Shahlo Khamroeva
Teacher of the Uzbek linguistics chair, PhD in philological sciences (PhD), Uzbekistan

The author's lexicography and author's corpus approach

Shahlo Khamroeva

Abstract
This article will analyze the relationship between the author's corpus and the author's lexicography, the role of concordance in the development of the author's lexicography, the meaning of the author's language dictionary and the dictionary article in the case design.

Keywords: lexicography, author's corpus, approach, investigation

Introduction

There is a separate line in the world lexicography, known as author's lexicography. Theoretical bases of the author's dictionary, author's skills of the studio, the peculiarities of the author's electronic dictionary, the use of the national body and the literary language in the author's lexicography, the idea of creating new types of dictionaries, comparative-analytical study of modern literary language changes on the basis of copyright lexicography [18].

The author's lexicography is a rapidly developing world, as well as Russian lexicography. As a result of his development, many copyright electronic dictionaries and copyright corpses were created. Lomonosov Moscow State University has produced dictionaries such as "Crystal Tongue Glossary", "Griboedov's Comedy Language Glossary", "Gogol's Revision Comedy", "Fontsky Comedy Language".

"A.S.Pushkin's Glossary" [2] serves as a reference for the dictionaries mentioned above. This experience is very popular in Russian lexicography. The authors of other authors include the "Dictionary of the Glossary of Astronomy Works" [16], "Dictionary of Lomonosov's Works" [4], "The Conspiracy of M.Kuzmin Poems" [5], "Pan Tadeush" by A.Mitskevich, the Dictionary of the Poetic Dictionary of the Poetic Dictionary "[12]. Among the researches in this area are O.V.Kukushkina, A.Polikarpov, E.V. "A.P.Chekhov's Dictionary of Glossary of Glossary" by Surovtsevas [7].

Principles of authorship lexicography

The result of author's lexicography is usually part 2: the basis and the product. Base - case or condicion, product - dictionary. The notion of conformance was widely spread not only in corpus linguistics, but also lexicography. Constellation is used in the case of corpus linguistics to refer to the source of the whole language of the expression of this or that expression. In the Lexicogram, the term conjunctively refers to an alphabetical list of references to a book or a work of the keyword [3]. The first example of such a contrast was formed in the XIII century with the participation of 500 monkeys. It was a great deal of work because of the enormous volume of work (very important contrasts: Veda, the Bible, the Koran, or William Shakespeare's works). Also, contrasts are applied in practical linguistics in translation, lexicography, language teaching, learning and text analysis [19]. To create a list of non-corrupted words, to compare a variety of words, to look up words and phrases, to search

Correspondence
Shahlo Khamroeva
Teacher of the Uzbek linguistics chair, PhD in philological sciences (PhD), Uzbekistan

for keywords, to search for different words and phrases; used to perform linguistic actions such as determining the frequency of use [13]. The constellation dictionary is also a separate type of dictionary, with a short context (not semantic interpretation) for each word. The ability to search, analyze, analyze, index, and compare contrast can be used in textual research. The search function allows you to quickly find the desired text in the text using the given word or combination [15].

Theoretical background
According to A.Stolyarov, this function of the constellation can be used to select a citation or to examine the originality of the text. Usually, constellation is most commonly used by hospice makers: it is important for translating phrases, idioms, and translating terms.

The interconnected function of the constellation is to provide a linguist or a reader with a new interpretation of the text, an analytical function, and to analyze different units of the language: lexema, keyword, frequency of their usage in the text, indexing function, writing the word, indexing, to make a comparison of all the conversations and words used.

The dictionary article, in contrast to the ordinary dictionary, gives an example of a contradictory word, that is, the context of the application. Consequently, conformance serves as the basis for creating a variety of differential, as well as generalized dictionaries. Conformers of F. D.Dostoevsky, F.T.Tyutchev, APChekhov, A.Griboedov, S.A.Esenin, S.Aksakov, M.V. Lomonosov's works [17] can be reached.

It can be said that contrastingly, it has the ability to store large volumes of data over traditional lexicographies. The conformity unit can perform paradigmatic relationships in the text, perform quantitative analysis of the use of the word in different parts of its creative heritage, and make conclusions about specific syntactic devices. Dictionary-contrast - a modern, effective tool for researching linguistic and literary research; an important part of the body [13].

A. Pushkin, F. Dostoyevsky, A.Griboedov's author's corps: common and distinctive features. While speaking about the creation of the Electronic Encyclopedia of Pushkin [10], A. A.Polikarpov mentioned that not only was Pushkin's corpse, but also that there was no such authoritative publication of a writer's work, and that this publication was the first experience in this way and that the author's lexicograph was slow that it is developing. In his opinion, the author's corpse is a field that has been neglected in the world of corpus linguistics. From the analysis of the current author's corps (corpus of F. Dostoyevsky, developed by the scientists of Petrozavodsk State University), it is clear that they are only a part of the linguistic nature of the author; as well as electronic chassis (mainly informative). This issue has not been solved in the global computer lexicography. The main (even uniqueness) unit of search in the world of author's corps is unspecified word of uncertainty. A. Pushkin's work corps [9] remained a unique experience in defining the complex features of the author's works in the creation of the author's corpse, and the Pushkin Electronic Encyclopedia was a serious step forward. The language of Pushkin's works serves as the basis of modern Russian literary language and grammatical standards, so the language of Pushkin's works should be studied in detail.

Available electronic editions of Pushkin's works include the electronic collection [8], which is only a word-based search engine [1] or some of Pushkin's illustrations and illustrations. The need to create a linguistic database is based on the fact that Pushkin's language has not been studied in detail and has not been thoroughly studied. Not only did Pushkin's lexicon, grammar, but also Pushkin's grammatical, morphological, morphemic, verbal and syntactic features were not systematized. The word, phrase, and general use of the word in the various genres of Pushkin also have not been studied as a single system. It is possible to solve this problem by integrating Pushkin's corpse (comprehensive linguistic analysis - word, morphema, grammatical and semantic classification of the combination). Combining these features, Pushkin's works must have a perfect database that can be used by professionals, conduct independent research and provide the necessary scientific conclusions. Having a wide range of linguistic information (such as the interpretation of the word, even the meaning of the core), extends the scope of research in the field of linguistic, language history, the formation of language profiling and understanding process, and evolution. This body is the basis for a new phase of Pushkin language traits, Pushkin textual syntax, syntactic units, and structure as a database.

F. Dostoyevsky's texts were created as a source for the formation of the dictionary of Dostoevsky's work; corpus creation principles were the basis of the structure and content of the dictionary article. Since the dictionary aims to fully cover F. Dostoevski's lexicon, the body includes all the artistic and publicist works of the author. In this case, the text preservation unit is a separate work (from novel to novel). Today, in all electronic means, there are works of art, publicity, epistolary heritage; as well as ASCII format with minimal tags to the page. There are several dictionaries based on the case, including the frequency dictionary created by A. Shaykevich. The idiomatic database, based on the author's dictionary. F. Dostoevsky's body has a CD-ROM shape ("Dostoevsky: Text, Issledovaniya, Materialy"). Estimation principles. F. Dostoyevsky's dictionary contains all the texts of the author's 30-volume collection of literary works (literary works, journalism, writer's diary), the context of the use of the word, its frequency, and the ability to switch to their original text. All completed works of the text are not included in the complete works of the completed works, which have not been completed, or are not related to the authors (eg, "List of Russian literatures" - "Question about Universities"), editorial comments and references in the collection of 30 volumes, writers' writings and drafts . In A.P.Chekhov's works, the editorial notes in the collection of excellent works are considered as a body unit.

This dictionary is the main source for the works of F. Dostoyevsky's body, the frequency dictionary. The body texts pass through all stages of bodywork unit preparation; its basic unit is wordy and lemma. The frequency of the words written by the writer in his work, as well as in the text, has been determined. Horses as word combinations are categorized as one unit (called "Russian vestnik" magazine), search also applies to this order, which helps to determine the frequency of reference to the work of the author. Another advantage of dictionary dictionary is the word context and its address. In the context of dozens of words in the left and right handwriting words, the user can select the main text (30 volumes of text based on the case). This allows you to compare text with electronic text. The peculiarity of the casing is the following:

The main word in the main register is given in capital letters (the word "Belinsky" is "BELINSKIY"), but the letter shape is insignificant when searching for words.

1. For technical reasons, the neutralize words in the original source text.
2. Lexical concepts are given in one article, not in different dictionary articles (user can easily determine the context depending on the context).
3. The compound binder, the phrase is divided into content.
4. Abbreviations, abbreviations, numbers are not worded.
5. Frequency of use, abbreviated magazine, the name and description of the newspaper (European handbook).
6. Defective word normalized: bez-dar-nogo - "bezdarnyy".
7. The spelling of the words has not been changed (the author's epoch has been preserved: "parke", "Tolosa" lemma (modern "parquet", "Tuluza").
8. Foreign words (untrustworthy, other) are not embedded (eg, fr.nest), and the verb is not included.

A. Griboedov's Glossary of Glossary [11] The first major literary work of the great writers is the lexicographical description. The dictionary covers lexical composition of all published works, the main part of which consists of alphabet, frequency constants. The constellation contains more than 12,000 dictionary articles (150,000 words), and the dictionary contains a lexema (general word), its grammatical character (word combination, rod, live / lifeless sign), quantitative index in all texts, and brief explanation of the place. Each word is expressed in context and reflects a link to the source (chapter, chapter, event, event, etc.). Together with contrasts, the Gore at uma text includes an alphabetical index, a dictionary of frequency, a prose, a dictionary of frequency texts, a reverse dictionary, and a grammatical dictionary. Additional dictionaries are part of the primary dictionary (basic form, frequency, grammar group). They are only lexics, the word is not included. This dictionary is based on a wide range of philological studies: the author or the linguistic character of the period, the comparative analysis of the linguistic features of the various works, the specific language, the specific language, the specific language, the specific language, the linguistic character of the Russian language literature and the linguistics dealing with the history of the literary language. Russian language history and grammatical forms.

The concept and methodology of AS Griboedov's dictionary. The language dictionary of the author's book should provide a complete, comprehensive (what kind of word or phrase, how to use it in the frequency) of the specific author language. Therefore, all other published works of the author are incorporated into the body, as well as other copyrighted dictionaries. The process of creating the dictionary is characterized by its excellence, based on a new methodology and technology. It is based on the dictionary, where the author's texts are linguistic examination, formed on the basis of perfect structure, philological, grammatical corpse. The honored corps serves as a reliable, objective, reliable source of subjective subjectiveism and illusiveness. Corps of A.Griboedov's works is in the process of working on the project "Fundamental Electronic Library: Russian Literature and Folklore". This body is distinguished by its full, high level, deep philological readiness. Text is customizable by text with custom tag language for text items (heading, note, cue, line, page) that link to the entire text file. The grammatical dictionary of the dictionary is based on the English dictionary [6], where every word in the body is used in the case of lexema (dictionary), grammatical sign of lexeme (word sequence, rod, vid, live / lifelessness), grammatical sign of the word shape, modification, time). The first note was made by Yandex, the second one was manually handled: the problem of economics was solved, the computer was "misunderstood", the errors were corrected, and the current Russian literary language and AD Griboedov's linguistic differences were clarified. The pronounced body is the basis for the creation of separate dictionaries of contexts: conformance, frequency, inverse, grammar, speech appearance, text, personality types. Pushkin or Chekhov's works are perfectly packed, so there is no need to follow a certain principle when choosing material for their copyrights.

Because of the fact that A. Griboyedov was not the perfect compilation of his works, the choice of the text for the corpus was a remarkable process and the most authoritative editions of the author were taken as a body unit. It's similar to the anonymity of the corpus that the size of the information, such as the published dictionary, is not limited to the form and content of the information. The basis of the dictionary is the alphanumeric conformity of authors' texts. The lexemes are in alphabetical order, and the word is given in the grammatical form. Usually, it is possible to create a dictionary of contexts based on different types: alphabet, frequency (placed in the order of lower frequency of use of the word), inverse (grammatically alphabetical), grammatical dictionary (lexemes are arranged in grammatical form). All of these features are available in an electronic version that meets all the requirements of the glossary for convenience. In contrast to other body parts of the body, additional explanations are defined by the fact that text-based elements such as notes, snaps, titles are included. Separate grouping of names, surnames, patronymics, separate names of pseudonyms, geographical names, arising from them or made (even written, in written form contradictory to modern pseudonym) (Bakhchisaraysky, Gyulistanskiy, Karabaxskiy) the name of the publication, the publication of the publication. Even though the horses are not included in the lexical content, they are available in the electronic version of the dictionary, as the size of the paper is blocked.

The author's corpse is closely related to author's lexicography. Therefore, the development of copyright lexicography has bilateral relations with corpus linguistics. One can not see the development of one without the other. Unfortunately, these two areas of linguistics are not the same as that of the world linguistics; While author's lexicography has been substantially studied, the development of the copyright corps remains stable. Thanks to the perfectly structured and deeply embedded copyright, today it can open up new opportunities for lexicology, lexicography, language history, dialectology, sociology and other fields. With the help of the author's corpse, it is possible to create a contradictory writer or poet's language, to create a national database, a database.

Conclusion
The great writer and poet's body, such as A.P Chekhov, A. Pushkin, F.D Dostoyevsky in Russian corpus linguistics;

The Goethe Corps of Shakespeare, the Mahemeim University, and the Persian-classical classical and literary literature body, as part of the British National Corps, can serve as a model for the success of the author's body and its further development. Having come to terms with the principles of creation of the above mentioned copyright corpus, we came to the conclusion that they should pay attention to the following as their specific, differentiated and common aspect: Creating a variety of alphabetic, alphanumeric, inverse, semantic-grammatical dictionaries as well as a separate methodology, conceptualization of corpus creation, source selection for corpus and glossary, corpus articulation, glossary, lexeme characteristic (general , grammatical character, frequency); The main issues of creating a copyright corpus are the questions such as the grammatical signs of the word, the characteristic of the word usage (context).

As a hallmark of each author's corpus, the choice of material (whether writting or writing of the author), the composition of the dictionary article (in a glossary article or separately), corpus interface, corpus manager (for each corpus manager software) may have specific features.

References

1. Александр Сергеевич Пушкин. Полное энциклопедическое собрание сочинений, изд. ИДДК.
2. Словарь языка Пушкина в четырех томах, создан в Институте русского языка АН СССР под ред. акад. ВВ. Виноградова (издан в 1956–1961 гг.).
3. Бобунова МА. Конкорданс XXI в. новая старая форма // Вопр. лексикографии. 2016; 2(10):41-54.
4. Волков СС, Матвеев ЕМ, О проекте словаря Риторика МВ. Ломоносова. Доклад (ИЛИ РАН). (Электронресурс:www.ruslang.ru/seminar_aut_lexocorg250214)
5. Гик АВ, О работе Конкордансом к стихотворениям М.Кузмина: том четвертый (Электрон ресурс: www.ruslang.ru/seminar_aut_lexocorg)
6. Зализняк АА. Грамматический словарь русского языка.– М.:Русский язык, 1980, 880
7. Кукушкина ОВ, Поликарпов АА, Суровцева ЕВ. Частотный грамматико-семантический словарь языка художественных произведений А.П.Чехова (с электронным приложением) как особый лексикографический продукт. (Электрон ресурс: www.ruslang.ru/seminar_aut_lexicorg)
8. Мультимедиа-энциклопедия АС. Пушкин. В зеркале двух столетий", изд. 1С.
9. Поликарпов АА, КИИСа. Корпусная информационно-исследовательская система//Вып. 1. Поэзия и драматургия АС, Пушкина. Путеводитель по Пушкину М, 2006.
10. Поликарпов АА, Корпусная информационно-исследовательская система// Вып. 1. Поэзия и драматургия АС, Пушкина. Путеводитель по Пушкину М, 2006.
11. Поляков АЕ, Словарь языка АС, Грибоедова-М. Языки славянской культуры, 2008.
12. Слободян ЕА. Идеографический словарь языка поэмы А.Мицкевича Пан Тадеуш в авторской и электронной лексикографии. (Электрон ресурс: www.ruslang.ru/seminar_aut_lexicorg)
13. Столяров А.И. Словарь-конкорданс и его применение в рамках корпусной лингвистики // Гуманитарные научные исследования. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://human.snauka.ru/2017/02/21074. 2017; 2
14. Столяров АИ. Словарь-конкорданс и его применение в рамках корпусной лингвистики // Гуманитарные научные исследования. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://human.snauka.ru/2017/02/21074 (дата обращения: 29.09.2017), 2017; 2.
15. Труфановам МВ. Применение цифрового словаря с корпусом для работы над лингвистическими проектами по немецкому языку // Социально-экономические явления и процессы. 2011; 8:229-232.
16. Хуснутдинов АА. Словарь языка А.Н.Островского как один из вариантов авторского словаря" доклад (Ивановский государственный университет). (Электронный ресурс: www.ruslang.ru/images/seminar_aut_lexocorg/ husnutdinov_doklad.pdf). 2017; 2.
17. Частотный словарь-конкорданс публицистики ФМ. Достоевского. (Данный словарь создан на основе полного собрания сочинений писателя в 30-ти томах, включая Дневник писателя.); "Частотный словарь-конкорданс словоформ языка Ф. И. Тютчева". (Создан по изданию: Тютчев Ф.И. Полное собрание стихотворений / Сост., подгот. текста и примеч. А.А. Николаева. – Л.: Сов. писатель, 1987. – 448 с.); "Метапоэтический словарь-конкорданс драматического текста А.П.Чехова". (В словаре представлено исследование А.П. Чеховым собственного драматического творчества.); "Алфавитно-частотный конкорданс текстов Грибоедова". (Словарь содержит все слова, встретившиеся во всех опубликованных текстах Грибоедова, взятых из наиболее авторитетных источников.); "Конкорданс к стихам А.С.Пушкина". (Расширенный словарь языка писателя, в котором на каждое слово и словоформу Пушкина приводится полный текст всех стихотворных произведений.); "Частотно-семантический конкорданс служебных слов в поэзии Сергея Есенина". (Словарь представляет собой первое полное лексикографическое описание служебных слов в лирике великого русского поэта С.А. Есенина.); "Конкорданс произведений С.Т.Аксакова". (Может быть применим при реконструкции художественного мира С.Т.Аксакова, тематического своеобразия, мотивно-образной системы прозаических произведений писателя.); "Конкорданс к текстам Ломоносова". (Является частью проекта по созданию электронного научного издания "Ломоносов".)
18. www.ruslang.ru/seminar_aut_lexocorg020413 сайтидаги "Теория и практика авторской лексикографии" семинар материаллари.
19. Якубовский КИ, Якубовская КА. Обзор современных лингвистических технологий и систем // Вестник МГУП. 2015; 2:315-319.