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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC INFORMATION STRUCTURE OF THE CORPUS

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Abstract: The article gives an idea of the characterization of the Corpus lexical-semantic information structure, the grouping of lexical-semantic comments by area. In linguistics, the existing views are described, and attitudes are expressed to them.

Keywords: corpus, computer translation, semantic magnifying glass, tags, private lexical-semantic characteristic, taxonomy, mereology, topology, cauzation, derivation description.

I.Introduction

Corpus is a set of texts that work in an on-line or off-line system, placed on the basis of software, in a written or oral, computerized search engine, which is stored in electronic form in a natural language, and language corpus for the solution of linguistic research and practical assignments is an undeniable work weapon of modern linguistics. To give a clear idea of what kind of process is going on in the language, it is worthwhile to further expand the coverage of the corpus, using not only written speech, but also oral speech material. With the help of such a body, it is possible to draw a clear conclusion about the changes that have occurred and are expected as a result of language development. The importance of corpses in the field of lexicology is that when determining the period and frequency of application of the word, no means can equate to the Corpus. At the next stage of development of Corpus Linguistics, the method of statistical research began to be used in computer translation, speech synthesis and linguistic actions such as acquaintance, identification, orthographic examination.

II.Analysis

In Corpus Linguistics, a series of research was carried out on the issue of solving the problem of semantic magnification, its system of labels, categories of labels, problems of semantic touch, multi-meaning and homonym. Included V.V.Kukanova, A.The A.Kretov, G.I.Kustova, A.What?Lyashevskaya, E.V.Paducheva, E.V.Rexiline, B.The P.Kobrisov, T.I.Reznikova published a number of works devoted to the solution of these issues.

In the Corpus, lexical-semantic information, which is attached to each word of the text, consists of three groups of characters:

- 1) razryad (for example: personal noun, personality pronoun);
- 2) private lexical-semantic characterization (for example: a sign of belonging to the thematic group of the lexeme, methodical evaluation);
- 3) derivation (word declension) feature (for example, "diminutive", joint adverb).

Lexical-semantic information system of each word category will be unique. Lexical-semantic comments are grouped according to the following field:

- 1) taxonomy (the thematic group of the lexeme) - for the category of noun, adjective, verb and adverb;
- 2) mereology (whole-part, plural-refers to the element relationship - - for the names of the predicate and nonredmet;
- 3) topology (topological position of the expressed object) - for nouns of something;
- 4) cauzation - for verbs;
- 5) position of the task - for verbs;

6) cost - for the subject and nonsubject noun, quality and clarity.

The word legalization characteristic also contains several interpretations:

- 1) Morpho-semantic word punctuation marks;
- 2) what category of affiliation of the basis of legalization;
- 3) lexical-semantic (taxonomic) type of yasalma;
- 4) morphemic type of word declension.

Also in the Corpus interface is a system of lexical-semantic annotations; there is a system of basic semantic categories that form the basis of the search, used by the user. These categories are the most important element of the Corps, since the survey is carried out on this basis. The response of the Corpus to the user's request is connected by these signs. A set of semantic tags in all corpuses is written in a generally accepted form - in English.

III. Literature review

In the article "Printsipi semanticheskoy razmetki natsionalnogo korpusa kalmiskogo yazika", V. V. Kukanova elucidated the graphical and morphological analyzer of the software of the Kalmyk language national corpus, the entry of the Corpus manager, states that the semantic cosmetics of this corpus was developed on the basis of the Russian national corps, Bashkir language Corpus experience in the development of Corpus semantic magnifying glass system, the semantic Dictionary of the Russian language under the editorship of S.G. Barkhudarov, such a type under the editorship of N.Y. Shvedova. It is based on the classification of taxonomic groups in the Shvedova dictionary. In solving the problem of semantic intelligence of the National Corpus of the Kalmyk language, the semantic intelligence of the National Corps of the Russian language served as a reference. And the semantic magnifier of the National Corpus of the Russian language was carried out by means of the linguistic base of the system "Lexicograph".

To the question "Why do we need a semantic magnifying glass" V. V. Kukanova answered with S. Gindin's words: "language description can be approached from two sides: from form to content, as well as from form to form. The first approach shows as much as possible a clear and complete description of all the existing meanings of a particular language unit, the context in which it is applied. In the second approach, it is aimed, on the contrary, to sum up all the forms that can represent the same meaning to a single point: in which a certain set of meanings is collected. Both approaches are equally relevant for linguistics and language education. In addition, as the grammatics and Dictionary user/learner also learns native language/foreign tilni, two different approaches are also needed. If an unfamiliar word or construction is encountered, the dictionary/spelling is addressed; a person himself must write about something, talk, then the word/expression is searched: he knows what to say, feels, but can not find the desired word/grammatical form". Indeed, semantic magnification is very important for the study of language lexical: it opens a wide way to the researcher/user/reader to observe the possibility of word combination, syntactic construction. For example, there are some adjectives that are combined only with certain nouns. In the interface, here such queries are generated through a mass of examples, which indicate the valence of the word.

IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the semantic magnifying glass is a set of special signs, interpretations that denote the belonging of a word or combination in the language corpus to a certain semantic category. The semantic magnifying system consists of a razryad, lexical-semantic characterization, as well as a derivational description. Lexical-semantic tags are grouped by fields of taxonomy, mereology, topology, kauzasia, evaluation. At the same time, in order to carry out Semantic razmetka in the Corps, it

will need a base on which it will be based; these bases will be available in the form of various linguistic supplies, dictionaries, special ishlangan systems. The system of semantic magnification includes several interpretations, such as Morpho-semantic word punctuation marks (1), in which category the basis of the declension belongs (2), lexical-semantic (taxonomic) type of the declension (3), morphological type of the word declension (4).

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