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ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC STATISTICS OF FOLKLORE TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes lexicographical observations on examples of folk art. Their achievements and shortcomings and their place in our linguistics are objectively evaluated. Further tasks to be performed in Uzbek lexicography are also indicated.

KEYWORDS

linguistic statistics, literary language, epic, text, dictionary, frequency dictionary, alphabetic dictionary, phraseology, concordance, computer, genre.

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that a number of observations on the linguistics of texts have been made in our philology, as samples of folklore are also the object of lexicographic observations. Among them, T. Mirzaev, J. Eshonqul, S. Fidokor's explanatory dictionary of the "Alpomish" epic (2007), D. Orinboeva's "Frequency dictionary of the language of Uzbek folk epics" (2006), D. Orinboeva and U. Umurzakov's "The language of Uzbek folk epics" alphabetic-frequency dictionary"

(2006), B. Yoldoshev, D. Orinboeva's "Frequency-explanatory phraseological dictionary of Uzbek folk epics" (2008), B. Orinboev, K. Bozorboev's interpretation of phraseology of the epic "Alpomish" (1998), G. Jumanazarova It is possible to mention works such as "Fazil Yoldosh oglu "Shirin bilan Shakar" epic" (2007). In recent years, the lexicographic dictionaries of G. Jumanazarova and H. Hamdamova

based on "Rustamkhan" and N. Khojimusaeva's "Orzugul" epics can be included in this list.

T.Mirzaev, J.Eshonqul, S.Fidokor's explanatory dictionary of the epic "Alpomish" (2007) contains an explanation of units used in the epic, but which are rare or not found at all in our literary language, some of whose meanings have been forgotten. 1157 words are explained in this lexicographic study, which is of great scientific and practical importance. G. Jumanazarova, who was of the opinion that explanatory dictionaries of the same order should be created on the basis of each of the Uzbek folk epics, also compiled an explanatory dictionary of the epic "Shirin bilan Shakar" told by the son of Fazil Yoldosh (2007), and this dictionary included the explanation of 311 words.

D. Orinboeva, who used Uzbek lexicography and computer programs in its implementation, did significant work in our linguistics. He was the first to carry out the linguo-statistical analysis of the text of folk epics and to organize dictionaries on this basis, as a result of which he published two dictionaries. The text of the epics "Alpomish", "Ravshan", "Rustamkhan" served as material for the "Frequency dictionary of the language of Uzbek folk epics" of this scholar. On the basis of these texts, separate frequency and alphabetic-frequency dictionaries of each epic containing word forms covering 19,274 lexical units used 28,499 times were compiled with the help of a computer. According to the information given

in the dictionary, "Alpomish" consists of 14029, "Ravshan" 7059, "Rustamkhan" 7411 word forms.

"Alphabet-Frequency Dictionary of the Language of Uzbek Folk Epics" compiled by D. Orinboeva in collaboration with U. Umurzakov is somewhat different from the previous dictionaries: the word forms are in the order of frequency, that is, not in the order of the most used elements first and the less used ones, but the word forms in all three epics are in alphabetical order and are listed simultaneously with frequency. Giving the word forms in this order makes it convenient for every researcher to use and allows to compare them in the example of three epics. Another scientific aspect of this dictionary is that the word forms used in the epics "Alpomish" and "Ravshan" are given in the section of word groups. For example, they have horse: 1597 (11.4%), 1359 (19.2%); quality 425 (3.02%), 245 (3.4%); number 54 (0.4%), 28 (0.4%); pronoun 17 (0.1%), 20 (0.28%); ravish 266 (1.9%), 238 (3.3%); it was determined that the verb was used in 1399 (9.9%), 1100 (15.5%) proportions. The number of these figures led to the conclusion that the use of independent words in the epic "Ravshan" is more active than in the text "Alpomish". Also, in the language of folk epics, the frequency of use of nouns and verbs is the priority, and in terms of the coefficient of use, the pronoun is in the highest place ("in Alpomish" this is 1069, this is 182, I am 425, my is 243; in Ravshan this is 139, this - 137, I - 108, brought - 176 and

108, came - 224 and 57, said - 158 and 56, if - 249 and 77, will be - 243 and 76) and possessive nouns (Korajon - 289, Alpomish - 264, Ravshanbek - 104, Hasan - 211, Zulkhumor - 83) were found to be in the second and third places.

The amount of frequency of words used in the text of epics confirms the opinions expressed above by S. Rizaev and others. The number of one-time words in the text of these epics is also high. For example, in "Alpomish" - 7476 and 53.3%, in "Ravshan" - 4303 and 60.9%. Also words from 1 to 10 - 5262 (37.5%) and 2388 (33.8); from 10 to 90 - 1179 (8.4%) and 319 (4.5%); From 90 to 1000 - 112 (0.79%) and 14 (0.19). Most of the words used once were nouns and verbs.

In recent years, the introduction of modern technologies into such a laborious task as lexicographic processing of texts can be an important factor in the achievements in the field of solving linguistic problems. Many tasks that were forced to be done manually in the fields of lexicology and lexicology today, quickly and accurately with the help of a modern computer, made the tasks of every researcher easier and ensured the high quality of the created scientific works.

B. Yoldoshev, D. Orinboeva's "Frequency-explanatory phraseological dictionary of Uzbek folk epics" is the first example of the language of folklore works, in particular, the phraseological dictionary created in our linguistics. In creating the dictionary, the authors based

the text of the poet Fazil's "Alpomish", "Rustam" and Ergash Jumanbulbul's "Ravshan epics" (total: 28499 word forms). The total text volume of each epic is different: in "Alpomish" - 14,029 words, i.e. 49.2%, "Ravshan" epic - 7059, i.e. 24.7%, "Rustam" epic - 7411 words, 26.2%. During the re-examination of the texts, the authors found that a total of 1041 phraseological units were used, which were repeated 1641 times in the text of folk epics. According to one of the authors, the frequency of repetition in the "Alpomish" epic is 2007 word forms, which is 14% of the total sample size, in the "Ravshan" epic, 534 word forms are 7.5% of the total sample size, in the "Rustam" epic, 647 word forms are 8.7% of the total sample size. is %.

The achievement of the authors of the dictionary is that comparing the results of phraseological units in the selected epics with Sh.Rakhmatullaev's dictionary, it was found that only 189 phrases used in the text of three epics were not found in the highlighted dictionary. In the first part of this dictionary, which consists of two parts, the frequency of use of phraseology in the text of Uzbek folk epics is given in alphabetical order in a comparative direction, while in the next part there is a brief explanatory dictionary of phraseology in the text of epics. Naturally, the study of phraseological units in the linguo-statistical aspect is of great importance in solving all theoretical and practical issues related to the folklore language.

In recent years, D. Orinboeva selected the texts of samples of four independent genres of Uzbek folklore (fairy tale, riddle, parable and song) and entered them into the computer memory and created a significant comparative and frequency dictionary of them. "Uzbek folk tales" (1 volume, T., 2007); Riddles (T., 1981); Uzbek folk proverbs (T., 2005); Examples of folklore such as Boychechak (T., 1984) are included in the analysis. During the analysis, he studied the statistics of a total of 46329 word forms. In the analysis of texts, the total volume of the fairy tale genre is 14837, its repetition is 77304, i.e. 24.7%; 10,692 repetitions of the song genre - 31,858, i.e. 27.6%; the total text volume of the riddle genre is 8569, its repetition is 27334, i.e. 23.5%; it was determined that the total text size of the proverb genre is 12231, its repetition is 45132, i.e. 27.5%. In this dictionary, which is dedicated to the comparative analysis of four folklore genres, the frequency of use of the word forms of the texts is listed in alphabetical order. This dictionary, which we are referring to, is the most weighty among the studies devoted to the linguostatistics of folklore texts.

The dictionary of G. Jumanazarova and H. Hamdamova was created based on the text of the epic "Rustamkhan" sung by the son of Fazil poet Yoldosh, and it consists of four parts - vocabulary, alphabet, frequency and reverse dictionaries. In this dictionary, giving the frequency and inversion of absolute words is of both scientific and practical importance. From it, it

will be possible to determine the words that are characteristic of the style of folk bakshi. It can be said that the authors have achieved a high level of accuracy in this regard, since the dictionary is compiled with the help of a computer.

Despite the importance of Uzbek lexicography and the above-mentioned traditions and the tasks performed in this regard, the results of the current work are not up to the requirements. In particular, let's take the language of fiction at this point. The artistic text is fundamentally different from the scientific and official texts in that it can be considered as a unique field, a linguistic norm of the highest status, i.e. performing an artistic aesthetic task. The main reason for this is that in the artistic text, the participation of all the linguistic means of the national language, aimed at the implementation of the stated task, is clearly visible. Therefore, the text of the works of certain poets and writers on the pages of our prestigious literature developed in different periods serve as linguistic material not only for the development and progress of our native language, but also for making observations specific to the style of each creator, and serving as the main and primary source for coming to certain scientific conclusions in this regard. it does, of course.

Some linguists say: "Creating a frequency dictionary of the current Uzbek literary language is considered a very difficult problem, so until now, a complete frequency dictionary of our language has not been

created. In order to solve this problem, first of all, all the main styles of the national literary language (scientific, artistic, colloquial, official, journalistic, etc.), genres (temporary press, fiction, folk oral art, lively conversational language, etc.) based on the study, it will be necessary to identify high-frequency words and grammatical forms for each style and genre. After that, it is possible to create a full-frequency dictionary of the Uzbek literary language, to think about its limits and principles", we believe that the scientific-theoretical comments have certain grounds. We would like to emphasize based on the instructions of the teachers-scientists: working in the linguistic analysis of the text based on lexicographic and statistical methods, especially dealing with the lexicography of writing, remains one of the urgent issues of today's Uzbek linguistics.

Due to the continuous improvement of the lexicography of Uzbek writing, the development of specialists in the field, today our linguistics is able to create electronic copies of texts written by any author at any time, enter them into the computer memory and, on this basis, write them in different characters, for example, alphabetical, frequency, concordance, even were able to create reverse dictionaries. There is no doubt that the linguistic research conducted on the basis of such dictionaries can give clear conclusions about the language of a certain period, about the language and style of a particular poet or writer, and

about the skill in using the language. Moreover, such lexicographical observations can gain great scientific-practical value not only in conducting linguo-statistical, but also in comparative research on texts.

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