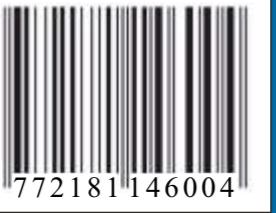


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**SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF  
BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

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## CONTENTS

<b>EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES</b>		
Abdiev U.B., Yuldashev B.A.	Inspection electrical and heat parameters of photovoltaic-thermal battery, studying the effects of pollution	2
<b>LINGUISTICS</b>		
Bobokalonov R.R., Bobokalonov P.R.	Text linguistics and the problem of the syntax	21
Kurbanova G.S., Rofieva G.Y.	The use of conceptual metaphors in Uzbek-French texts	34
Khaydarov A.A., Norova M.F.	Connotative meanings of phonetically modified words in pronunciation	45
Kilicheva M. R.	Poetics of works on loneliness in American and Uzbek literature	56
Elova D.Q.	On the issue of tagging words of limited vocabulary in the process creation of the national corpus of the Uzbek language	65
Yakhayeva N.	Aspect of universal values and their linguistic analysis	76
Azimova Sh.	Types of speech acts and its' studying in linguistics	87
Tukhtasinova N.	Scientific and practical importance of creating a concise dictionary of agiotermines	97
<b>LITERARY CRITICISM</b>		
Bozorova N., Saidova M.	The essence of symbolic images in the work of the unique poet, skilled translator Rauf Parfi	109
Makhmudova M.M.	Fundamentals and ideological content of the creation of Y.V. Goethe's "West-east collection of poems"	119
Kurbanova O.B.	Critical skills of Ibrahim Gafurov	131
Khudoiberdieva N.Sh.	Alisher Navoi's works in the research of western scientists	144
Ruziyev N.K.	Theme types of Uzbek folk tales and their reflections in translation	154
Abdullayeva U.	Role-playing lyrics in the works of Usman Azim	167
<b>"NAVOIY GULSHANI"</b>		
Bekova N.J., Sayliyeva M.R.	The image of a flower in Sittai Zaruriya	178
<b>ECONOMICS</b>		
Ma Jia, Ivlieva O.V., Liu Chen, Tadjieva S.U.	Socio-economic state of Chinese regions as a key factor of the dynamics of incoming international tourism (periods of formation and development of the tourism market in China)	182
Khodzhaeva D.Kh., Rajabova M.A.	Innovative methods for assessing the financial condition in family enterprises	195
Sharifova Sh.Sh.	Halal restaurants and measures to improve their services in Uzbekistan	209
Juraeva N.J.	The essence and functional features of quality management in school education	221
<b>PEDAGOGICS</b>		
Aliyeva Kh.	Universal ideas in the pedagogical accounts of Mevlana Jalaluddin Rumi	233

**ON THE ISSUE OF TEGGING WORDS OF LIMITED VOCABULARY IN  
THE PROCESS CREATION OF THE NATIONAL CORPUS  
OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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**Abstract:**

**Background.** In order to search for information about words specific to oral speech styles in the Uzbek language corpus, first of all, tags about such features of words should be included in the corpus database. To do this, it is highly recommended to use stylistic notes in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language on the relevance of lexemes to the style of speech.

**Methods.** This article discusses the peculiarities of the annotated words used in Uzbek-Uzbek dictionaries and their stylistic notes displayed in dictionary that are specific to the style of oral speech. Style is the division of language according to its functions related to a particular area of human activity. Functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech appearances, i.e. communication, reporting, being a means of influence.

**Results.** In order to search for information about words specific to speech styles in the Uzbek language corpus, first of all, tags about such features of words should be included in the corpus database. To do this, it is advisable to use stylistic notes in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language on the relevance of lexemes to the style of speech.

This article discusses the peculiarities of stylistic notes given in the annotated dictionary in annotating words specific to the style of speech.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the signs of style can be divided into the following groups: 1) characters characteristic of the style of speech; 2) characters typical of the artistic style; 3) characters typical of a journalistic style; 4) scientific style characteristics; 5) formal style characters.

**Discussion.** The Uzbek literary language has the following functional styles: 1) style of speech; 2) formal style; 3) scientific method; 4) journalistic style; 5) artistic style. The naming of functional styles is determined by the context in which they are used.

**Conclusion.** For this reason, it is also important to match words related to a limited lexicon and apply it in language corpora. Language corporations are widely used in world practice and are emerging as effective innovative additions to traditional educational technologies.

**Keywords:** national corpus, tag, style tag, stylistic notes, speaking style.

**Introduction.** The diversity of people's lives and areas of activity, depending on their age, gender, level of education, profession, social status and other factors, allows the creation of a unique way of using language, or more precisely, a unique style. This is one of the reasons for the variety of styles of language use. Therefore, in the use of language, each person may have their own style, which depends on their gender, age or profession, the social environment in which they live. The scope of life and human activity is very wide. In every social sphere, language is used as an ultimate necessity. This, too, naturally leads to a peculiar style, a style of language use. So, it is natural that in the complex of language consumption, each person, professional, social group, and even the communication process has its own style. The concept of functional style incorporates these aspects of speech activity [4; 28].

Style is the division of language according to its functions related to a particular area of human activity. Functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech appearances, i.e. communication, reporting, being a means of influence. The Uzbek literary language has the following functional styles:

- 1) style of speech;
- 2) formal style;
- 3) scientific method;
- 4) journalistic style;
- 5) artistic style [6;89].

The naming of functional styles is determined by the context in which they are used.

**Methods.** In the Uzbek language corpora, it is advisable to include in the database information consisting of such tags, as functions such as search based on the characteristics of speech styles, material processing, etc. depend on the information in the linguistic support of the corpus. In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the stylistic characteristics and symbols that mark it are given mainly for words belonging to a limited layer of the language, and they play a very important role in the annotated dictionary. The field of application and place of the word are marked with the symbols of style. As a result, along with an explanation of the meaning of the word, other characteristics are also proved.

**Example:** *IMOMATCHILIK* s.t. exactly *imomlik* [12; 346]

Here, the abbreviation “s.t.” firstly refers to the fact that the word “imomatchilik” belongs to the style of speech, and secondly, that the word is referred to the word “imamate” in the literary language and is “exempt” from the commentary (the commentary is given in the word “imamate”). The dictionary also includes polysemantic and homonymous words. See in the preposition or in some sense of polysemantic words such as “q” (see) or “aynan”(exactly) signs are also referred to other words. In such cases, similar incidents occurred. If a grammatical and stylistic mark is placed before the explanation of the meaning or one of the meanings of the keyword, first a grammatical and then a stylistic mark is given.

**Example:** “AYBDOR” (guilty) 1 *noun* A person who commits a crime; guilty. [Father] As guilty in front of his children, he stares at the stove where the wet wood is whistling. P.Tursun, Teacher [12; 56].

2 *noun, jurisprudence*. A person who has committed a crime or an illegal act. A person who is criminally liable. The policeman on duty took the culprit out. H.Ghulom, Mashal. There has been intolerance towards guilty and indifferent leaders. From the newspaper.

3 *adjective*. There is a physical defect, impaired; A girl with an eye defect. -Are you impaired of one eye? "That's right." P. Tursun, Teacher.

If a word with more than one meaning belongs to a layer bounded by a particular meaning or meanings, the stylistic mark is placed before the explanation of that meaning or meanings.

**Example:** BARMOQ (finger) 1. Each of the five moving parts of the hand and foot. Thumb. The index finger. Middle finger. If you bite one of the five fingers, it all hurts. Proverb A strong whirlwind... cuts off the ears, the toes tingle from the cold. Oybek, Selected Works. The fluffy cotton would stick to her [Gavhar's] delicate fingers, and the bowls would open and shake in surprise. O' Hoshimov, Listen to your heart. His [Gulandom's] fingers played skillfully on the dutar strings. Oybek, Selected Works.

2. A measure of length approximately equal to the width of the middle hand (finger). To whom like a finger, to whom like a nail. Proverbs. Where do the five misfortunes come from, they all come from the tongue which is as long as two fingers. Proverbs. The women, scattered among the cotton, four fingers high from the ground, were weeding the cotton fields. S. Ayniy, Slaves.

3 *technology*. Bump-shaped part of machines and mechanisms.

The dictionary does not mention any meaning of the key word, but its meaning (meanings) that is currently in common use, understandable to many. If the keyword has one meaning, the dictionary article is structured to that meaning. In the case of multiple meanings, each meaning is, in a certain order, marked separately with a dark black Arabic numeral (no dot is placed after the number). In this case [1;34]:

1) if the keyword belongs to the same category with all its meanings, these meanings are arranged according to their interrelationship. Thus, the word glass means "hard and transparent material" – "glass" and "narrow container made of this material" – "bottle" and is given in the dictionary in the same order: GLASS 1 [note]; play. Made of glass. 2 [comment]; bottle.

2) while the meanings of the word belong to the general and the boundary layer, the common meanings (meanings) are given before, other meanings are given after. Example: STEM 1 [comment]... 3 *linguistics*. [comment]...

3) if the dominant word has the meaning of more than one word group, the meaning of the category to which the word belongs is given before, the other after. Example: OQ 1 *adjective*. [comment] White horse. 5 *noun* Vodka.

4) replaced words are managed as followings: 1. If the word is complete (that is, in a meaningful sense, the most meaningful sense, all the meanings changed), its meaning (not recorded). *Q. (QARANG SEE.)* (See below) or at the same time. (Link) mark, replaced by the word limited. For example: the secretary *see* Secretary-General. 2. The exchange word is used now instead of two or more words, and these words were presented at the exhibition. For example: Soyuz *Q. (qarang see.)* union, union. 3. Substitution word with no meaning or meanings of consumption, meaning

that if (disambiguation). What is the meaning of (1 share) in other words, the meanings of the Arabic number is linked to that word. For example: 1 token of the alphabet. at the same time. 1... 2 [Note] Primer Analysis of the alphabet at the same time.... 3 [comments] blood test analysis. Submit a blood test.

5) a lexical meaning of the word, in the first (1) the number of task and constitutes a meaningful form. Then (order) number (s) with the meaning (meanings). Example 1: outstretched necks outstretched necks fl. sfds. 2 *adjective*. [Comments]. Very outstretched necks. The betrothal UNAM 1 fl. together. n. Unashibdi he said. 2 comments [...] daughter for his son unashibdi. 1 to calm the senses of light. ort.n. 2 [3]... [comments] comments...

6) General Assistant (auxiliary) function, this is its basic meaning, the number of the account. For example: diarrhea comments [1]. The house is... (6 Ownership and into space in the form of grammatical case) in the green space and time relations. The sound was heard in the house. Over the past year, a lot of things. No comments [1]... the 16th green. fl. vzf. - (i) b, NO / -y affiksli ravishdosh form, in different grammatical meaning. To view. Do not go.

7) the use of words belonging to the category of horse as a person's name is recorded in capital letters with an appropriate number after all its meanings. Example: AZIZ 1 [comment1... 6 Aziz (male name) [12;45].

**Results.** Literary language is a processed, polished, grammatically regulated, standardized, universal, universal language that serves the various cultural needs of the people. It is typical for a literary language not to use words that belong to the dialect. While language is closely related to human society and serves a communicative function in the process of communication, its functional methods are used along with literary language. Style is the division of language according to its functions related to a particular area of human activity [7; 67].

In order to search for information about words specific to speech styles in the Uzbek language corpus, first of all, tags about such features of words should be included in the corpus database. To do this, it is advisable to use stylistic notes in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language on the relevance of lexemes to the style of speech.

This article discusses the peculiarities of stylistic notes given in the annotated dictionary in annotating words specific to the style of speech.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the signs of style can be divided into the following groups:

- 1) characters characteristic of the style of speech;
- 2) characters typical of the artistic style;
- 3) characters typical of a journalistic style;
- 4) scientific style characteristics;
- 5) formal style characters [4; 124].

Conversational style – part of the daily informal, hard language specific units are used. By this method, specific working conditions, which are used in selecting the means of a direct exchange of ideas, language, tone of products, such as facial expression, gesture, use simple vocabulary and turns of units, expressive and emotional tools used to distinguish. For the style of speech, the dialogic form of

speech, the use of words in a figurative sense, the various repetitions inherent in this style, the greater use of intonation (suspicion, confidence, pitching, determination, humor), the presence of emotional expressiveness arising from the speaker's feelings, attitudes, situational (situational), face-to-face, more humorous elements, insults, caresses, humiliation, the use of words related to ordinary behavior. Vocabulary units, distinguished by stylistic color, form the main layer of colloquial speech. They have simplicity, sensitivity, freedom, and situation. There are two different types of speaking style: 1) literary speaking style; 2) Simple conversation style [3; 46].

Literary discourse is used in government offices, and slang and dialect words are not used in this style.

In ordinary colloquial language is treated freely. It uses words that may not be in literary language.

**Discussion.** That is, in the style of speech, people choose to use language units that are convenient to them. For example: yegulik // yegilik, yaylov // yoyloq, to‘xtab qolmoq, yopilmoq, yotmoq (Samovar yotgan, bir chol choynak-piyola artar, hovuz bo‘yidagi supada kimdir xurrak otib uxlар edi (A samovar was lying, an old man was pouring tea and a pot, someone was sleeping on the sofa by the pool. A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights.), Very / The latter of pairs such as juda // ja, yog‘, moy // jir is mainly peculiar to the style of speech. Conversational style has phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic features. Due to the fact that the scope of application of the conversational method is extremely wide and spread in different regions of the country, this method is quite variable. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the words specific to this style are divided into several subgroups [9; 87].

Words, phrases used in colloquial language (spoken speech) s.t. marked with a symbol.

For example, the editorial Acting editor, edit work; Editor-in-chief;.

If a word has more than one meaning and belongs to more than one style, the meanings of the word are denoted by Arabic numerals, followed by a symbol representing the style.

For example, the theater [latin theatrum < yun. theatron – tomoshaxona theater performances]1. actors play through the stage of life, reflecting the artistic events of life based on the type of art, art performances. Puppet Theater. Book publishing, theater, film, television and radio saw a great z'tibor paid. Newspaper. Among the various types of art, such as film, theater, literature, education is one of the most active and effective factors. "Science and Life".

2. An institution engaged in staging performances through such art. Navoi Opera and Ballet Theater. Young Audience Theater. Our theater is still new. There are no master players," Abdishukur began. Oybek, Selected Works.

3. As a place to display art exhibitions, performances, building. Theater audience was packed with zdi. Here's a beautiful theater built up. [Alimardon] Theater ztagidagi entered the garden. Study.Hoshimov, listen to your heart.

4. A show performed through the movement of the actors on stage; spectacle. Remember, the night we were watching the theater from the district, Sotiboldi in the car, told Kanizak to sing, and when he didn't get used to it, he pulled his hair. A. Kahhor, Koshchinor lights.

AVAG'A 1 *exactly* chevara.

2. A distant relative. The relative of my relative. About a very distant.

SAINT [a. LJjl - valilar] 1 din. Governors, people of faith, pious; saints, saints, people close to God; priests. It is said that Khoja Bahauddin Naqshband became famous as a saint in Bukhara. From the newspaper.

2. A prophet is a person who can prophesy, who can perform miracles. I am such a saint that if I call a stone or a tree, it comes to me immediately. "Anecdotes." Tantiboyvachcha shrugged his shoulders and looked at the ground. "Are we saints?" It is very difficult to say where he is. Oybek, Selected Works.

3. s.t. kest. A great, perfectly understanding person or thing. What, as a link, became a saint? Sh. Rashidov, stronger than the storm. The woman is weak, and the saint is jealous. F. Musajonov, Himmat.

4. With no work, nothing darvessifat, darveshnamo people. BBC my father away from him. My father was a clean man. Saint of the village. I believe that. Oybek, blackened by the sun. The mouth of the cave, high on a flat stone, naked saint, a skinny old man was sitting on the fire. Mirmuhsin architect.

ADVOCATE [lot. *advocatus* <*advocare* - to call for help] 1 A lawyer who provides legal assistance (advice) to the defendant in court, defends the defendant (guilty); defender, protector. The lawyer, as a party, shall have equal rights with all participants in the proceedings at all stages of the proceedings. From the newspaper.

2. *negative* consultants;

Since the words used in children's speech are also specific only to oral speech, it is expedient to indicate that they belong to the style of speech. Be specific to children's speech, words that children use expressed and interpreted by the symbol.

For example, AJI-AJI. A word that is said (in a children's game – peekaboo) that covers the face with its hands and is occasionally shown (giving a look).

AJI-AJI 1 A game in which children play by saying such words. Covering his face with both hands and smiling wryly, they [the children] laughed. Ibokhon, Great Day.

2. portable so meaningful to look at the action. The truth is that even if you lock yourself in a thousand-story house, the poplar will continue to growl. "Fist." [11, 44]

ACHOMLAMOQ *child. exactly.* quchoqlamoq. Ra'no buvisining "bolaginamning bolaginasi" deb erkalashlarini, achomlab peshonasidan o'pishlari – yana allaqanaqa odatlarini qo'msardi. H.Nazir, So'nmas chaqmoqlar. [12, 123] Rana's grandmother longed for her to be called "my child's child" and to kiss her on the forehead. H. Nazir, Inextinguishable Lightning. [12, 123]

"**Dag'al, qo'pol so'z, ibora**" Rough, rude words, phrases are also typical of colloquial language, rough explained under the sign.

AQILDOQ – howling for no reason.

BURUQ: heart (or diarrhea) borehole (correct: diarrhea, heartburn) 1) *exactly* dysentery. Kelsa xotinning urug'i, Topiladi yo'rig'i, Kelsa arning urug'i, Bo'lar yurak burug'i. Proverbs; 2) a rude person. [12, 385] VIT onomatopoeia. About the sound of birds such as Bedana (and alike birds). Bedananing "vit" degani – qochgani. Proverbs.

## LINGUISTICS

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Words that express disrespect or are used in unethical behavior are betklf. represented by a symbol and explained.

Phrases related to regional dialects. Explained by the symbol: EMTIK *dialect* Breastfeeding. Slaves like corn are the carcasses of the enemy. "Yusuf and Ahmad." There will be no more emic to the wicked. Mirtemir. [11, 12]

YENGCHA *dialect* exactly width His mother is wearing a turban in front of the oven and sprinkling water on the surface of the tulip-red cake. S. Ahmad, The waters flowed. Sojidahon sprinkled water from a bowl on his neck and wiped it off. S. Zunnunova, Baby smell. [12, 15]

Style is the division of language according to its functions related to a particular area of human activity. Functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech appearances, i.e. communication, reporting, being a means of influence.

In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the methodological characteristics and symbols that mark it are given mainly for words belonging to a limited layer, and they play a very important role in the annotated dictionary. The field of application and place of the word are marked with the symbols of style. As a result, along with an explanation of the meaning of the word, other characteristics characteristic of it are proved [14; 168].

Showing such words in the national corpus of the Uzbek language will help to reveal the potential of our language.

Auxiliary words (linking, auxiliary, loading) can also have many meanings, but it is not necessary to record all their meanings as required by the function and purpose of the dictionary.

If the auxiliary words have a different meaning and function than the original function, the event is recorded separately (with the appropriate numbers).

For example: the conjunction "lekin" (but, however, nevertheless) is also used as a *noun*: my brother was in no hurry to collect the money, we do not need a piece of garden. Though, there is a BUT Oybek, Selected works. But these peculiarities of the word are especially noted:

LEKIN (BUT) 1. conjunctive. 2 *noun*.

In addition to its auxiliary function, the word BILAN (and, together with) also has a binding function. This situation is also noted in the annotated dictionary.

The meaning of distinguishable artificial words and fixed compounds was also noted. If they have more than one meaning, they are marked in the appropriate order, with the Arabic numerals in parentheses 1), 2).

Example: Qoyil qilmoq 1) o'rinlatib, boplab ado etmoq, bajarmoq...; 2) [izoh]. Boshiga ko'tarmoq 1) o'ta hurmat qilmoq...; 2) baqiriq-chaqiriq, shovqin-suron qilmoq... To impress 1) to set, to do, to do...; 2) [note]. To raise one's head 1) to have too much respect...; 2) shouting, making noise...

The most important part (component) of a dictionary article is the commentary on the meaning (s) of the units being interpreted. The fact that the dictionary is called the Annotated Dictionary is mainly due to the same function. Consequently, the success and value of an explanatory dictionary is determined by the extent to which

this task has been accomplished, the extent to which this goal has been achieved [10;56].

Interpretation of the meaning of a word occurs in ways such as definition, description, explanation. The meaning of an independent word, more precisely, a noun, is explained on the basis of its components (semaphores).

**Example:** MAN 1. A living being with the ability to think, speak and work.  
UGLY 1. Unpleasant beauty...

The interpretation of pronouns will vary depending on which word group they belong to instead of the word.

Example: KIM 1 means a question about a person... WE 1. The speaker and the group of people to whom he belongs...

The explanation of the meaning of a word belonging to a series of numbers is the same number and the number it represents.

**Example:** TWENTY 1. The number 20 and the number represented by it, quantity.

The meaning (meanings) of auxiliary words is not recorded separately (with special numbers) and the reason for this is stated above. If the auxiliary word has a meaning and function, it is described and a confirming example is given.

**Example:** IF download. Reinforces the meaning of the condition, emphasizes. If it weren't for the street, the Passenger would have been ready to put his head on the girl's feet at that moment. Oybek, Selected Works.

SINGARI KOM. Analogy means comparison. There were times when I, like you, was boiling and overflowing when I was twenty-two. M. Ismaili, Fergana t.o.

If the auxiliary word has more than one meaning and function, their main ones are stated and limited to giving supporting examples.

**Example:** FOR. It signifies meanings such as cause, purpose, nomenclature, thus signifying a meaningful relationship. Yormat returned from the city on foot, exhausted to death, and the Passenger looked at all the nouns. Oybek, Selected Works. I was humbled to remember that I had come here to touch Madali aka's brother-in-law, to arouse his jealousy. A. Mukhtor, Davr is in my destiny. For the master's daughter he sews palak, dorpech, cut. Oybek, Selected Works.

If the auxiliary words have a different meaning (meaning specific to another word group) in addition to the original function, it is stated above that each of them should be noted separately in the dictionary. In such cases, the issue of interpretation is resolved as follows:

1. If a particular word is an auxiliary word in each function (such as a word with), their interpretation is done as mentioned above.

2. If the auxiliary word also has a meaning related to another word group, the number 1 indicates that it is an auxiliary word (link, auxiliary or loading) and is interpreted as an auxiliary word (in the manner described above).

Belonging to another category is indicated by an appropriate number, and the words of that category to which they belong are explained in the same way.

Example: MAYBE link. [comment]... mod.s.

In pronouns, prepositions and modal words, it is mainly what it means, that is, it means in the commentary such words as "means", "represents".

**Example:** WOE 1. Represents severe pain, a feeling of pain... 3 Excitement expresses a feeling of wonder.

GUMBUR 1. Explosion, overturning, etc. k. the resulting sound is an imitation of such a sound.

COURSE 1. Thoughts, actions, etc. indicates the stability of.

It has been said above that none of the meanings of the word recorded in the dictionary should be left unexplained. But this does not mean that every meaning of the word mentioned in the dictionary must be interpreted here. It is not even possible to do so in the annotated dictionary because if this is done, the dictionary will be filled with repetitive comments. There is no limit to this in the language corpus, the linguistic supply covers all the meanings and their interpretations, and the requested meaning appears (appears) in the desired window.

It is known that in the Uzbek language there are many synonymous words. If the same meaning is explained in each of them, it is enough to pay attention to the extent to which the repetitive comments in the dictionary increase. There are two ways to prevent this, but also to ensure that every meaning of the word recorded in the dictionary has an explanation:

1) interpretation of the meaning of the word by definition, explanation, i.e. interpretation of the meaning;

2) referring the meaning of a word to the meaning of another word.

The first of these is the main way of providing an explanation of the meaning of a word, and the meaning (meanings) of a word in general, literary language, of course, is provided by such an explanation. The second way is used to interpret synonyms. For example, if one of the synonyms is general, the other belongs to a limited layer; one is methodologically neutral, the other belongs to some type of style, and so on. The general word is general, widely used in literary language, methodical, and b. the meaning (meanings) that are neutral in terms are definitely explained. The synonyms of this word are referred to it with the corresponding meaning (meanings). Words are synonymous with certain meanings, not meanings at all. Accordingly, in an annotated dictionary, a word is generally referred to the meaning or meanings of another word with a specific meaning or meanings, rather than a word.

**Conclusion.** One of the features of the method of corpus linguistics analysis is the study not only of purely linguistic phenomena (grammatical or lexical functions of words, their relationship with other lexemes), but also phenomena such as the use of lexemes or grammatical constructions in functional methods. When communicating, a person must be able to understand the information provided, and be able to correct his speech effectively and clearly. It is equally important to extract the necessary information from what you read or hear. Every written or oral speech should be within the cultural traditions of that society. For this reason, it is also important to match words related to a limited lexicon and apply it in language corpora. Language corporations are widely used in world practice and are emerging as effective innovative additions to traditional educational technologies.

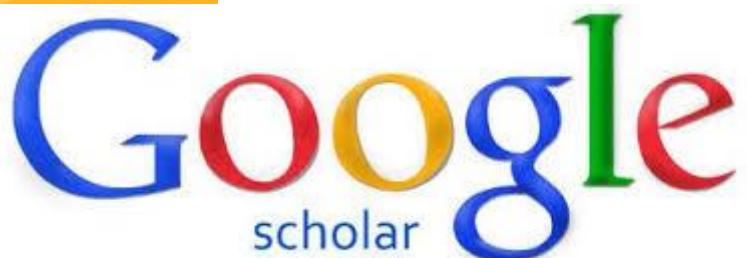
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