Linguistic study of the text of Uzbek folk epics

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Abstract. This article examines the linguistic study of the text of Uzbek folk oral epics. It also contains information on dialects, lexical-semantic and functional-stylistic features, frequency dictionary, lexicographic research, explanatory dictionary, descriptive-descriptive, artistic-aesthetic function of language units, and authorial lexicography.

Keywords: Uzbek folk oral literature, dialects, lexical-semantic and functional-stylistic features, frequency dictionary, lexicographic research, explanatory dictionary, the priority of the frequency of use of nouns and verbs, and the highest frequency of pronouns in terms of the coefficient of use, the descriptive-descriptive,

Linguistic research of the text of Uzbek folk epics has a great experience and tradition. A number of works have been carried out in this area, a general description of which is given below.

V.M. Zhirmunsky, Kh.T. Zarifov studied the linguistic features of Uzbek folk epics, Kh. Doniyorov the role of folk epics in the study of Kipchak dialects, A. Ishayev the lexicon of folk epics, S. Tursunov the lexical uniqueness of the epic "Alpomish", I.T. Yormatov the art of the Uzbek folk heroic epic, S. Mirzayeva the poetics of Uzbek folk romance epics, S.N. Yuldasheva the poetics of the Uzbek folk epic "Alpomish", Z. Kholmonova the lexicon of the epic "Shayboniykhon" (based on the Polkan poet's version), I. Boltayeva the nature of epithets in Uzbek folk epics and other issues. In this regard, a number of monographic studies were created, devoted to the lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic features of the lexicon of a particular epic, their comparative-historical analysis, poetic transfer and stylistic formulas in epics, linguopoetic issues, doctoral and candidate dissertations were defended, articles were published. Also, frequency, alphabetic-frequency, frequency-explanatory phraseological dictionaries of the language of folk epics such as "Alpomish", "Ravshan", "Rustam" were compiled. In 1987, A. Kuronbekov tried out experiments on the use of computers in Uzbek lexicography. At that time, specialists in Uzbek lexicography, linguistics and computer programmers were tasked with compiling a complete alphabetic-frequency dictionary of the modern Uzbek language based on the frequency dictionary of writers/poets and several tens of millions of word forms. Some attempts in this regard were quite successful. It was noted that creating a complete frequency dictionary of Babur's works and a perfect dictionary of the language of Babur's works are among such tasks.

artistic-aesthetic function of language units, authorial lexicography.

S. Mukhamedov introduced the statistical method into the linguistic study of Uzbek texts. The scientist first defended his candidate's dissertation on the topic "Statistical analysis of lexical and morphological structure of Uzbek newspaper texts", later compiled a frequency dictionary of the Uzbek language, and published a monograph on this topic in collaboration with R.G. Piotrovsky. In S. Mukhamedov's dissertation, on the example of journalistic texts, the relationship between language and speech was studied for the first time in Uzbek linguistics using engineering

linguistics and information-statistical methods, and on this basis it was found that a number of typological features of the lexicon and grammar of contemporary Uzbek journalistic speech, including the construction of its agglutinative word forms and the transmission of information, are different from those of Indo-European languages. From this it follows that it is possible to study the linguistic features of any language using statistical methods and discover patterns. Many programs developed in modern computer linguistics are based on an approach based on statistical methods.

After that, folk epics also became the object of lexicographic observations, and studies devoted to the linguostatistical interpretation of texts appeared. In this regard, the works of T. Mirzayev, J. Eshonkul, S. Fidokor, D. Orinboyeva, U. Umurzokov, B. Yoldoshev, B. Orinboyev, K. Bozorboyev, N. Khadzhimusayeva, S. Karimov, G. Jumanazarova and others are noteworthy.

The explanatory dictionary of T. Mirzayev, J. Eshonkul, S. Fidokor is a lexicographic study of scientific and practical importance, as it provides explanations of units used in the epic "Alpomish", but rarely or not at all in our literary language, some of whose meanings have been forgotten, in which explanations of 1157 words are given. The author of these lines, who believes that explanatory dictionaries of this kind should be created based on each of the Uzbek folk epics, also compiled an explanatory dictionary of the epic "Shirin bilan Shakar" narrated by Fazil Yuldash oglu; this dictionary contains explanations of 311 words.

In recent years, D. Orinbayeva has also done significant work in this regard. She has published two dictionaries, focusing on the linguistic statistical analysis of the texts of folk epics and the compilation of dictionaries on this basis. The texts of the epics "Alpomish", "Ravshan", and "Rustamkhon" serve as material for the "Frequency Dictionary of the Language of Uzbek Folk Epics". Based on these texts, separate frequency and alphabetic-frequency dictionaries of each epic were compiled in a computer program, consisting of word forms covering 19274 lexical units used 28499 times. According to the dictionary, the epic "Alpomish" consists of 14029, the epic "Ravshan" of 7059, and the epic "Rustamkhon" of 7411 word forms.

Another scientific aspect of this dictionary is that the word forms used in the epics "Alpomish" and "Ravshan" are given in terms of word classes. For example, it was found that nouns were used in them: 1597 (11.4%), 1359 (19.2%); adjectives 425 (3.02%), 245 (3.4%), numerals 54 (0.4%), 28 (0.4%), pronouns 17 (0.1%), 20 (0.28%), adverbs 266 (1.9%), 238 (3.3%), verbs 1399 (9.9%), 1100 (15.5%). These figures lead to the conclusion that the use of independent words in the epic "Ravshan" is more active than in the text of "Alpomish". Also, in the language of folk epics, the frequency of use of nouns and verbs is the highest, and in terms of the coefficient of use, the pronoun is in the highest place (in "Alpomish" this is 1069, this is 182, men is 425, mening is 243; in "Ravshan" this is 139, this is 137, men is 108, mening is 69), in turn, according to this coefficient, verb lexemes (bolib is 524 and 118, olib is 176 and 108, kelib is 224 and 57, olsad is 158 and 56, bolsa is 249 and 77, bolbadi is 243 and 76) and proper nouns (Qarajon is 289, Alpomish is 264, Ravshanbek is 104, Hasan is 211, Zulhumor - 83) took the second and third places.

B.Yuldoshev, D.Urinbayeva's "Frequency-Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Elegies" can be considered the first experimental example of the language of folklore works, in particular, the phraseological dictionary created in Uzbek linguistics. When creating the dictionary, the authors took as a basis the texts of the poems "Alpomish", "Rustam" by the poet Fozil and "Ravshan" by Ergash Jumanbulbul oglu (total: 28499 word forms).

In G.U. Jumanazarova's dissertation on the topic "Linguopoetics of the Language of Fozil Yuldash oglu's Dostons (Historical-Etymological, Lexical-Semantic, Linguistic-Stylistic and Linguistic-Statistical Analysis)", the following was studied: The text of Fozil's dostons was analyzed for the first time in lexical-semantic, linguopoetic, linguistic-statistical and linguistic-stylistic directions; An electronic text of 9 traditional dostons sung by Fozil was created, vocabulary, alphabetical, frequency and reverse (left) dictionaries reflecting historical and lexical layers were compiled, the frequency of lexical and morphological elements in the texts was determined; the descriptive-descriptive, artistic-aesthetic function of language units in the text of the dostons was studied through the prism of Fozil's manner of singing dostons and artistic speech, and the style of word choice; in this way, his mastery of the use of words was revealed; for the first time, the lexicon of poet's epics was thematically classified, historical lexical layers were grouped; the lexical-grammatical and semantic-stylistic features of each group were analyzed based on the originality of the text; the phonostylistic means that provide melodiousness and factors that ensure artistry, characteristic of the singing style of epics, were analyzed; the trope system and poetic syntax of Uzbek folk epics were studied, and their merits in performing an artistic and aesthetic task were analyzed.

The first scientist to undertake a linguostatistical analysis of the text in Uzbek linguistics was V.V. Reshetov. He carried out this task on the basis of the first press materials published in the Uzbek language: he determined the frequency of Uzbek, Arabic, Persian and Russian words in the newspaper language by word groups and published his results in his articles. A.K. Borovkov and I.A. Kissen also conducted research based on this method.

I.A. Kissen's dictionary is the first frequency dictionary in the Uzbek language, published as a guide for teachers. The scientist selected a text from 40 works of art with an average of 2500 words and, when conducting a lexicographic analysis, found that it contained 101,044 words, of which 5494 words (5.4%) were proper nouns (of which 91% were onomastic names) and 95,550 words (94.6%) were independent and auxiliary words. Among 8052 independent and auxiliary words, 1227 lexemes were found to be units with a relatively high frequency of use (76%). The remaining 6825 lexemes accounted for 18.6%. According to the author's conclusion, a person who knows or is learning the Uzbek language understands an average of 80% of the words in the text without consulting a dictionary, the meaning of 20% of the words is approximately understandable and it is necessary to consult dictionaries to determine their meaning. However, in this work, there is no specific explanation as to whether the word categories were automatically determined or calculated manually.

Before the "Dictionary of the Language of Zulfiya Poetry" by R. Kungurov and S. Karimov, which was a concordance, and before the issues of authorial lexicography were paid attention to, studies were conducted on the stages of development of the language of the era in which poets and writers lived, the language and style of creators, their linguistic richness and contribution to spirituality; important conclusions were given. However, none of these conclusions could claim to be perfect, because in these works the linguostatistical analysis was carried out manually or this approach was not fully used, the research was conducted in a mixed method, and the analysis was not carried out using a specific concordance-building program.

Sh. Makhmatmurodov's "Dictionary of the Language of Hamza Poetic Works" contains explanations of 3265 words. The "Dictionary of the Language of the Works of Abdulla Qahhor", compiled using computer technologies under the leadership of S.

Karimov and co-authored by A. Karshiyev and G. Isroilova, can be considered a good work aimed at linguostatistical analysis of the text. This dictionary covers almost all the artistic, artistic-publicistic and scientific heritage of the people's writer; in 1987-1989, an electronic text of the five-volume collection "Works" published by the Gafur Gulom Literature and Art Publishing House was created, this text served as material for the dictionary being compiled.

The list of such works can be supplemented by the theoretical and practical works of A. Ibrohimov, R. Kungurov, S. Karimov, Z. Ashurova, N. Qosimbekov, B. Bafoyev.

In conclusion, it can be said that there is a systematic experience in Uzbek linguistics in linguostatistical analysis of Uzbek texts. However, the listed works were not carried out using the universal linguostatistical analysis tools available today. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned works will remain in the history of lexicography and linguostatistics as the first valuable studies carried out using the Uzbek linguostatistical research method.

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