THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BILINGUAL PARALLEL CORPUS IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND THE THEORY OF TRANSLATION

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Abstract.

This article talks about the fact that the parallel corpus is an important software tool for teaching the theory and practice of translation, as well as for independent high-level learning of a foreign language. At the same time, it is explained that linguistically structured electronic texts are a convenient tool for foreign language learners, and how to correctly use the translation options of words in two languages.

Key words: parallel corpus, parsing, linguistic and extralinguistic tagging, electronic text, automatic translation, software.

The development of parallel corpora has been booming in the world of computational linguistics for the past 25 years. Despite the fact that corpus linguistics is a new field in world linguistics, several works have been carried out in this direction. In our scientifically and technologically globalizing country, there is an increasing need for bilingual and multilingual parallel corpus structure in the field of computer linguistics for natural language processing and automatic translation, for studying the Uzbek language in comparison with other languages. A parallel corpus is a language corpus consisting of blocks of the original text and one or more of its translations. The electronic text in the corpus can be the original text itself or a part of it [E.P. Sosnina http://ling.ulstu.ru/]. The original text and the translated text are not simply placed next to each other, but the sentences (syntactic

units) in these two texts are divided into parts at the level of content matching and are in a state of pointing/referring to each other. The translated fragment corresponding to the original text fragment is marked. It is with the help of corpora in this state that it is possible to perform various linguistic operations.

The parallel corpus, like other corpora, is a necessary resource for learning a foreign language in addition to providing practical help to translators, linguists, lexicographers, researchers of literature and art, serves as an important software tool for learning. Any language learner can easily use this program. A language learner has to flip through several books to find out how certain foreign words are used in context, but with the help of electronic parallel corpus and computer technology, it is possible to solve this problem in seconds. The corpus is valuable for the language learner as it shows examples of professional translation.

With the help of the parallel corpus program, the language learner can find the equivalent of the lexical unit of interest, determine its grammatical categories, get information about its semantic features, save the information in the program's memory, and use them in further search processes. With such convenient possibilities, the parallel corpus serves as a necessary resource for the language learner. For example, if a learner who wants to learn the meaning of the word "capital" in English searches for this word in the linguistically organized Uzbek-English parallel corpus, the corpus will extract different meanings for it that are used in English contexts. will give. At the same time, the learner learns that the Uzbek word "poytakht" is "the capital" in English, and besides the meaning of "capital" it also has the meaning of "investment, money, great". In addition, since the corpus is a contextual parallel corpus, it can also have information about the grammatical status of the word. The parallel corpus is a modern and convenient

tool for collecting material for linguistic research in two languages. In order to compare texts in two languages, they must be tagged. Tags are either grammatical or semantic and must be attached to a specific word. If the units are not tagged, then the corpus cannot be used for language learning. So, when the words in the parallel corpus have grammatical tags, it will be possible to learn the equivalent of a word form in one language in another language. The world experience in creating a parallel corpus shows that: a separate strategy should be drawn up for the establishment of a bilingual corpus, and it should be implemented step by step. For this, an automatic sorting program should be developed. In addition, it is desirable if the text selection criteria for the corpus, the principles of their classification and equalization, and the process of collecting the software base are carried out sequentially based on a certain plan. After these processes give their results, it is possible to create another parallel corpus in Uzbek and foreign languages based on the existing software base. The presence of a translation dictionary in the parallel corpus increases its importance in language learning and is a convenient lexicographic tool. serves as Linguistic and extra-linguistic classification of the text, that is, the corpus unit, is the main key to wide use of parallel corpus, to have information, to study translated works, to create a dictionary and to use materials for the collection.

Corpus annotation, size, level are determined based on the researcher's goal. A parallel corpus, correctly arranged according to the topic, genre and chronology of the text, serves as a convenient tool for learning the general features of the language. The principle of text selection is important for parallel corpus development. When choosing a text, ready-made translated works in electronic format are useful, besides, it is necessary to equate the text in two languages within the sentence, that is, in the parallel corpus, the text in two languages should be matched with its equivalent. An important stage of this equalization is the syntactic

analysis of the original and translated text. The translation quality of the text in the corpus is important. The text must be translated by a qualified specialist.

The most important tool in language learning is words. In the parallel corpus, it is possible to observe the expression of any word in the text in the original and in the translation. This convenience is important for the language learner to know in what situations the word of the foreign language being studied is used in the context. A language learner aiming at comparative word learning can easily compare any word from the corpus under linguistic analysis. This process greatly helps him to draw accurate conclusions quickly and easily. If the software of the parallel corpus is created and subjected to a linguistic sometimes perfect, convenient search system, the work of the language learner will be easier, and his conclusions will be clear.

In conclusion, it can be said that the creation of a parallel corpus of the Uzbek language compared with other languages will open the door to favorable opportunities for language learners. True, this process requires hard work, but the result will be beneficial for everyone.

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