LINGUISTATISTIC STUDY OF SPEECH OFFICIAL PARTS

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Annotation. The article reveals the morphological aspects of the study of the vocabulary of folklore texts. An attempt is made to conduct research on parts of speech of folklore texts by the method of statistical analysis.

Key words and phrases: quantitative-system approach; quantitative-typological research; dastan (epic); Uzbek folk tales; puzzles; proverbs; Uzbek folk songs; frequency; particles, prepositions, conjunctions; interjections, modal words, onomatopoeic words.

1. Statement of the problem

According to the theoretical and methodological guidelines adopted in this work, the study of language vocabulary can be carried out in various linguistic aspects, in particular, in the aspects of the interconnection and interpenetration of vocabulary with phonetic, grammatical and semantic levels of the language. In accordance with the principles of a quantitative-systematic approach to the study of vocabulary, the main methods of analysis are grouping and modeling using distributions [7, p. 104]. As part of a quantitative-typological study of vocabulary, we are interested in the possibility of classifying vocabulary based on grammatical features and identifying patterns of distribution of the classes obtained in the dictionary. In this paper, we restrict ourselves to the study and consideration of the lexical and grammatical classes of words - the service parts of speech. We made an attempt to conduct research on parts of speech of folklore texts using the method of statistical analysis. The initial object for our research was five genres of folklore, such as dastan (epic) [2], Uzbek folk tales [8], riddles [6], proverbs [9], and Uzbek folk songs [3]. As a result of the research, frequency dictionaries of these genres were compiled, then combined into one single dictionary, in which the frequency of use of each word was indicated. Today it is the only dictionary of this kind dedicated to Uzbek folklore.

The importance of studying the parts of speech, including their quantitative analysis, is emphasized by the fact that the typological properties of a given language, sublanguage or style are revealed in the character of the distribution of parts of speech in a dictionary and text [7, p. 124].

To conduct research, we established the length of the sample, which in its volume was equal first to 50 word uses; then this sample doubled - 100; after, amounted to 200 and 300 word usage; and finally, the total volume of folklore texts.

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2. Comparison of texts of Uzbek folklore

The distribution of parts of speech in the dictionary depends on the volume of the dictionary, and there is a steady increase in the proportion of nouns with an increase in the volume of the dictionary [1, p.125].

The linguistic and statistical study of the service parts of speech was carried out using analysis associated with, firstly, these word forms in CNT genres, secondly, the ability to determine the style of the text and the mastery of the use of words by the writer, thirdly, the mutual proximity of folklore genres, determine the share in folklore the text of word forms having a common categorical meaning.

Results of a quantitative study of the service parts of speech

№	Parts of speech	dastans		proverbs		riddles		tales		songs	
		F	f%	F	f%	F	f%	F	f%	F	f%
1	postposition	52	0,05	38	0,04	36	0,07	38	0,11	30	0,10
2	union	18	0,018	11	0,014	8	0,017	13	0,04	10	0,03
3	particle	14	0,014	20	0,02	4	0,008	20	0,06	11	0,04

In the genres of dastan, fairy tales postpositions are statistically dominant.

In the genres of CNTN products, the highest rate of the frequency of postpositions is in folk tales, and in comparison with other genres, there are 4 times more. Their ratio in fairy tales is 2.2: 1, in fairy tales-songs - 3.5: 1, fairy-tales-riddles - 9.7: 1, tales of proverbs - 15: 1. The prepositions used in the language of the CNTU works are: in dastans - 52, in fairy tales - 21, in proverbs - 21, in riddles - 36, in songs - 50, total - 180, which makes 49.9% of the total text. Compared to prepositions that are part of speech, prepositions are used more as a functional unit.

In genres, the preposition bilan has the highest frequency. In the use of this preposition in the text of proverbs, riddles, fairy tales, songs, the norms of the literary language are preserved. This cannot be said about epic works. For example, the frequency of its use in Alpamysh is as follows: билан – 425, бирла – 0, бирлан – 0, -ла – 1, -лан – 0, -ман – 40, -минан – 1. Therefore, the minan is peculiar to dastan va-man, reflecting the nature of the same dialects: **Товкаман** Кайкубод суҳбат қуради (301).

Statistical and lexicographic observations of unions in the text of the CNT genres made it possible to study the frequency of their use in these genres and the semantic-stylistic changes that occurred in the composition of linguistic units of microtext. The highest indicator of the frequency of unions corresponds to folk dastans, in comparison with other genres there are almost two more. The word forms of the unions used in the text of the

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UCNT works are: dastans - 19, fairy tales - 30, proverbs - 6, riddles - 18, songs - 15, total: 88 and account for 0.03% of the total text.

Statistical and lexicographic observations of the text of CNT genres made it possible to carry out a linguistic analysis of each particle in the study. The emotional expressive meanings that arose with their help are analyzed. The highest rate of particle frequency falls on folk songs and compared with other genres, they are 3 times more. In the text of proverbs and riddles, particles are used, relatively little: 87/119 and 231/467, and this corresponds to the nature of these genres, since in them logic prevails over the expressive expression of thought. According to the frequency of their use, dastans occupy the second place, in which the following five prevail out of 11 particles, the values of their indicators correspond to: -dir - 1004, -mi - 376, -da - 149, -ku - 127, -h - 38. The remaining six particles -a, -gina, -ё, -ха, -e, -y are not productive. At the same time, on the example of such particles as o, oi, хо, oi, ai, оқ (кк), hey, she, yy, the frequency of means giving modal meaning to word forms has been studied and analyzed.

Linguistic and statistical analysis of particles in the text of the CNT genres, firstly, determined the degree of activity of this part of speech. Secondly, lexicographic processing was carried out, all microtexts in which the morphological indicator was used are collected as a research material. As a result of this, it became possible not only to determine the degree of their activity-inactivity of a particular particle, but at the same time to draw specific conclusions about their semantic-stylistic and linguo-poetic features, intergenre functional limitations and their nature to certain genres.

The study of the special parts of speech is studied linguistic statistics of words that make up a separate group in the text of the CNT genres. Their dynamics in the text is as follows:

№	Parts of speech	dastans		proverbs		riddles		tales		songs	
		F	f%	F	f%	F	f%	F	f%	F	f%
1	postposition	10	0,010	6	0,013	7	0,02	12	0,015	7	0,02
2	union	15	0,015	25	0,05	19	0,06	27	0,03	46	0,14
3	particle	6	0,006	39	0,08	182	0,6	56	0,07	120	0,3

In zones 1-50, 1-100, 1-200 of the dictionary, modal words, interjections and onomatopoeic words are almost absent in dastans, proverbs and riddles, in zone 1-300 modal words and interjections are used. In the genre of fairy tales and songs in each zone, modal words and interjections are statistically dominant, in the genres of proverbs, songs, riddles, these are onomatopoeic words.

In the genres of CNTs, modal words were used as follows: in the genre of dastan — 11, proverbs — 6, riddles — 7, fairy tales — 12, songs — 7, total 43 word forms and the frequency of their use was 726, i.e., 0.02% of the total text . A high indicator of the

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frequency of modal phrases falls on fairy tales; it is 4 times you than in other genres. Among the words with a modal tint, 6 of them have a high frequency. For example, the fact that 218 out of 265 uses of the word Andy, meaning the conclusion, the result falls on the text of fairy tales, due to its connection with their semantics. At the same time, out of 201 uses of the word kerak, 80 are in fairy tales and 61 in proverbs; out of 51 uses of albatte, 31 are accounted for by dastans and 16 by fairy tales; of 51 uses of miley, 38 are in fairy tales and 11 in songs or the word darkcore is used 44 times in dastans and 11 times in proverbs, the word aval is used 20 times in a proverb and 13 times in tales, such use of the above words is associated with semantic the stylistic shades that they express. Their activity is characteristic of the syntax of these genres.

It was established that the total number of interjection word forms was used in the genre of dastans 13 and 84 times, in proverbs - 12/39 times, in riddles - 18/58 times, in fairy tales - 25/426 times, in songs - 43/447, total 62 word forms were used 1,054 times, which is 0.05% of the total text. Among them, interjections with a frequency of over 40 are: hey - 223, e - 183, o - 123, ҳой - 83, оҳ - 53, howl - 47, ҳо - 43. 7 interjections with a high frequency were used 755 times, which amounted to 72% all interjections. It falls mainly on the genres of fairy tales and songs and accounts for 64% of all interjections and 90% of the selected 7 interjections. This confirms the leading role of interjections - howl, oh, oh, hey, hey, oh, oh in the linguistic poetics of fairy tales and songs. High frequencies are observed in оҳ - 31 times in dastans, e - 8 times in proverbs, howl - 7 times in riddles, hey - 164 times in fairy tales, and a high frequency of interjections e - 120 times in fairy tales, o - 118 times in songs, they are forms of basic subjective assessment, leading to the emergence of emotional expressiveness.

The study studied 329 mimetic words. Their intergenre distribution is as follows: in dastans - 22, proverbs - 117, riddles - 441, fairy tales - 132, songs - 445, total 1157. Of these onomatopoeic words, 445 are in the song genre, 441 are in the mystery genre. This amounts to 38% for each genre, total 74%.

The degree of activity of words with a high frequency of use in CNTU works also helps to understand the reasons for their intergenre specificity, as well as creating a favorable scientific environment for determining, using individual texts, features that correspond to the linguistic nature of only imitative words. In this sense, linguistic and statistical and lexicographic observations made using these texts make it possible to supplement another aspect of imitative words - it becomes possible to observe imitative words that are almost never used in the modern literary Uzbek language and exist only in the language of UCNT works. For example, ang-tang / ong-tong, fishing, ғалоғул, лўк-лўк, хўлк-хўлк, ғим-ғим, dambir-dўmbir. So, the imitative word forms, which make up 0.06% of the language of the CNTU works, provided liveliness, naturalness, national color, emotional expressiveness of the characters 'speech in the texts of epic works, and in the genres of riddles, fairy tales and

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songs served an extremely lively expression and were thus realized as important stylistic means.

3. Conclusions

So, a quantitative analysis of parts of speech and their grammatical indicators in texts of CNT genres shows that the distribution of word forms in parts of speech, as well as the quantitative increase in the composition of the dictionary and the proportion of parts of speech in the text are not the same. This is due to the specific nature of the sample text and the characteristics of the genre. Linguistic and statistical observations showed the existence of functional specificity, stratification in terms of expressivity in the application of their variants. Depending on which dialect the language of folk writers belonged to, the morphological features inherent in this dialect were reflected in the samples of creativity they performed and created. The ratio of the frequencies of use of parts of speech (particles and onomatopoeic words; prepositions and modal words; interjections and particles, etc.) is used in folklore as stylometric indicators of "emotionality", "expressiveness", "liveliness", "naturalness", " National character".

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