LEARNER CORPORA IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

The article gives an overview "Learner corpora" in Foreign Language Teaching (FLT) and the basic characteristics of this method that determine its reliability. Learner corpora focuses on the applied study of language, its functioning in natural environment and texts, that is important in language teaching. It is proposed that there are four core components in learner corpus research, namely, corpus linguistics expertise, a good background in linguistic theory, and a good understanding of foreign language teaching issues. Based on the above components, the present article first introduces learner corpora, then reviews literature concerning the application of corpus linguistics to FLT by means of contrastive interlanguage analysis, and at last discusses the relationship between learner corpora and foreign language teaching.

Keywords: Learner corpora, contrastive interlanguage analysis, linguistic analysis, foreign language learning and teaching, language acquisition, linguodidactic, concordance .

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of innovative computer technology contributes to their increasingly active use in research, including in the field of linguistics. One of the most promising areas was corpus linguistics, which opened up new opportunities for linguistic analysis. The formation of various types of linguistic corpus introduces new adjustments not only in the field of linguistic research, but also in the field of research on the methodology of teaching foreign languages. In addition to using in learning the corpus of texts, sponsored by are native speakers, effected also the use of learner corpora ,which allow to solve a number of important tasks in the process of learning a foreign language. The Learner corpus is an electronic encoding of texts, the learners who are foreigners language [5]. Learner corpora, or the method of linguistic research, based on corpus of texts, is focused on applied language learning, its functioning in real-life environments and texts, which is important for language teaching. For example, lexicographic analysis on the basis of shells clearly helps to reveal the contextual use of certain words, especially synonymous (for example, beautiful/ugly, big / huge), their frequency compatibility with other words, regularity in various styles, and clearly define their semantics.

Learner corpora are most common in Asia and Europe. The most famous is the ICLE (International Corpus of Learner English) International English Corpus, an essay by students of advanced language level .This corpus is mainly used for discursive analysis and statistical analysis of students' vocabulary, comparative studies. This corpus is an illustrative example of the effectiveness of developments   in the field of corpus and applied linguistics. An equally well-known English academic building is the Cambridge Learning Corpus (The Cambridge Learner Corpus). As part of the Cambridge International Corpus, the Cambridge Academic Corpus is a huge collection of examples of English that is replenished by students around the world. It contains over 20 million words and is constantly expanding. The corpus currently contains 50,000

scripts from 150 countries (100 different L1 backgrounds). Each script contains information about the student's native language, nationality, level of English, age [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

To the present stage of development of hull technology practice of learner corpora made its own adjustments by defining the basic parameters of their construction and organization. The widespread view that forming a corpus of texts implies a collection of texts from various sources is erroneous. Learner corpora are formed according to certain principles or criteria. First, it is necessary to determine the linguistic orientation (general linguistic or special the type of material collected (oral or written), and also an accessory of texts corpus to native speakers or trainees. The latter just applies to us learner corpora. Applicable to the study In this case, two types of corpora are most commonly used: written and oral texts within which division is carried out by genre (monologue, dialogue, writing, essay, etc.). The main purpose of the organization of learner corpora is to analyze them in order to identify ways and efficiency of learning Language Acquisition [1]. As a rule, the learner corpora reflects the results of typical educational activities, putting the same writing assignments performed by students from equivalent groups. Sometimes the corpus is divided into sections by language levels of students (pre-elementary, elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate, advanced ESL learner or High, Medium, and Beginner levels) at the choice of the originator.

In connection with the development of technical means, the possibility of more effective linguistic studies of various kinds on the basis of corpus linguistics has appeared. One of such promising applications is the development of Learner Corpora of texts, oriented to the linguodidactic format and applicable for the analysis of the language and speech of those who study a foreign language. Learner Corpus refers to the electronic corpus of texts of a group of persons studying foreign languages . The main purpose of organizing academic buildings is to analyze them in order to identify ways and effectiveness of mastering the language being studied (Language Acquisition) [1]. The educational text corpus was originally created with the aim of monitoring and analyzing the mistakes made when foreign languages are mastered by foreigners. Corpus technologies made it possible to detect the most common mistakes in word usage and word formation, the nature of which led to the revision of the content of many educational materials, since the revealed deviations from the norm testified to the influence of the interference of the native languages of foreign phones and the so-called "intermediate grammars" or, which no traditional textbook warns against or training dictionary. Based on research at LC (Learner Corpora), dictionaries and textbooks of a new type are created, including error-prevention comments.

Learner corpus allows you to analyze products of students' learning activities, revealing their performance, the most typical lexical, stylistic and grammatical errors, gaps in knowledge that should be directed special attention to teachers in further work with trainees [5]. The value of the learner corpus is that students' work is not initially corrected, which allows the most objectively evaluate the results of educational activities [3]. Learner corpora are used for linguistic analysis in order to identify lexical grammatical or syntactical errors in the development of a foreign language. Some academic corpora are more focused on identifying grammatical errors, while others are more intended to identify and analyze lexical or stylistic errors. However, both those and other. They want to establish the frequency of certain types language errors, characteristic contexts that allows you to make adjustments to the development plans and methodological techniques for further learning a foreign language.

Research methodology
The choice of the method of classification of errors, methods of their coding in the package for the subsequent automatic or manual markup (error tagging), as well as methods for quantitative automated counting errors by type is fundamentally important when corpus a training enclosures. Because this determines the potential for a comprehensive linguistic analysis.

Grammatical errors include cases non-observance of grammatical, namely, morphological and syntactic norms of the language. To them include errors in gender, number and case (including violation of their coordination), wrong use of verb-tense forms, lack of agreement between them, use wrong syntax [2].

Stylistic errors should be attributed violation of the requirements of the functional style, for example, the use of colloquial language in technical or scientific descriptions inappropriate use of colloquial expressions in scientific texts, excessive use of emotional stained words in cases where neutral vocabulary is usually adopted [1].
The main characteristics of the method, determining its reliability and reliability, are as follows:
- is empirical and analyzes real word usage in the natural language environment,
- uses a fairly large, representative selection of texts,
- actively uses computers and special concordance programs for analysis in automatic and interactive modes of operation,
- based on methods of statistical and qualitative analysis of the text,
- is the target, i.e. should be focused on the real application and the results.
One of the important features of the analysis method based on text corps is the study of not only purely linguistic phenomena (grammatical or lexical functions of words, their relationships with other lexemes), but also such phenomena as, for example, the frequency of lexemes or grammatical constructions in various genres dialects

Analysis and results
Learner corpus is a representative base for linguistic analysis, due to the fact that it reflects real picture of the process of learning foreign language, as it contains the most complete and objective data on various aspects of the language being studied:
- linguistic analysis of educational products based on Learner Corpus based analysis allows you to judge the effectiveness of using my foreign language teaching methods like at a certain stage and in the dynamics, analyzing the work of the trainees before and after the process of learning corrections;
- computer support of Learner corpora contributes to the optimization of the process of learning a foreign language, allowing to solve those tasks, the implementation of which is almost impossible without the use of corps managers (case-based analysis tools);
- use of Learner corpora in the methodology of teaching foreign languages opens up new development prospects linguistics, causing the need to develop appropriate methods of teaching a foreign language, aimed to achieve greater efficiency of the learning process.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of corpus of texts, methods and developments of corpus linguistics are a promising direction in the field of teaching foreign languages .The world practice of developing this area proves the effectiveness of such applications, although at present the possibilities of corpus linguistics methods in Uzbekistan are not yet properly implemented in applied linguistics, linguistic education, and teaching native and foreign languages. Learner corpus is used for linguistic analysis to identify lexical, grammatical or syntactic errors in the development of a

foreign language. Some learner corpora are more focused on identifying grammatical errors, while others are more designed to identify and analyze lexical or stylistic errors. Nevertheless, both of them help to establish the frequency of certain types of language errors, characteristic contexts, which allows you to make adjustments to the development of plans and teaching methods for further teaching a foreign language.

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