

CORPORA IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE VOCABULARY (CORPUS-BASED L2 VOCABULARY TEACHING)

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ABSTRACT

Efforts have been undertaken in recent years to teach vocabulary in L2 in Uzbekistan. This is due to the development of new "word-based" approaches to L2 training, the inclusion in the Internet database of language Corps, which includes thousands of dictionaries used in real texts. To teach L2 vocabulary, a language corpora can also be used as invaluable sources of various activities. What should teachers do to make it easier for their students to master new words? This article aims to answer this question by giving examples of a number of tutorials that show how vocabulary training in the L2 class can be done effectively and attractively, using language Corpus, with concordance programs. The first part of this article provides theoretical information on the processing, storage and production of new words, and the second part provides educational tasks that help memorize the dictionary. The final section of this article shows how to teach students how to overcome vocabulary deficits.

Key words: vocabulary mastering, language Corpus, concordance, vocabulary learning tasks.

INTRODUCTION

The revival of interest in teaching vocabulary after decisions "On measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages"[1] and "On measures to effectively organize the popularization of foreign languages" [2] is associated with

two factors: 1) the presence of computerized databases of words (language Corps) and the development of a word-based or lexical approach in vocabulary. Over time, we were more focused on teaching grammar. But since the 2000s, the situation has changed dramatically. The task of increasing the vocabulary, which forms the basis of communicative competence, has arisen in order to effectively communicate, taking into account the need and demand of the necessary specialists, language learners in the fields of Science, Technology, bizness, medicine, which are changing rapidly. In Europe, too, the teaching of this lexical competence began to pay great attention to the issue and research was carried out [3]. In order to communicate with tourists at the level of language owners, they must have mastered a certain amount of Lexicon (vocabulary). We are talking about how many words to memorize and how to memorize in order for language learners to be able to speak a foreign language?", we have to answer.

Dictionary teaching and memorization.

From our observations, it is known that the process of teaching words to college students is a rather difficult matter. Reasons for this

- 1) insufficient knowledge gained during the school period
- 2) students in the same grade range from
- 3) the reading of one class is for students who have read languages other than English.

The study of the L2 dictionary involves both the study of a new conceptual system and the creation of a second vocabulary network - the second mental lexicon. [4]

For example, persons who go on a business trip to an English-speaking country and go to university are required to know a different amount of English Vocabulary. So how many dictionaries memorize depends on the need.

Mastering new words can proceed clearly (consciously) or unconsciously, with the help of the teacher's explanations), which is facilitated by the introduction of the language, for example, by understanding and reading different texts. The task of the teacher is to enter the necessary information for students and summarize them with a strategy for determining the meaning of words from their context. [5]

Donesch-Jeso writes that by mastering Ewa 2000 words, readers can acquire implicit (unclear) low-frequency words while listening or reading different texts, as well as more easily determine the meaning of words from context [6]. This helps words move from short-term memory to long-term memory. Schmidt, R. the more the reader knows how to "control" words when performing various exercises and tasks, the more his long-term memory is strengthened [7] he says. When teaching through the corpora we offer, words are easy to memorize and text analysis teaches

students multiple word analysis. In corpora's analysis of the text, words indicate that while Green denotes words found in most of the original English, words separated by yellow denote not using academic English.

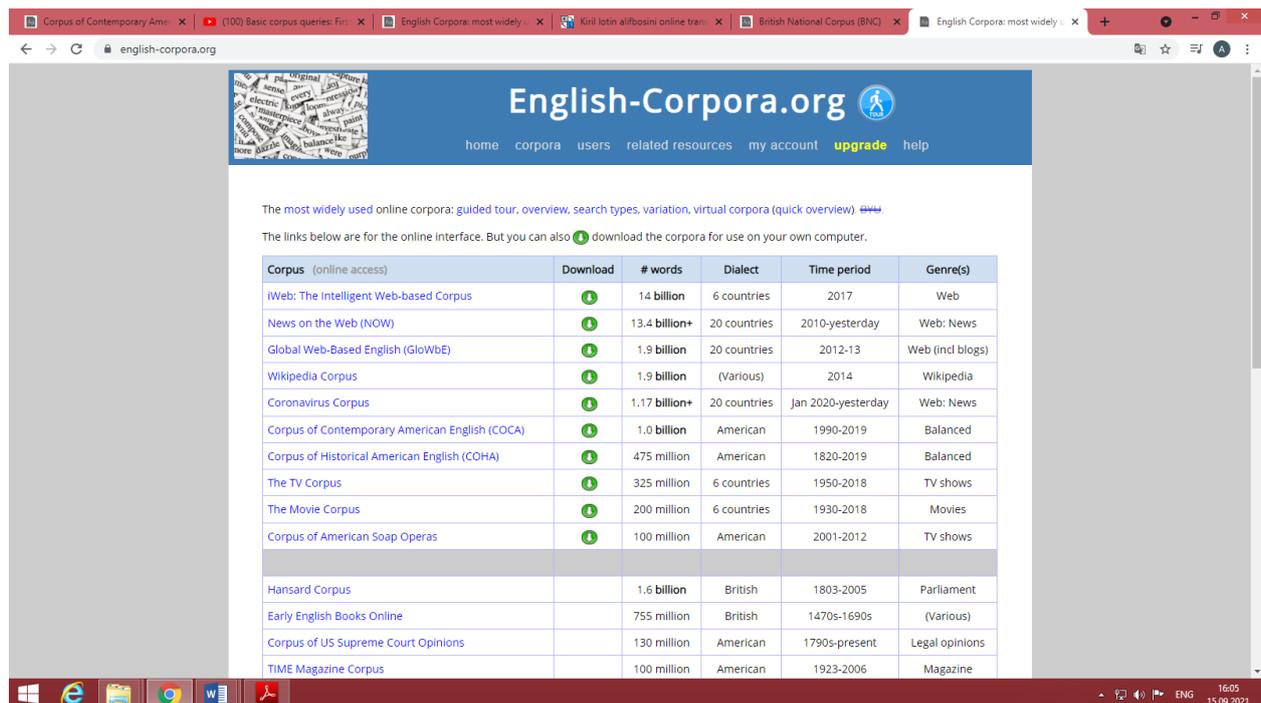
Below are the corpus receipts. So what is the case?

A corpus (in plural = corpora) is a collection of written or oral texts stored on a computer. This is to make it clear how a word or phrase is used in context by truthful speakers across different lists. They are used for many purposes: when creating dictionaries for lexicographers, reference materials of grammar, materials of grammar practice and tests of exam practice in helping teachers develop teaching tools for Vocabulary, Idioms, phrasal verbs, and collocations (other words that occur alongside the chosen word). in improving common language skills and expanding vocabulary by second language learners who want to understand the actual use of the word. by anyone interested in learning more about the use of language. [8] (<https://textinspector.com/help/british-national-corpus-bnc/>)

Today, the world's leading Corps are Corpus of Contemporary American English <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/> and British National Corpus (BNC) - English corpora [9] <https://www.english-corpora.org/bnc/>. How do hush work with them and what do they give to language learners?

- 1) To use these sites [10] <https://www.english-corpora.org/> it is mandatory to register by entering your email from the “**my account**” section, you will not be able to work in this corpora if you do not register.

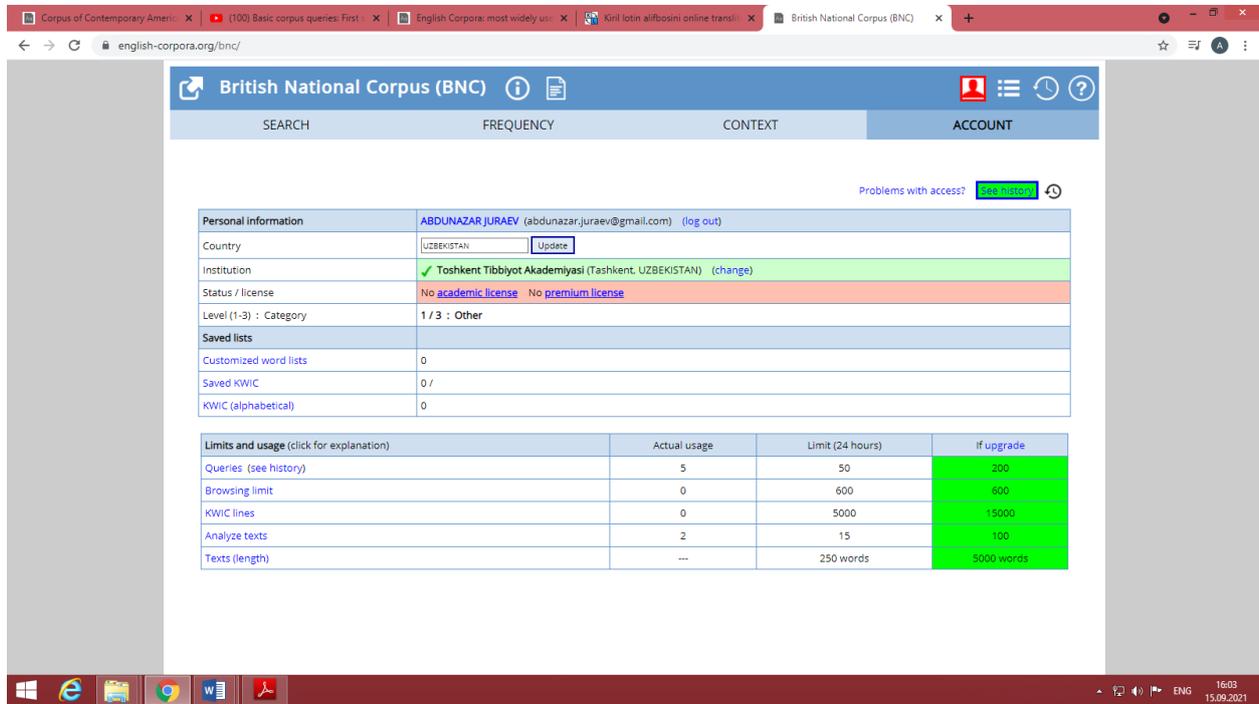
1-picture



It's interesting: note that iWeb: the Intelligent Web-based corpus has information that 6 continents have used 14 billion words since 2017!

2) To access 2pcs, after a successful registration, the following view will open on your screen.

2 picture

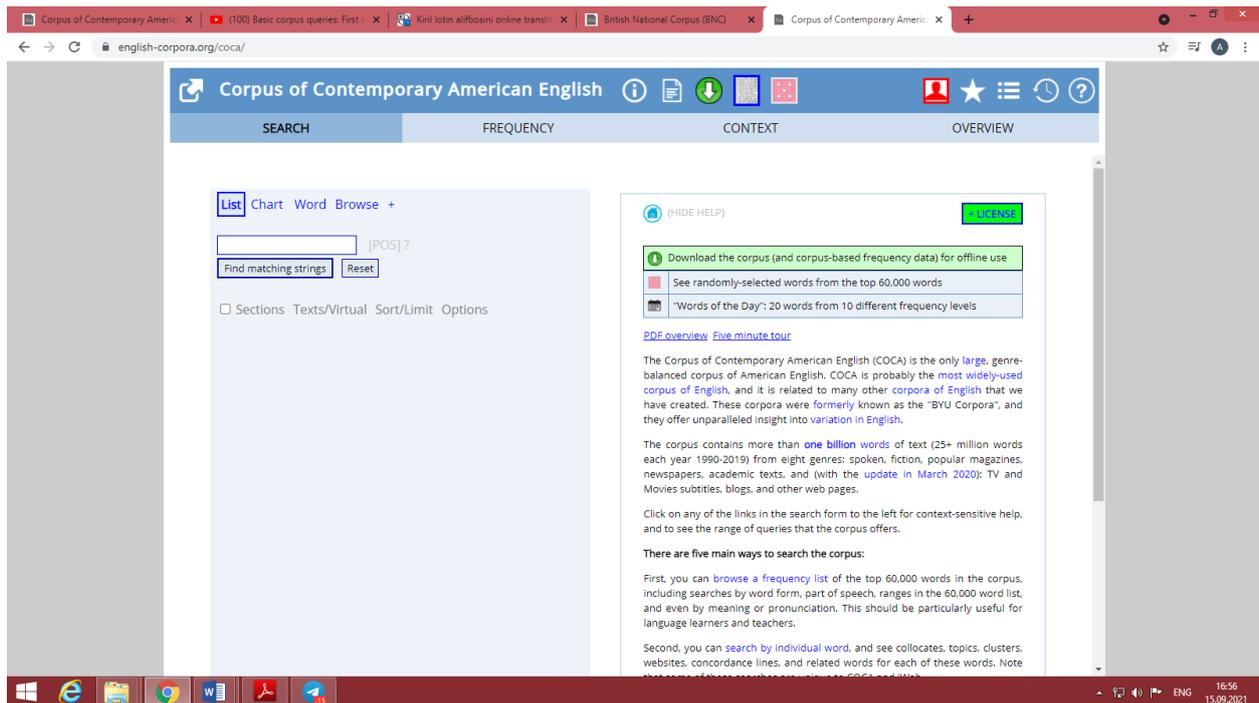


The site displays the user's name, place of work, state. You must have an academic or premium license. If your university does not pay a certain amount of money after every 10-15 of your applications and 200 of your searches comes the message that you get a premium license and you will not be able to enter the corporation.

Or, if you don't need to get a *premium* license, you won't be able to access the corporation after every 10-15 applications and 200 searches.

The role of corpora in teaching words to students of Tourism colleges is as follows. You enter the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) section. The following file will open there.

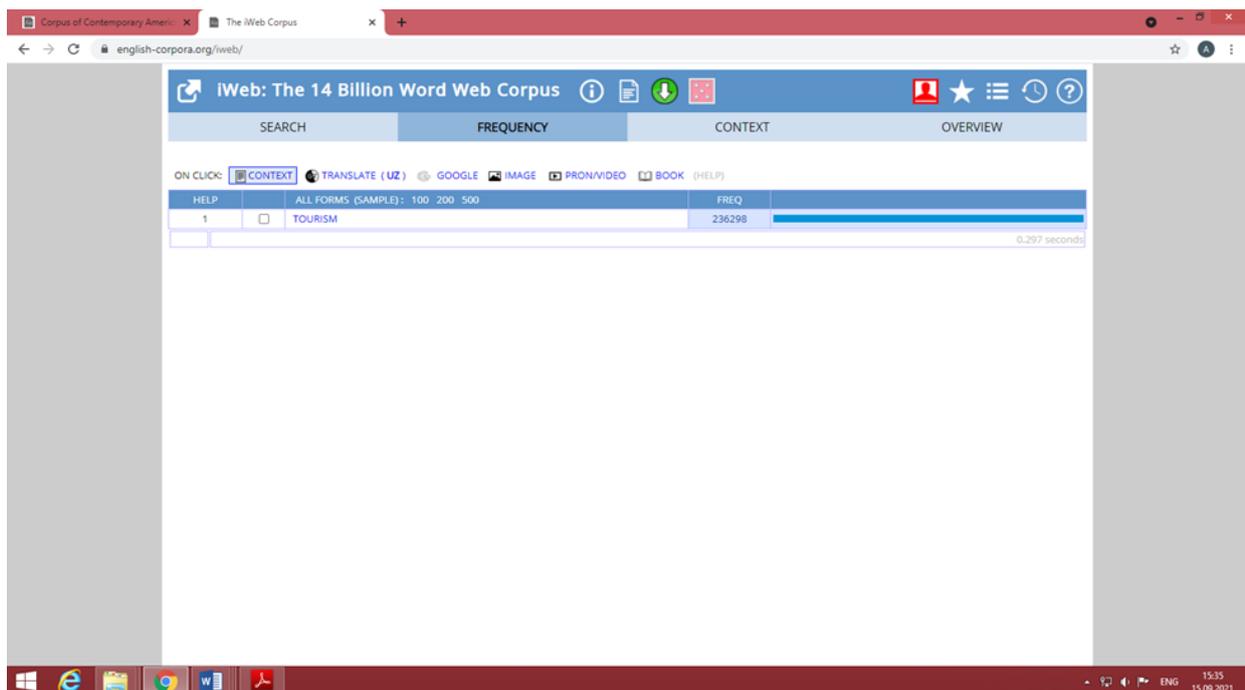
3-picture



For example we enter the word tourism that we want to search for.

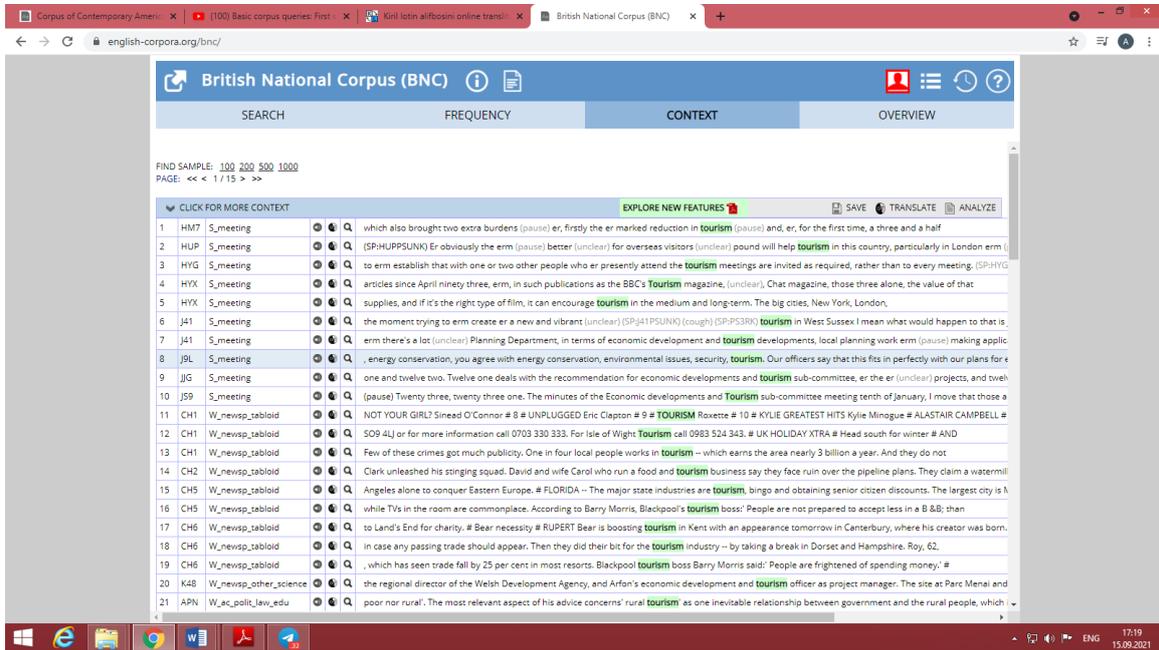
It appears that the word tourism occurs 236-298 times. This is the convenience of working on the screen it shows how the word tourism comes in context (context), its translation in different languages (Translate (Uz)), pictures about tourism (Image), videos (pron/video), Books (book). You will find the area you need and work.

4-picture



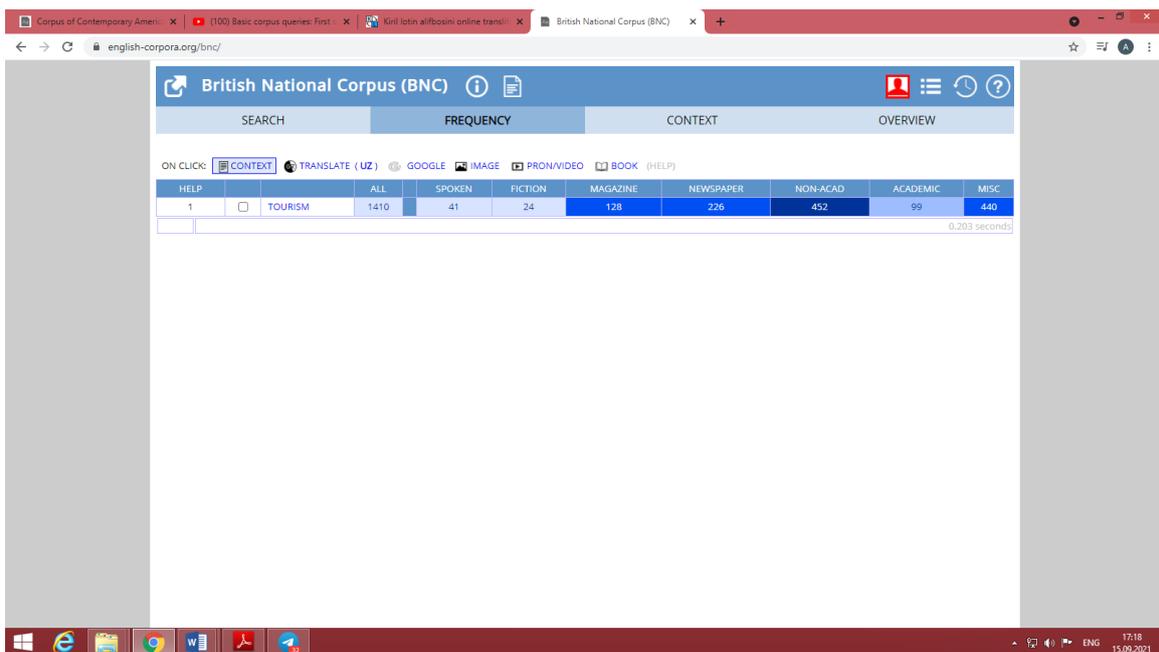
Clicking on the word tourism can be seen where it was used. For example (1985-1994) “the Daily Mirror”. London: Mirror Group Newspapers, 1992, pp. ??.
9942 s-units. A piece from the newspaper can be seen.

5-picture



Below, one can see the total (all) use of the word tourism 1,410 times, of which in speech (spoken) 41 times, in cinema (fiction) 24 times, in magazine (magazine) 128, in Newspaper (newspaper) 226, in non-academic case (non-academic) 452, in academic (academic) 99, in others (miscellaneous) 440 times.

6-picture



After students learn to work with words, it is their turn to work with texts and learn to analyze them, a process that helps them to memorize many new words and communicate like real Englishmen. To do this, we will analyze a small part of the text in the tutorial intended for students of Tourism colleges called "I am guide interpreter". After the text is given to the analysis, it appears separated by colors. *These kind of literature should be prepared for all directions as well as for medical students.*

The color blue denotes words that are often used in English. For example should have belongs to the 500 most commonly used words. In our text, 44% of words are among the words used academically.

Green denotes 12% of words used on average and yellow denotes 22% of words used sparingly. In the text, one can see that the word tourism is used less than 2 times, the professional word on average 2 times, the artikli the most 14 times.

7-picture

The screenshot shows the COCA website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: SEARCH, FREQUENCY, CONTEXT, and ANALYZE TEXT. Below these, there are buttons for EDIT TEXT, SAVE TEXT, WORD (selected), and PHRASE. A frequency table shows the distribution of words across three ranges: 1-500 (43%), 501-3000 (21%), and >3000 (18%). The main content area displays a text snippet with words highlighted in different colors (blue, green, yellow). A word sketch for 'tourism' is shown on the right, listing various related words and their frequencies.

FREQ RANGE	1-500	501-3000	>3000
216 WORDS	43 %	21 %	18 %

CLICK ON ANY WORD BELOW FOR A FULL WORD SKETCH

Tourism professionals should have **excellent** **knowledge** not only in their field, but also of other **foreign** languages such as: English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Spanish for Specific Purposes (SSP), which are aimed at **professional** and **special** purposes and so on. Uzbekistan is a part of the old Silk Road **network** of trade routes connecting the East and West **originating** at Xi'an (Sian), the 4,000-mile (6,400-km) **road**, actually a **caravan** **tract**, followed the Great Wall of China to the **northwest**, **bypassed** the Takla Makan Desert, **climbed** the Pamirs (**mountains**), **crossed** Afghanistan, and went on to the Levant; from there the **merchandise** was **shipped** across the Mediterranean Sea. Few persons **traveled** the entire route, and goods were **handled** in a **staggered** **progression** by **middlemen**. If to the **attentive** reader, we say **welcome** to ancient Samarkand, which was in **crossroad** of the Silk Road they **definitely** think again to visit this **magic** city with **wonderful** **madrasas**, **mosques** and **definitely** Registan Square. Of course, they would like to have an experienced **skilled** **tour** guide with **deep** **professional** **competency**. In International Tourism Highlights 2020 **edition** there **mentioned** **tourism** is the world's **third** largest **export** category after **fuels** and **chemicals**, and ahead of **automotive** products and food (2019).

(CLICK ANY WORD FOR FULL WORD SKETCH)

LOW FREQ	MID FREQ	HIGH FREQ
<p>2: tourism</p> <p>1: attentive, automotive, bypassed, caravan, competency, crossroad, defently, definitely, edition, excellent, export, madrasas, magic, merchandise, middlemen, mosques, northwest, originating, progression, skilled, staggered, tract</p>	<p>2: professional</p> <p>1: ahead, aimed, ancient, category, chemicals, climbed, connecting, crossed, deep, entire, foreign, fuels, guide, handled, knowledge, languages, mentioned, mountains, network, products, professionals, purposes, reader, road, route, routes, shipped, special, third, tour, trade, traveled, visit, welcome, wonderful</p>	<p>14: the</p> <p>9: and</p> <p>7: of</p> <p>6: to</p> <p>4: in</p> <p>3: a</p> <p>2: at, for, have, is, on, there, they, was, which, with</p> <p>1: across, actually, after, again, also, an, are, as, but, by, city, course, experienced, few, field, followed, food, from, goods, if, largest, like, not, old, only, other, part, persons, say, should, so, such, their, think, this, we, went, were, world, would</p>

Now, by clicking on the word tourism from this text, we can also analyze its synonyms, finds, collocations, words related to it.

8-9 pictures

The image displays two screenshots of the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) website, illustrating the analysis of the words 'tourism' and 'tourist'.

Top Screenshot: 'tourism' (NOUN) #5688

- SEARCH:** tourism (NOUN) #5688
- WORD:**
 - 1. the business of providing services to tourists
 - DMOCG: [E]
 - Tools: YouGlish, PlayPhrase, Yarn
 - UZ: Google, Reverso, Linguee
 - SYNONYMS: travel
 - NEW: DEFIN +SPEC +GENL
- CONTEXT:** See in IWeb, Collocates, Clusters, Topics, Texts, KWIC, HELP
- ANALYZE TEXT:**
 - TOPICS (more):** tourist, visitor, travel, hotel, island, destination, tour, surrounding, annually, foreigner, traveler, tropical, resort, economically, accommodation, park, monument, beach, geography, landmark
 - COLLOCATES (more):**
 - NOUN: industry, business, development, travel, space, department, board, office
 - VERB: promote, increase, boost, travel, encourage, depend, contact, attract
 - ADJ: economic, cultural, local, mass, international, educational, medical, sustainable
 - ADV: heavily, rapidly, eg, annually, environmentally, economically, worldwide, consequently
 - RELATED WORDS:** tour, tourist, touring, tourer, touristic, touring, eco-tourism
 - CLUSTERS (more):**
 - tourism » tourism industry » tourism in » tourism has » tourism to » tourism board » tourism officials » tourism development » tourism for
 - » tourism in tourism » for tourism » on tourism » space tourism » to tourism » from tourism » sex tourism » mass tourism
 - tourism » » tourism and hospitality » tourism and recreation » tourism industry in » tourism industry has » tourism is not » tourism and business » tourism and other » tourism and investment
 - » » tourism travel and tourism » department of tourism » in the tourism » ministry of tourism » recreation and tourism » office of tourism » trade and tourism » culture and tourism
 - tourism » » » tourism in the area » tourism to the area » tourism and hospitality industries » tourism as well as » tourism in the region » tourism and convention business » tourism and real estate » tourism and trade association

Bottom Screenshot: 'tourist' (NOUN) #3111

- SEARCH:** tourist (NOUN) #3111
- WORD:**
 - 1. someone who travels for pleasure
 - DMOCG: [E]
 - Tools: YouGlish, PlayPhrase, Yarn
 - UZ: Google, Reverso, Linguee
 - SYNONYMS: traveler, tourist, traveler, vacationer, visitor
 - NEW: DEFIN +SPEC +GENL
- CONTEXT:** See in IWeb, Collocates, Clusters, Topics, Texts, KWIC, HELP
- ANALYZE TEXT:**
 - TOPICS (more):** tourism, visitor, tour, hotel, foreigner, monument, travel, surrounding, taxi, island, destination, traveler, ruin, tropical, crowded, beach, museum, plaza, exotic, attraction
 - COLLOCATES (more):**
 - NOUN: attraction, destination, town, industry, local, hotel, visa, trap
 - VERB: visit, attract, draw, arrive, travel, flock, cater, lure
 - ADJ: popular, foreign, japanese, german, western, european, french, israeli
 - ADV: mostly, alike, abroad, annually, downtown, handsomely, afar, chiefly
 - RELATED WORDS:** tour, tourism, touring, tourer, touristic, touring
 - CLUSTERS (more):**
 - tourist » tourist attraction » tourists who » tourists in » tourist attractions » tourist destination » tourists from » tourists to » tourist industry
 - » tourist for tourists » to tourists » with tourists » popular tourist » foreign tourists » american tourists » by tourists » major tourist
 - tourist » » tourists and locals » tourist attraction in » tourists a year » tourist attractions in » tourists who visit » tourists flock to » tourists who come » tourists and residents
 - » » tourist as a tourist » like a tourist » in the tourist » for the tourists » number of tourists » locals and tourists » for the tourist » most popular tourist
 - tourist » » » tourist prepares to take » tourists from all over » tourists and locals alike » tourists who come to » tourists come to see » tourists who do n't » tourists on their way » tourists and business travelers

Conclusion

In short, corpus linguistics is an approach to language learning based on the use of computer techniques to analyze large, rigorous databases of naturally occurring language (corpora). In order to obtain descriptions of the language that represent its use in real life, Corpus linguists base their analysis on large collections of texts held on the computer. [11] The development of knowledge in English using corpora requires the use of the practice carried out in the teaching of

foreign languages. Through the corpora that we are going to analyze, the study and teaching of words plays an important role in the formation of professional competence of future professionals.

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