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LINGUISTIC METHODS AND METHODS OF STUDYING THE LANGUAGE OF FOLK EPICS

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the current development of the science of Uzbek linguistics, statistical research methods in the linguistic analysis of artistic texts. In particular, the role of the computer system in the implementation of statistical analysis, the peculiarities of their use, tasks in creating the electronic text of the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic, as well as scientific-theoretical considerations are recommended.

KEYWORDS

Linguistic statistics, literary language, epic, text, literary text, epic, dictionary, computational linguistics, statistical analysis, text analysis, text statistics, microtext.

INTRODUCTION

Prof. A. Polatov, one of the major researchers of computer linguistics, stated that the only way to increase efficiency in the process of working on information quickly in the 21st century is the need to skillfully use the computer, and that it is an urgent task for every field to adapt its activities to it. S. Rizaev, another well-known scientist of the field, said,

"Modern computer technology is being widely and effectively used in all fields of science and technology in the course of the globalization period, in the context of the development of advanced pedagogical information technologies. Among all concrete sciences, social and humanitarian sciences (in particular, Uzbek linguistics), especially in its structural,

practical and mathematical linguistics field, are lacking computers in solving theoretical and practical problems immediately, intelligently and quickly. This creates great opportunities both in terms of labor and time," he says.

In fact, today's development of the science of Uzbek linguistics requires the use of statistical research methods in the linguistic analysis of texts, including artistic texts. That is probably why, in recent years, monographic studies, especially in dissertations, often use the linguostatistical method. Prof. A. Ibrohimov, who observed the same situation in our science, was absolutely right when he stated the following: "Using the statistical method in linguistics is not just a goal, but a tool together with the traditional method to learn the extremely complex structure of the language and the secrets of its functioning. Accuracy is one of the requirements of scientific work. But the biggest drawback of traditional linguistics is its lack of precision, most of the results are approximate. That's why linguists started to turn to the method based on statistics. In our opinion, these comments cover only one aspect of the issue. There is another side to it. Any text entered into computer memory for the purpose of statistical analysis can be material ready for processing based on the researcher's goal. After determining the frequency of the desired lexical unit, it is possible to isolate it in the microtexts and collect it in one place, to analyze it in any direction, for example, phonetic,

lexical-semantic, grammatical, stylistic, and comparative analysis, which is of no less scientific and practical importance than the first one.

There are certain conditions for linguostatistical analysis of any text. The same reasoning directly applies to the text of the examples of Uzbek folk art. Based on the goal set before us, we will explain our specific observations on the example of folk epics.

The text of Uzbek folk epics has a number of peculiarities compared to the texts of other genres, and these, in turn, cause certain difficulties in making lexicographic observations. These difficulties are explained by the fact that until now there is no clear principle of recording epics or it has not been developed. As a result, a number of mistakes were made in the writing of epics from the Bakhsh language. There are certain reasons for this: in our opinion, they are explained by the following factors. Firstly, the people who recorded the epic did not follow the principle of recording it as it was spoken, and did not pay attention to whether the epic singer was a representative of Kipchak or Ogiz dialect. The most regrettable and unforgivable aspect is that they tried to bring the text as close as possible to the Uzbek literary language, to "edit" it to a certain extent. As a result, the orthographic norms characteristic of the epic style were violated. Secondly, all Uzbek folk epics were written not by one person, but by several people. A certain part of them tried to write down the story as

they heard and received it. This led to the violation of orthographic standards when writing the text. Thirdly, although several opinions were raised in this regard, the fact that the text of the epics was not recorded based on a specific transcription caused certain shortcomings to be allowed. It is clear from this that the people who recorded folk epics themselves worked in extremely difficult conditions. As a result, a number of linguistic errors occurred in the written texts due to reasons related to it and not. So, the fact that there is no single principle of recording epics in our linguistics, this situation naturally makes it difficult to carry out lexicographic-statistical research on the written text of folk epics, and causes differences in text variants.

Prof. G. Jumanazarova also points out that he encountered these problems in the text of the traditional epics of the son of Fazil Yoldosh as follows: 9 epics of the poet, which we have analyzed, were recorded and published as follows: 1. "Balogardon" - recorder: Buyuk Karimov, preparers for publication - Buyuk Karimov and Tilovkul Ashurov; 2. "Bahrom and Gulandom" - recorded by Jamoliddin Asomiddinov, prepared for publication by Malik Muradov; 3. "Zevarkhan" - recorder: Muzayyana Alaviya, editor: Malik Muradov; 4. "Layli and Majnun" - recording and preparation for publication Mansur Afzalov; 5. "Malika Ayyar" - recorded by: Muhammad Isa Ernazar son, prepared for publication by Hodi Zarif, completed and

prepared for re-publication by Zubayda Husainova; 6. "Nurali" - recorder: Buyuk Karimov, editor: Muhammadnodir Saidov; 7. "Rustamkhan" - recording and preparing for publication: Hodi Zarif; 8. "Farhod and Shirin" - recorder: Buyuk Karimov, editor: Mansur Afzalov; 9. "Shirin bilan Shakar" - recorded by: Muzayyana Alaviya, prepared for publication by Maqsud Sheikhzadeh. Before starting the lexicographic research of the texts of these epics, is it necessary to solve the issue of achieving uniformity in the writing of some linguistic elements in it? Is it necessary to re-edit the text of an entire saga, adapting them to recorded dialects? questions arise. It's not about the difficulty of solving this problem, re-editing the text of epics. We think that if the work is done again in this order, the situation will become even more complicated, and the artificialities in the text will increase even more. The scientist explains his observations and opinions based on them one by one, finds a solution to the problem, and gives relevant scientific and practical suggestions. This can be observed in the following observations: "If the recording of a certain language unit, which does not correspond to the pronunciation of the epic singer, seriously damaged the meaning of the word, this is another matter. If this is not the case, we believe that there is no need to make arbitrary changes to word forms. There is another way out of the situation. If a certain word is expressed in different forms, all of them will be reflected in the dictionaries. The researcher

looks at them as different forms and variants of the same word, takes a critical attitude and makes his observations. Therefore, we considered that it is better to enter the Fazil Yoldosh epics into the computer memory in the same way as they were recorded, and to organize the corresponding dictionaries on this basis.

We also used the scientific and practical considerations of G. Jumanazarova's work as a methodological basis in the process of conducting our own scientific work. In particular, the integrity between two spaces ("Δ"), called the term "literal chain" in linguostatistics, was used as a basis for programming. In other words, the language element located between any two spaces in the text was recognized as a word. It was decided that they should be recorded as they were, without any modification. In our opinion, recording language units in this way has its advantages and disadvantages, of course. The convenience is that no arbitrary changes are made to the text, the original state is preserved. As a result of this, it will be possible to determine the degree of adherence to the literary norm or the preservation of dialectal features in this text, as well as language elements characteristic of this text. As a result, it becomes possible to define the situations characteristic of each epic style, to compare different forms of the same word. But while it is possible to easily record pairs of words, the inability to obtain separate words as a single unit remains one of the

serious disadvantages of this process. It is also the responsibility of the researcher to differentiate and separate the elements in the case of homonyms.

We also used computer programs created by S. Karimov's group to create an electronic version of the text of "Zevarkhan" and create dictionaries on this basis. Therefore, we present here the shortcomings noted by this group. "In particular, the fact that the computer did not distinguish the quotation mark (if it is written as "Mushtum" in "Koshchinor lights" or "Mushtum", its contents are also recorded in a separate word style, or in Koshchinor lights, it is written in the style of "mushtum" and the computer cannot find it when searching), A In cases such as P. Chekhov, it is shown that A and P are recorded as separate words, husnyga-husn, salmagyga-salmakg, without expressing the number in the form of 10 or 8, but only ta or tasi as a separate unit. In the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic, such situations were almost never encountered.

At this point, we present our observations about the advantages of using statistical methods in text analysis or using dictionaries of various types based on text. In any linguistic study, interpretation of content is primary, statistical analysis can never lead. But experience shows that studies conducted without this method are one-sided, and conclusions are not valid. So, what is the advantage of the statistical method? The fact that computer technology has entered today's

analysis of text statistics and being able to use it effectively makes our research somewhat easier. Bringing facts about the frequency of occurrence of a specific language unit in the text and their comparative analysis is one side of the issue, and on the other hand, it can provide a clear idea of the use of the language unit as an object of analysis in the text as a whole. Suppose there was a need to study the usage characteristics of any word in the epic, for example, the main word. The computer determines that this word occurs 117 times in 31 lexical positions in the text of the epic: head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, head, beginning, started, started, started, starts, without starting, led, lead, lead others. In this way, it gives a clear idea about the frequency of use of a specific language unit in this text, regardless of whether it is in the composition of a word, compound or adverbial element, and also helps to determine the place of the frequency of use of other language elements in the system. In addition to these, the computer collects 117 cases in which the head word is used in the form of a microtext: Crow, zag'cha uya putay boshima, // Khafa falak ogu goshdi oshima (122); What bargains will fall on my head, // I am afraid of the dream I saw last night (127); The unscrupulous left, giving a lot of trouble // Ayamay whipping your head (138); If a deceiver walks around, // I will cut off such a person's head (142); If Semurg doesn't come in forty

days, // Cut off my head and hang it on the gallows (145).

Thus, when the microtexts with the main word are gathered together, any linguistic analysis of this word in the text of "Zevarkhan" will be complete and convincing. As a result, it will be possible to carry out detailed analyzes of the structure of the word and its place in the rhyming system, the sound structure of the word and its role in providing melodiousness, the semantic-stylistic shades of the microtext, denotative and connotative meanings, which in turn can be the object of separate linguistic research.

S. Rizaev mentioned another fact in the article "About the creation of the Uzbek language machine fund". In the process of compiling the frequency dictionary of the text of A. Qahhor's work "Sinchalak", he determines the quantity of words that are used once and states the conclusion that "in any frequency dictionary, words (forms) that occur once are characterized by the fact that they occur a lot." The observations made by scientist Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi on the statistical structure of the lexicon of the "Devon" language are similar to this. We observed that this situation is typical for the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic, which was involved in the analysis of our research. Also, we emphasize that a number of useful comments in S. Rizaev's doctoral dissertation are relevant to the object of our research. In particular, in the fifth chapter of the research called "Lexical statistics", the issues

that should be implemented in the future regarding the morphematic structure of words and word forms, the placement of morphemes and the phonological structure were revealed. It conditionally analyzes the morphematic structure of words (word forms) linguostatistically. Comments on the lexicon of artistic texts created in different genres, features specific to lexical statistics, frequency of use of words belonging to different strata are presented. In the linguistic aspect, the question of the creation of morpheme statistics from the point of view of the frequency of functional inter-stylistic use of the word, the general statistical structure of morphemes in word forms is raised and it is pointed out that they have not been specially researched yet. Such thoughts and the opinions of G. Jumanazarova, who studied the linguostatistical and lexicographic features of the language of folk epics in our linguistics, served as a methodological basis for our research. In the research of S. Rizaev, the universal capabilities of modern technical tools, especially the computer, in the process of linguistic research were shown, modern methods of language material analysis were introduced, and the frequency and entropy of letters from Uzbek texts were developed for the first time. The thesis of this scientist serves as a scientific-theoretical basis and a practical source for this chapter of our research and the solution of the problems posed in it.

A number of other tasks have been defined in such works on Uzbek linguistic statistics. Let's take the problem of finding the usage coefficient of the words used in the text. It is implemented by the following formula: $R_a = \frac{m}{n}$. In this case, R_a is the probability coefficient of word use, m is the number of the analyzed element, and n is the total number of words. Or it is known that the classical definition of probability expressed by the French mathematician Laplace (18th century) is sometimes used in linguistics. For example, in any text (work), let's say, word A_1 is used G' times. The probability of using this word in this text (work) is determined using the following formula:

S. Rizaev used formulas such as "Reliability assessment" ("Otsenka dostovernosti") and "Confidence interval" ("Doveritelnyi interval") in mathematical statistics and probability theory in order to determine the reliability of the frequency of use of language and speech units in his doctoral thesis. Recently, G. Jumanazarova, H. Hamdamova used the mentioned methods and methods in their dissertation works. We will also perform a linguistic statistical analysis of the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic using the mentioned methods and methods and formulas in our research and briefly state our observations about their specific linguistic features.

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