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SET OF SEMANTIC TAGS FOR UZBEK LANGUAGE UNITS: CONSTANTS AND OPERATOR / CLASSIFIER

Abstract: As we mentioned in the previous section, the constants and operator / classifier labels that explain language units are used to develop semantic tags. Constanta and operator attachments require separation of words into meaningful fields and dictionary microsystems. Uzbek linguistics has considerable experience in this area and has an information bank. First of all, we will sort out a dictionary microsystem or LMGs that can serve as operator labels for Uzbek language units.

Key words: dictionary, constants, operator, classifier, tag, microsystems, LGM, tool, names.
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Introduction

In modern Uzbek literary language, a number of lexical-thematic groups of the lexical layer are identified and the lexemes included are identified. Considering that the inclusion of vocabulary words as an example can artificially increase the scope of the work, we prefer to include the vocabulary group and the words in it (see Annex 1).

Analysis

In the modern Uzbek literary language the Turkish vocabulary layer is divided into several lexical-thematic groups:

1. Words related to human understanding.
2. The name of the animal.
3. Birds and poultries, the names of their members.
4. The name of the insect, the flyer.
5. Name of human and animal members.
6. Words that describe sex differences.
7. Expressions of kinship, intimacy.
8. Words representing plants and trees, their products and their bodies.
9. Natural geographical object, place words.
10. Words expressing direction, side, place.
11. Name of natural phenomena.
12. Natural thing, subject name.

13. Name of object is created by human.
14. Words related to the concept of housing, place.
15. Clothes, ornaments, the names of their parts.
16. Name of household, household goods and their parts.
17. Mineral resources, name of ore.
18. Name of profession.
19. Name of food, drink.
20. Numerical expressions.
21. Words that mean size, distance, and totality.
22. Words that describe the property, the feature, the character.
   1) words that are positive;
   2) words that are negative;
   3) the feature of the taste;
   4) odor properties;
   5) color properties;
   6) temperature feature;
   7) speed feature;
   8) distance, location characteristics;
   9) the feature of the situation;
   10) the properties of light, brightness;
   11) sound feature;
   12) size, surface, properties of measurement;
23. Words related to the concept of age.

24. Words related to the concept of time and season.

25. Name of disease of human and animal disease, defect.

26. Name of sound, speech and music.

27. Words that express the concepts of ritual.

28. Words related to religious imagination.

29. Abstract words.

30. Pronouns.

31. Words that indicate action and condition:

a) Neutral-objective action names;

b) words expressing positive action;

c) words expressing negative action;

d) the name of mental processes;

e) words that indicate mental state.

32. Excuses.

33. Imitation Words.

34. Auxiliary words.

There are several lexical-semantic groups of Tajik words in modern Uzbek literary language. In the following, we will also add them to the list of tags that represent the operator tag function above.

35. Name of real and legendary animals, birds and poultries.

36. The names of insects, small animals.

37. Vegetable crops, their products.

38. Housing, construction and conformation words.

39. Name of natural objects of nature.

40. Names of places and lairs created by man.

41. Music is the name of the concepts associated with it.

42. Words on school, education, science and enlightenment.

43. Words on sales and financial affairs.

44. Words on social and historical relations.

45. Military concept, name of weapons.

46. Name of concepts related to voice, speech and speech disorders.

As you can see, 46 LMGs were allotted above. These are operator tags that represent a separate semantic property. Constanta tag is relatively stable and is mainly derived from the semantic field or macrosystem. We combine the aforementioned LMGs into semantic fields, based on the constants and operator tags.

The previous section provides information on the characteristics and groups of constants and operator tags based on the experience of the Russian corpus. Quantitatively, semantically tagged corpses are few in the global corps, since the creation of an algorithm for answering the semantic query of artificial intelligence is a complex process. Yet he is an artificial intelligence; cannot be compared to the human mind. Despite this, extensive work has been done in the Russian corps; the results are adorable; it has the advantage of being more semantic than other cores.

Semantic constants for nouns can be grouped based on the experience of world corporations, based on the semantic area of the Uzbek language, glossary macro and micro systems:

t:hum – shaxs;

t:hum:etn – etnonim;

t:hum:kin – qarindoshlik otlari;

t:hum:supernat – g'ayritabiiy mavjudot;

t:animal – hayvonot;

t:plant – o'simlik;

t:stuff – narsa va material;

t:space – o'rin-joy va kenglik;

t:constr – bino va inshoot;

t:tool – uskuna*;*

t:tool:instr – asbob;

t:tool:device – mexanizm va uskuna;

t:tool:transp – transport vositalari;

t:tool:weapon – qurol;

t:tool:mus – musiqa asboblari;

t:tool:furn – mebel;

t:tool:dish – idish;

t:tool:cloth – kiyim-kechak va oyoq kiyim;

t:food – ovqat va ichimlik.

Conclusion

Shown above T: hum, t: hum: etn, t: hum: kin, t: hum: supernat labels, when "t" represents a taxonomy, "hum" means *"shaxsni bildiruvchi so'z".* These are persistent labels, which can be viewed as semantic fields. Secondary labels such as "etn", "kin", "supernat" are operator / classifier, refer to LMGs and serve to clarify the meaning of the word. The t: tool tag is a constraint, and it means generic tool. represents the belonging to the lexical-semantic field; other annotations added to t: tool: instr, t: tool: device, t: tool: transp, t: tool: weapon, t: tool: mus, t: tool: furn, t: tool: dish, t: tool: cloth t: tool (the equipment) means *tool, machinery and equipment; vehicles; weapons; musical instruments; furniture; container; clothing and footwear*, clarify the meaning. t:food is constant tag, operator tags are created if a comment is added after the food tag.

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