while for the advanced level, students can deepen their language knowledge using complex historical texts or dialectal materials.

The panchronic corpus includes texts and topics from different periods, which increases the interest of

students. Using a variety of texts, rather than traditional, monotonous texts, further increases the effectiveness of the lesson. Through this corpus, it is also possible to teach students the language through the influence of historical events, cultural phenomena, or famous personalities on the language. It demonstrates the richness of the language by presenting various regional texts.

For teachers and researchers, a panchronic corpus serves as a basis for developing effective language teaching methods. Teachers can use real texts available for analysis to familiarize students with language forms used in different situations. By creating exercises based on real texts, it increases the opportunity for practical language learning.

CONCLUSION

The use of corpora in language teaching has become an integral part of modern language learning methodologies. Education through corpora is carried out on a realistic, contextual and empirical basis. This allows students to achieve deeper and more effective language competence. Panchronic corpora serve as a basis for teachers and researchers to develop effective methods of language teaching. Teachers can familiarize students with language forms used in different situations using real texts available for analysis. Creating exercises based on real texts increases the opportunity for practical language learning.

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