

Statistical and Semantic Parameters of Attributive Compounds - Means to Differentiate Uzbek Literary Language

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ABSTRACT: Most of the contemporary literary languages of today have speech styles that are distinguished as branched, separate language systems. These speech styles are known as styles with lexical, grammatical, phraseological differences. The style of the Uzbek literary language also has a clearly differentiated system of speech styles. Up to the present time, the differentiation of speech styles has been carried out intuitively. Separating them with the help of linguistic tools based on extralinguistic factors is one of the achievements of linguistics.

The Uzbek literary language also has oral, literary, scientific, formal, journalistic styles, which are differentiated as a separate system. These styles have their own lexical, grammatical, phraseological features. Differentiation on the basis of these features is of great importance in linguistics, it allows the science of stylistics to advance to another level and sets great prospects for determining the function of language signs in these areas. Within the Uzbek literary language, literary and scientific styles are differentiated as separate systems. Each language unit in this language has the characteristics of statistical and semantic usage.

The fact that each quantity parameter leads to a change in quality has been confirmed in the materials of our study. In our study, attributive compounds were learned as word units that form such a style. In the presented article, not all attributive compounds, but only adjective + noun combinations have been studied as a means of distinguishing literary and scientific styles in interstyle and intrastyle types. Quantitative indicators and semantic specificity of these syntactic units are presented as language tools that differentiate scientific and literary styles. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used in our study, and with their help we showed that scientific and literary styles formed separate systems.

There are a great number of research experiments among Indo-European language families concerning to the issue, while studies on Turkic languages, particularly Uzbek, are to be found only in a few works. So, this situation also determines the topicality of our studies.

KEYWORD: literary language; functional styles; attributive compounds, differentiation; interstyle; intrastyle; statistics; semantics; methodical character; semantic group; quantity indicator; speech system; subsystem; frequency.

Introduction. Each style consists not only of a random sum of language units, but also as a special text, organized on the basis of a specific purpose, intended to convey the specific information presented through language to the listener (reader) in an expressive, logical, correct way. Hence, the structure of speech and its stylistic form depends on the frequency of use of the language elements, and on the semantic content expressed by the means of language used for a particular purpose. In linguistics, this direction, ie the study of the structure of each style using quantitative and qualitative methods, helps to determine the communicative approach of the text, evaluate methods according to the use of language tools and, finally, classify speech styles based on their linguistic features.

In the late 30s of the last century V.V. Vinogradov wrote that the frequency of use of different types of words in different styles and genres in literary and oral speech were quite different. If special research had been conducted in this area, it would have been possible to distinguish structural-grammatical, partly semantic differences between styles. Unfortunately, he said that there were little efforts to study the issue, and that the study of all grammatical categories in this direction would have helped to determine their value in literary language styles.

Indeed, many years have passed since then, and great changes have taken place in science. Various researches in stylistics have emerged. Rich experience has been accumulated in the study of language tools by quantitative and qualitative methods. Followers and students of Academician V.V. Vinogradov like G.O. Vinokur, O.S. Akhmanova, N.D. Andreev, B.N. Golovin, M.I. Kojina, E.S. Troyanskaya, A.G. Rizel and others have made many innovations in science by studying functional methods based on materials of different languages using quantitative and qualitative methods.

A number of studies have been conducted in Turkology, especially in Uzbek linguistics, by using this method. The use of lexical units, frequency of words used in the works of certain writers, issues of phonetic stylistics were mostly studied in these works. Later, a dictionary of frequent words of the Uzbek language was created as a result of these studies. All this laid the foundation for the considerable maturation of stylistic issues, for the accumulation of their inherent linguistic features. However, the issues of classifying functional methods of the Uzbek language based on extralinguistic factors and clearly indicating their language features, determining which language features are style-forming features, are not fully resolved, they are at an early stage.

In particular, the studies on the issue that semantic units, styles are language tools that show the quantitative and qualitative features, is not available in the Uzbek language. Taking into account, that the use of attributive compounds in scientific and literary styles, that they are the tools of creating style, their quantitative and qualitative parameters are the means to differentiate their inter and intra styles have not been studied yet, and the study of this problem will help to address many unresolved issues of style and strengthen research in this area. This, in turn, leads to increase the theoretical points about styles and can serve as a theoretical basis for those researchers, who are interested in this field, as a methodological guide for teachers, translators and this kind of research can enhance their scientific and linguistic awareness.

Materials and methods. Uzbek literary language is one of the languages with its ancient written tradition. Its methodological norms and structure, methodological features and methods of expression have been formed, improved, refined and developed over the centuries, and their functionality and originality have been evolving. At the present time, “Uzbek literary language, improving its vocabulary, grammatical structure and stylistic ability, has now reached the level of a normalized language that can express any complex concepts, and has become a truly national language of the Uzbek people. [24, 204].

There is no doubt that Uzbek language is one of the most developed languages in the world today. Like other developed languages of the world, Uzbek literary language has a wide range of speech styles, which differ from each other as separate systems. These styles are clearly distinguished by their extralinguistic foundations and linguistic means. However, these methods have been studied in general in some studies and are content with similar definitions and descriptions that exist in the scientific literature. [29, 30, 25, 26, 27, 28]

When the studies are conducted on lexics, phraseology, grammar and as a result of linguistic experiments on specific types of lexical units, layers, morphological and syntactic units, compounds and certain types of sentences the results of research can be deeper and accurate. Because the properties of the whole are manifested in its tiny units [1. 156]

Experimental studies of functional styles, in particular, scientific and literary styles of the Uzbek literary language, using quantitative and qualitative methods in the example of the syntactic construction - adjective + noun helped to demonstrate the semantic-stylistic features of these styles. For this purpose, a text volume of 40 p / sh was selected from each style (80 p / sh from both styles). In order to maintain the internal balance in the texts (13,31), 5 p /sh from each author and monographs and textbooks on various subjects were selected for the research. There selected materials from various genres for the research like, stories and novels of famous writers of Uzbek literature A.Qahhor, Oybek, O.Yakubov, Mirmukhsin, S.Ahmad, G.Gulam, Shuhrat, R.Fayzi as materials of literary style, texts of medicine, soil science, political economy as scientific style materials, textbooks and academic publications for universities such as animal physiology, economic geography of Central Asia, linguistics, and history.

Statistics show that adjective + noun combinations are widely used among attributive word units compared to other attribute types. The main reason for the widespread use of this type of construction is to specify the attribute in a broad sense. There is no word group which can express the characteristics of objects and people, such as character, appearance, color, size, condition, smell, taste, as attributive construction. And most attributive compounds are formed in above mentioned type. This is confirmed by statistics. In particular, 4295 simple attributive combinations were used in the literary style, of which 2012 were adjective + noun combinations (46.8%). According to the scientific style, 8069 simple compounds, of which 4277 (53%) are adjective + noun type constructions.

Statistics of adjective + noun constructions

Table 1.

№	Subjects	volume of works	Number of simple attributive compounds	In %	Number of adjective+noun construction	In %	Original adjective + noun attributive construction	In %	Relative adjective+noun attributive construction	In %	symbol+noun attributive construction	In %	Average number of adjective+number constructionмиқдори
1	Medicine	5 6/т	1056	100	739	69,9	228	30, 8	511	69,2	321	19,8	535,8
2	Soil science	5 6/т	903	100	497	55,03	52	10,4	445	89,6			

3	Political economy	5 6/T	733	100	397	54,1	88	22,1	309	77,9			
4	Material resistance	5 6/T	1620	100	576	35,5	89	15,5	487	84,5			
5	Animal physiology	5 6/T	564	100	317	56,2	62	19,5	255	80,5			
6	Economic Geography of Central Asia	5 6/T	1149	100	471	40,3	138	29,3	333	70,7			
7	Linguistics	5 6/T	1209	100	858	70,69	243	28,3	615	71,7			
8	History	5 6/T	815	100	422	51,7	143	33,8	279	66,2			
Total		40 6/T	8069	100	4277	53	1043	24,3	3234	75,8			

(Table 2)

№	Authors	Volumes of work	Number of Simple attributive constructions	In %	Number of adjective+noun construction	In %	Original adjective+noun attributive	In %	Relative adjective+noun attributive construction	In %	symbol+noun attributive construction	In %	Average number of adjective+noun construction
1	A. Qahhor	5 6/T	677	100	261	30,5	172	66	89	34,1	•	•	251,5
2	Oybek	5 6/T	734	100	486	66,2	380	78,2	106	21,8	•	•	
3	O. Yoqubov	5 6/T	513	100	198	38,4	150	75,75	48	24,24	•	•	
4	Mirmuhsin	5 6/T	565	100	251	44,4	195	77,7	56	22,3	•	•	
5	S. Ahmad	5 6/T	518	100	184	25,3	145	78,8	39	21,2	•	•	
6	G. Gulom	5 6/T	422	100	244	57,8	171	70,1	73	29,9	•	•	
7	Shukhrat	5 6/T	439	100	199	44,8	135	67,84	64	32,16	•	•	
8	R. Fayzi	5 6/T	427	100	189	44,8	136	72	54	28	•	•	
Total		406/T	4295	100	2012	46,84	1484	73,7	528	26,3	•	•	

Statistics on these styles show that simple attributive constructions are almost twice as rare in the literary style as in the scientific style (4295 in the literary style, 8069 in the scientific style). Adjective + noun constructions are also 46.8% in literary style and 53% in science. The total volume of this construction is less than twice in literary style that of scientific style, i.e. 4277 in scientific style, 2012 in literary one. These are stylistic differences.

The adjective + noun construction in a literary style differs between this style. In this method, its average content in each sample (5b / l) is 251.5. The most common of these is Oybek's novel "Navoi" (486). This is explained by the fact that in this work Oybek describes the period, conditions, images

of Navoi in a romantic spirit, each object, image, detail, city and cultural objects are depicted artistically, he uses amateurish, sculptural depiction of historical situations. The authors like A.Qahhor (261), Mirmuhsin (251) and G.Gulom (244) are in the second place. It is also noticeable that they made effective use of the literary potential of this construction and were in a statistically higher position. These mean that the individual style of a person of art in the application of this construction as a linguistic factor differs within the literary style of these writers, and that there are also differences within styles. Some works show that the author's individuality is completely absent in the business style, somewhat possible in the scientific style, more noticeable in the journalistic style, and much higher in the conversational style, while in fiction the author's originality is the main feature of art. [32,19,33,81]

The combination of adjective + noun is also seen as a means of distinguishing the scientific style and within the style. In this study we saw that the average occurrence of these compounds in 8 samples is 535.8. The largest amount of it is in the texts related to medicine (739) and linguistics (858) and materials resistance (576). In medicine - human anatomy, the adjective + noun combinations are used to distinguish the different appearances, shapes of human organs, their types, in linguistics the combination is used as means of distinguishing linguistic tools and types. As a result, this phenomenon shows that this syntactic category is a means of creating differences within a style. In other texts, such as soil science (497), political economy (347), animal physiology (317), history (422), and economic geography (471), they are less than average and form a general picture of style. In the scientific style, the type of science as the main extralinguistic phenomenon distinguishes this style within the style.

The internal semantic types of adjective + noun combinations are separate syntactic units that differentiate these styles. This is because the different manifestations of concretization in both styles are also evident in the use of original and relative attributive compounds.

We see that the original attributive compounds are widely used in literary style. This type of attributive constructions makes up 73.7% in literary style, and 26.3% in relative adjectives. Because in this style not only the information about the object is reported, but also its characteristic features are revealed, the defined object appears as a micro-image (31.341), their figurativeness, color depiction of details, use of words in connotative meanings take place.

In the scientific style, one can observe a reverse view of the situation. In this study, there are 24.3% of the original attributive compounds and 75.7% of the relative adjectives. The subordinate component of adjective + noun construction is not the same in all types of scientific style, which are expressed by original and relative adjectives. For example, 30.8% (228) in medicine, 28.3% in linguistics (243), 33.8 (143) in history, and 29.3% in economic geography. (138) are used much higher. We have learned that Symbols + noun combinations, which are close to the above mentioned type are used only in the subject of Material Resistance. But it can be seen that such compounds are also widely used in mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics and other sciences.

Styles differ primarily in terms of adjectives, which can also be seen when comparing any syntactic construction. Adjective + noun combinations can also reflect the semantic-stylistic features of these styles. Because concreteness emerges differently in each style. Additional selections are made to determine the semantic-stylistic specificity of the adjective + noun combinations. As an example of scientific style we chose 10 p / sh from the work of M.T.Urozbaev "Basic course of theoretical mechanics" (Tashkent, 1959), as a material of literary style - "The Tashkent people" (5 b / l) by G.Gulam, "Hazrati inson (Your Excellency Human)" by R. Fayzi.

These styles have their object of study, that is an objective being. One studies it with logical conclusions, scientific concepts, hypotheses, while the other studies it as a result of images, imagery, emotionality, individual perception, aesthetic attitude to it. While scientific information performs an intellectual-communicative function, literary information has an emotional-expressive, figurative-aesthetic information and is directed to the recipient for an aesthetic effect. For this reason, in literary style adaptation, limitation, monotony, scientific-intellectual concepts - the frequent use of terms do not occur as in scientific style. On the contrary, it has no limitations, voluntariness in choice - individuality, imagery, emotionality, expressiveness; picturessness, painting, the maximum use of synonymous series will be a priority.

As shown above, in the literary style, the original adjective + noun combinations account for 75.5% of all attributive combinations. In the works of the above mentioned two authors, 42.7% of the attributes in the attributive compounds are attributes that express the nature of the object and people (124), followed by the adjectives denoting condition 28.9% (84), size 13.1% (29), and colour 7.9% (23). The adjectives in the above mentioned semantic range are 92.6%, the rest, those which denote taste, smell, shape are of little amount. These show that figurativeness, colourfulness in the description of an object is natural to the literary style and it performs an aesthetic function.

In our studies, there are the following semantic groups and the compounds like the compounds describing man and his characteristic features (33), the words denoting man and his organs (36), and the compounds describing objects and events (44). The word can change its lexical meaning in a literary context, it acquires a variety of semantic nuances in the communicative process. Each word in a literary style can be used in a variety of semantic data, depending on the context, to reflect different colorings. Hence, in this case, a word can be divided into several semantic groups. Because the subtle meanings of a word are determined by context. In this sense it is worth quoting the opinion of D.N. Shemelev: When we talk about the different meanings inherent in a given word, we mean their use in different contexts ... If the words denoting specific objects, distinctions, meanings use the denotative possibilities of the word, then all other lexical units can be understood in connection with the fact of different contexts. [34,93]

Lexical units used in scientific style are not like that. The dictionary meaning of the word, which often used in a denotative approach, is close to the meaning in the scientific context. The materials we have studied gave us opportunity to identify seven semantic types of adjective + noun combinations in the scientific texts. These are the combinations denoting the shape (curve line); condition (free vector); highlight the subject (specific material); natural characters (solid body); express the specificity of abstract meanings (special feature); when the word is used in a figurative meaning, to express the meaning that is understandable to all (sharp experiences, in-depth reflections).

In the relative adjective + noun combinations, the meaning is clarified with the meaning of the relative adjective, and the meaning of that subject is identified according to the object of science, and may be a word of the same character. Due to this, their semantic scope is also extremely narrow, i.e. no more than 10 semantic circles. This reaffirms O.D. Mitrafanova's idea that "the length of the text in scientific works is created not by the variety of words, but by the multiple use of the same lexical units, which in turn leads to a general progressive reduction in the vocabulary"

Literature Review.

Linguists such as V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinokur, A.I.Efimov, R.A.Budachov, I.R.Galperin, M.N.Kojina, B.N.Golovin made their special contributions to the study of functional methods. In our

studies, we have studied and based on the theoretical foundations expressed in the works of these scientists as basic sources.

In later periods, the scholars chose the study of functional methods with the integration of other methods by using quantitative and qualitative methods. This direction is, in our opinion, one of the most effective ways of research in stylistics. In the article, the raw material is collected with simple statistics and it is subjected to semantic-stylistic analysis based on the text.

Results. In the study, literary and scientific styles as objective styles of the Uzbek literary language were statistically calculated on the basis of the texts. These statistics are presented in above presented two tables. We, the authors designed the statistics by simple counting and by semantic-stylistic analysis of the collected materials, identified their role in the formation of styles. The study confirms that attributive compounds are constructions that reflect the qualitative aspect in these styles, and accordingly these combinations have substantiated scientific and literary styles as inter-stylistic and intra-stylistic units. Because, as scientists say, "any science, if it approaches mathematics, can accurately describe its object."

Discussion. Statistical and semantic analysis has shown that attributive constructions are a linguistic tool that creates style. They can clearly differentiate the inter style and intra style of the scientific and literary styles of the Uzbek literary language. Statistical data as a reliable fact can be the basis for qualitative changes in styles, for composing their structure as a separate system. The semantics of these compounds show the special content of scientific and literary styles, the linguistic expression of their characters.

Attributive compounds have been studied grammatically and semantically in many other languages. However, they have not been studied in terms of creating a style, defining the nature of the text, fulfilling the specific functional and organizational status of each style. In our work, on the basis of Uzbek language materials they are studied as a means of creating a style, revealing the structure and general content of styles, functionally involving quantitative and qualitative methods. Now people engaged in linguistic stylistics learn to distinguish styles not intuitively but on the basis of language materials and have the opportunity to teach it to students and pupils in higher and secondary special educational institutions, schools. These materials also serve as a scientific and theoretical basis for the study of styles in grammatical terms.

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