Section 4. Languages of the world

GURRENT ISSUES OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS IN GEORGIAN STUDIES

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Abstract

The paper deals with Georgian texts in another language computer modeling problems. For example, consider the Georgian texts in English translate machine accuracy issues

Applied Linguistics is a broad field whose research object is to solve problems related to language and its users. applied science uses technical knowledge from other disciplines as well, such as sociology and anthropology. Applied linguistics intersects with various fields. Computational linguistics, machine translation, computer-assisted translation, natural language processing, and speech perception are areas of applied linguistics in which computers are widely used. The goal of our research is to analyze the problems and current issues of applied linguistics.

Keywords: *Linguistics, language typology, language modeling, problems, translation*

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the process of "meeting" different thought spaces is increasingly intense. This process involves the process of building "morphologized" bridges between different thought spaces, which aims to form an integrative vision through the implementation of interdisciplinary synthesis.

The most important characteristic and constructive feature of modern linguistics is the striving for wholeness. The methodological basis of this type of analysis is the integrative approach, which focuses on identifying the peculiarities of the process of forming a new whole from various elements, as well as on the intensification of the order existing in the system. In the context of the integrative approach, integration is understood as the construction of a network of relations between various elements. Here, the result is wholeness.

Applied linguistics addresses the following problems: problems of language assessment (validity, reliability, use); Language and technology issues (learning, assessment, accessibility, use); Language translation issues (accessibility, efficiency, technologies); Language use issues (discourse, limited access to services and resources); Literacy issues (orthography development, new scripts, resource development, learning difficulties).

Method of research

Intelligent information technologies are one of the most promising and developed areas of scientific and applied informatics. Its important direction is the processing of texts in natural languages, the main tasks of which are the modeling of knowledge and knowledge bases, knowledge management, that is, modeling thinking based on a knowledge base, modeling rules and logical "reasoning", information analysis, development of conclusions.

Main part

Changes in science and technology, the emergence of new research directions and the emergence of new areas of knowledge have contributed to the study of language through the construction of models. "This implies the creation of such abstract systems (models), as a result of the further specification and interpretation of which we will obtain the languages under consideration" (Antidze J, 2009, p. 15).

Intelligent information technologies usually mean information technologies that provide the following capabilities: The presence of a knowledge base that reflects the experience of specific people, groups of people, society, and humanity as a whole in a chosen field of activity for solving creative tasks that are traditionally considered the prerogative of human intelligence, for example, such poorly formalized tasks as decision-making, information analysis, reasoning, explanation, teaching, and others; The presence of a thinking model based on the knowledge base: rules and logical conclusions, argumentation and reasoning, recognition and classification of situations...;

The ability to form completely clear decisions based on unclear, incomplete, indefinite data; The ability to explain conclusions and decisions, that is, the presence of a mechanism for explanations;

Therefore, the core of an intelligent information system in this field should methodologically include two main components: a knowledge base and a bank of thinking models, the interaction of which generates logical conclusion options (koberidze M., Nozadze, ts., 2016, p. 96).

Text processing systems in natural languages are created for various purposes: proofreading, machine translation, knowledge extraction, question-answer dialogue ...

The general scheme of text processing is invariant with respect to natural language. No matter what language the source text is written in, its analysis goes through the same steps (Figure 1).

Figure 1.
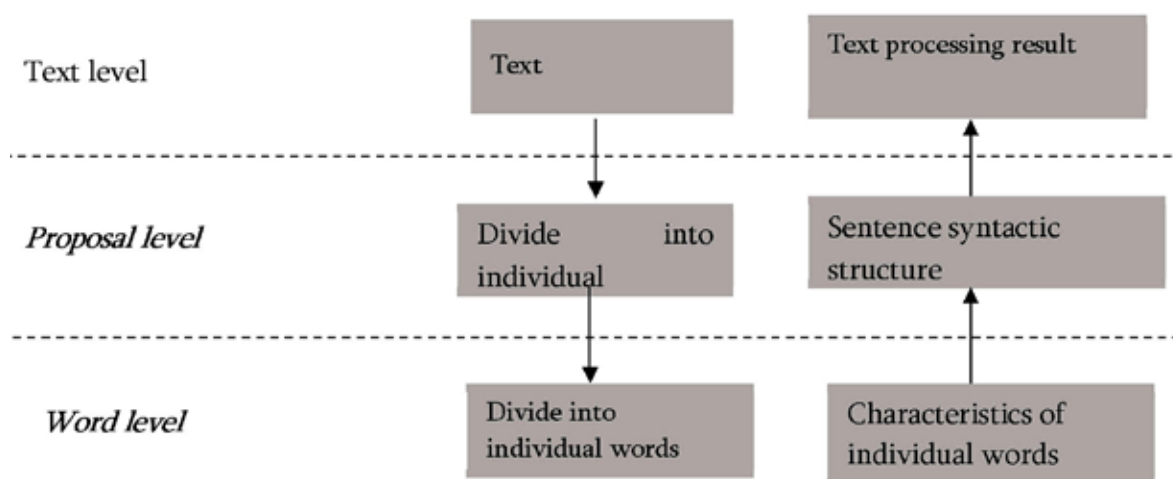
It is not uncommon for the original and the translated text to be inconsistent when translating Georgian texts into other languages, and vice versa. It is not uncommon for the original and the translated text to be inconsistent when translating Georgian texts into other languages, and vice versa. As an example, we can take the translation program "Google Translate".

In Georgian texts translated from English, the connection of words, the relationship and sequence of members in a sentence, the alter-

nation of simple and complex sentences are often incorrect, and the principles of spelling are not observed. Orthographic problems are primarily related to the morphology and phonetics of the language. Therefore, it is necessary to take each of them into account (Arabuli, A., 2004, p. 105).

Typological research and search reveal that there is no principled difference between language systems; they represent a specific manifestation of some single, general, universal model. At the same time, languages still differ from each other. Each language is distinguished from all other languages by special, specific, characteristic features. A typological class can be defined as a set of languages that are distinguished by the same structural features (Gamkrelidze T., Kiknadze Z., Shaduri I., Shengelaia N., 2003, p. 490).

The main conclusion of modern typology is as follows: all languages are based on a general model defined by certain universal features, which manifest themselves in different ways in a particular linguistic system.

The difference is made by the morphological type of the language: in affix-free languages, the relationship between words is mainly determined by the location of words, in affixed languages, the grammatical form is the main factor for the relationship between words, but, nevertheless, the division of languages into two named groups according to the arrangement of words is somewhat conditional: there is no language in which the arrangement of words is absolutely free or fixed (Kvachadze L., 1998, p. 89).

The identification of syntactic universals is essentially based on three types of criteria: 1. The presence of a preposition or a conjunction (they are denoted by Pr and Po, respectively). 2. The order of the subject (S), verb (V), and object (O) in narrative sentences with a subject and a subject object.

In Georgian language is rich in derivational affixes, i.e. affixes that establish a certain relationship between the objects and events denoted by words. This is due to the fact that in Georgian (and in general, in languages with affixes) there is no need for a fixed arrangement of words, as is the case in affix-free languages. The

arrangement of words in Georgian is relatively free. This, in turn, provides a great opportunity to change the places of words in a sentence, which can be widely used for stylistic purposes, to convey various nuances of thought.

The following constructive scheme of word order is valid in a Turkish sentence: subject, time circumstance, other circumstances, indirect object, direct object, object; the determiner is placed before indirect and direct objects (Jikia M., 2003, p. 268).

Conclusions

Thus, as can be seen from the cases discussed above, in Georgian we do not have a fixed word order, but a more common and natural arrangement of the sentence is observed.

The complexity of the Georgian language is distinguished by its specific features that distinguish it from other languages. It is in accordance with such differences and similarities that a conceptual model of spelling and grammar checking during machine translation should be built. The following linguistic phenomena are characteristic of Georgian texts: The presence of a preposition (Po), the absence of a preposition (Pr); The arrangement of the subject (S), verb (V) and object (O) in a narrative, interrogative, imperative, interrogative and interrogative-exclamatory sentence. Georgian is characterized by a relatively free order of word order, although in this or that case one is preferred, they will not have the same stylistic value. They convey different nuances.

Morphological, syntactic and semantic analysis of Georgian texts will allow us to solve such a big problem as machine translation from Georgian to another language and from another language to Georgian. "Two-way machine translation includes several components, without which it is impossible to obtain an adequate result; Of course, these components are interconnected and at any stage it is necessary to correct the data of the previous stage" Such an analysis methodologically involves taking into account and combining the achievements of the humanitarian, natural and technical sciences

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