

## METHODS AND FEATURES OF CREATING A LINGUISTIC MOBILE APPLICATION

Borno D. Farmonova

Researcher Tashkent State University Of Uzbek Language And Literature Named After Alisher Navoi, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In the current era of globalization, linguists feel the need for convenient and concise speech material that more fully reflects speech activity in language learning. This need requires the creation of texts presented in electronic form, that is, linguistic mobile applications. Linguistic mobile applications study linguistic descriptions of the language system and texts that can be used in other linguistic disciplines as distinctively reflective speech material.

**KEYWORDS:** Globalization, linguists, mobile application.

### INTRODUCTION

The technological process of creating a mobile application is seen in the following:

For normal use of mobile applications, it should have the following characteristics:

1. Single copy of data. Otherwise, there will be duplicate data stored in the memory, which will lead to a conflict.
2. It should be possible to share data, that is, the mobile application can be accessed by many users or many applications.
3. Ease of working with a mobile application, that is, its content should be in a simple, understandable form for the programmer and user, the actions performed should have a simple appearance.
4. The shorter the time of effective reference to the mobile application, the higher the productivity of working with it.
5. Compatibility of data, that is, logical compatibility (data cannot be logically opposite to each other) and activity of data.

The widespread use of mobile applications is determined by the following factors:

- with operability (with the possibility of quick and operative access to information);
- with convenience (the ability to respond to any request, the availability of effective methods of data improvement and transformation);

The following features are considered important factors for a linguistic mobile application:

- a) attached materials collected store in memory;
- b) a unique character that allows electronic search (morphological, syntactic searches);

- c) has a final unit of measure and representativeness (a full representation of many genres in the language in its original form) properties.

A mobile application of Uzbek language terms should be able to represent a set of electronic texts reflecting various styles, provided with extensive linguistic and metatextual information. The availability of such information is one of the main features of the linguistic mobile application, making it popular in electronic form from a set of simple texts in particular, it stands out from the usual internet. The thoroughness and accuracy of the information, as well as the detailed coverage of a wide variety of language facts and events, demonstrate the app's primary value as a versatile linguistic resource.

Because current file systems are fast readable, direct text search is used. Because in such conditions, saving the necessary text files from the database is a relatively labor-intensive operation. Actions that use constant expressions also allow for fast processing of materials, since the found part of the template is not quoted. Hence, a thorough review of the original texts is carried out. Features of using the linguistic mobile application:

- a) browsing texts and saving search results;
- b) summarizing search results and creating a request report;
- c) What day and time was the request for information about IP addresses from which address, what word that the form is sought,
- d) procedures for clarifying information about how many of the appeals have been identified.

Needless to say, entering texts into the computer was difficult and time-consuming before, but today this problem is solved very easily, at least compared to modern spelling modern texts. This ease is optical input (scanning) and text recognition and the global computerization of modern life, including, based on advances in word processing related fields. Electronic text can be incorporated in a variety of ways to create mobile applications. For example, hand typing, scanning, copywriting, internet, original layouts submitted to editors, etc. The electronic text included in the application can be obtained in different ways: manually entered, scanned, author's copy, internet, original layouts provided by the publishers to the corpus builder. Linguistic mobile applications provide convenience to users. Because in such mobile applications, the time of the language learner is saved, and the researcher has optimal options.

The steps involved in creating a linguistic mobile application are as follows:

Principles of data presentation in a linguistic mobile application

It was developed by RGPiatrovsky, DNLavrov and his students in 1965-1980.

The requirements for a linguistic mobile application are as follows:

- 1) completeness – displaying all linguistic and metatextual information opportunity;
- 2) expansion – providing the possibility to add new types of information;
- 3) compactness - absence of unnecessary elements;
- 4) comprehensibility - the ease of acquisition for a person, that is, the possibility of manual editing of the sign and thus control;
- 5) ensure compatibility with the used software (morphological parser, search engine (engine), filters);

- 6) ease of conversion in other formats, the possibility of automatic editing;
- 7) clarity - the ability to completely preserve the current text when the character is output. The need to completely restore the current text without any errors after removing the symbol.

### REFERENCES

1. Kholmanova Z. Computer Linguistics. -Tashkent, 2019.
2. Khanazarov Q. Globalization and the philosophy of language. - T., 2009. - P.29-30.
3. Kasimova K., Matjonov S., Gulomova Kh., Yoldosheva Sh., Sariyev Sh.. Methodology of working on the dictionary.-Tashkent, 2013.
4. Kongirov R., Tikhonov A. Chappa dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Samarkand, 1968
5. Electronic University. Distance education technologies. For higher education institutions/ A. Parpiev, A. Marakhimov, R. Hamdamov, U. Begimkulov, M. Bekmuradov, N. Taylokov. UzME State Scientific Publishing House. -Tashkent: 2008, 196 p.