

Statistical Stylistics and Children's Literature a Study in Light of Quantitative Linguistics (Children's Stories as a Model)

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Abstract: This research progresses in a linguistic context towards investing in the statistical stylistic theory in light of quantitative linguistics and studying it through children's literature through (children's stories). And the application on the story of the adventures of Juha for some writers.

The study aims to : study the language of children through children's stories through statistical stylistic theory and the Bozeman scale, and to study some of the linguistic and stylistic differences imposed by the age on the story and on its composition and the linguistic and stylistic foundations of each type according to the different age stage

Study Approach: The research, with the help of God, will follow the descriptive, analytical and deductive approach that allows us to describe the phenomenon and then present it, analyze it and derive results from it

Key Findings:

- The study was able, through the statistical stylistic study and the application of Bozeman's labs, to show the stylistic characteristics of each writer from the book (Kamil Kilani, Tariq Bakri, Ahmed Naguib) through the story of Juha's adventures.

- The Sunnis can accompany the linguistics of the text in the production and selection of children's literature

Applications of the study: This was applied to some famous writers in this field, namely: (Kamil Kilani, Ahmed Naguib, Tariq Al-Bakri), in one of the famous stories called (The Adventures of Juha) in the difference of each story and every Juha adventure according to each writer .

Recency / originality of this study : The study is based on the statistical stylistics theory and the Bozeman parameter, which helps us in the study of (children's stories) because of the close relationship between this scale and the language of children (a relationship of development) that was not studied before.

Keywords: Stylistics, Children's stories, Statistics.

1 Introduction

The theories and studies that tried to process texts and delve into their analysis, exploring the meanings of these apparent and hidden texts varied, which has become evident, especially in the modern era, as the work is a message addressed from the originator to the recipient using the same common linguistic code between them (masluh ,1992: 37).

Among these theories, which represented an original pillar in the study of texts, the "statistical stylistic theory" that took great care of the style and how it was formulated was an attempt to monitor and count the total and partial characteristics of each creative text; And that is through a number of rules that are gathered together in an attempt to unveil the characteristics and style of literary work, for each text has its own touches and creations that the reader or researcher (recipient) tries to decipher, and then this research tried to study a type of literature termed as (children / children) literature. Child literature) which includes "good, beautiful words that occur in the hearts of children, an artistic pleasure, and also contributes to enriching their thought, whether orally or in writing, in writing, and its own components have been realized (Abu Al-Redha ,1993 : 26).

(Children's stories), because the fictional work is a linguistic formation that contributes to teaching the child the language (Jellouli, 2004:12), but rather contributes to the formation of the language itself in the child of all ages ; The story brings to the child new meanings and images from life and accidents that he does not find in his environment, and

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therefore it is a source of sources for satisfying his desire for knowledge (Nawal , 2016:39).

This study has studied this type of literature (children's stories) a linguistic study in the light of statistical stylistics under the umbrella of quantitative linguistics and applied this to some writers who are famous in that field, namely: (Kamel Kilani, Ahmad Najeeb, Tariq Al-Bakri), in one of the stories Which is famous in children's stories under the name (The Adventures of Juha) in the difference of every story and every adventure of Juha for every writer

The Study Problem

Not taking into account the differences in age stages, their importance and their impact on language and style in children's writings, especially the short story, as most children's literature writers considered all children one age

The motivation behind the study:

The answer to a question about some of the linguistic and stylistic differences imposed by the age on the story and its composition and the linguistic and stylistic foundations of each type of story imposed by a specific age Like children's stories

Some previous studies :

- A study (Khani, 2016) that dealt with Bozeman's statistical stylization by applying the validity of the brotherly sermon ratios of the Imam, may God be pleased with him
- This is in addition to the study (Shalash, 2017), which dealt with the statistical method and its most important results applied to several models
- Then, the study (Idris, 2018) dealt with the statistical stylistics of Saad Maslouh, showing the most important foundations, rules and methodology for Saad Maslouh
- then came the study (Al-Hawazneh, 2019) that examined a set of variables related to delayed growth of the morphological component of language in kindergarten children
- (Abdulmughni, 2019) The study deals with the relationships between linguistic analysis ,Stylistic analysis, focusing on demonstrating the relationships between linguistics and stylistics

Study plan :

This study came in an introduction and two topics:

The first topic: statistical stylistics is a theoretical study in light of quantitative linguistics

The first requirement: Towards defining terms

Second requirement: definition of Busemann's coefficient

The second topic: statistical methodology, an applied study on the works of: (Kamil Kilani, Ahmed Naguib, Tariq Bakri) :

The first requirement: a summary of the three codes (The Adventures of Juha Group) (Juha, the miserliness & Juha, the strange horse & Juha, and the donkey) under study

Second requirement: applied processing of the Bozeman coefficient in the three codes

Conclusion:

2 The first Topic: Statistical Stylistics is a Theoretical Study in Light of Quantitative Linguistics

Towards defining terms

2.1 The First Requirement

Stylism (Ali, 2004 :22) is one of the modern theories that has gained a lot of space between theories dealing with the text and its study, or in the words of Dr. Abd al-Salam al-Masdi is one of the most rigorous art in linguistics

,On the grounds that it is “a set of performative procedures by which a group of analytical processes are practiced aimed at studying linguistic structures in the text and their relationships in order to realize the distinct character of the language of the text (Alnaazim, 2002 : 30) and then the stylistic “study of the linguistic method is a scientific study in its various representations of linguistic, structural and semiotic It is concerned with describing stylization with structure, significance and intent, so it is based on the study of stylization in its various phonological, syllabic, semantic, compositional and deliberative manifestations Ayyash, 2002 :27), Statistics is one of the branches of mathematics with wide applications, and statistics is a group of scientific theories and methods that search for collecting, presenting and analyzing data and using the results in forecasting, reporting and decision-making (Tybh, 2008: 13)

Regarding the scientific linguistic statistics, we can say that its first beginning appeared in some of its forms that grew and developed among the ancient Arabs in many fields such as science The Al-earud ,And lexicography, and found its place in modern linguistics in modern stylistics and the development of its study .

Statistical stylistics :

Statistical stylistics is one of the main mechanisms by which the stylistic curriculum studies literary and non-literary texts. In spite of the many criticisms directed at it and the responses and discussions that took place around it (Fadl, 1998 :37-38) It was able to distinguish between the features or characteristics of the expelled language and the features that appear in the text randomly (Maslouh ,1992 :52-53)

.The statistical method tries to reach the determination of the stylistic feature of the text through the quantity, and therefore it is based on the elimination of intuition in favor of numerical values (Arja, 2008 : 5) The statistical method then examines the distinctive differences of writers and authors in order to graphically illustrate their stylistic characteristics in a topical formality (Fadl, 1998:266)

Statistical studies are also concerned with a study: quantification of the characteristics and features in a text, and assistance in selecting samples in a study of a society or in the study of a text with a precise choice. Statistical studies mainly contribute to calculating the density of stylistic characteristics of a particular writer or in a specific work, and measuring The ratio between the repetition of a stylistic particular and that of another particular (Maslouh. 1992 : 57-58), Statistical studies also contribute to identifying central trends in texts, such as studying sentences in a text and comparing the length and shortness of sentences, or between the use of nominal sentences and verbal sentences in a text ... and other things that clarify the properties of a text

Statisticians have developed a set of measures to measure the central tendency, mentioned by Dr. Saad Maslouh in his book including :

- The arithmetic mean is the sum of the values divided by their number
- The median, which is the value that the occurrences of preceding it are equal to the occurrences that follow after
- Loom which is the most frequent viewing

Quantitative linguistics: are those studies that are concerned with studying linguistic phenomena using mathematical and statistical techniques with the aim of determining the linguistic features that descriptive studies are unable to define and define precisely.

children's literature:

A literary genre developed from adult literature that includes different styles of prose and poetry composed exclusively for children and under the age of adolescence, where it takes into account the linguistic and cognitive levels of children when writing with the aim of attaching to literature and to achieve educational, ethical, aesthetic and artistic functions

(Zalat,1994:14) . These books are not devoid of specific ideological implications and carry with them goals and values (Hunt ,2009:14).

Or it is a renewed literary genre that addresses the mentality and perception of an age group of the human being's life that has its own peculiarity, mentality, awareness and methods of education (Naguib,1991 : 279)

This literature has a great role in developing the child's personality, mentality, behavior and style, as it seeks to build the child's personality, instill good values, and form literary taste ... and so on. He has many arts, including: poetry, drama, story ... and other This study will be limited to the study of (children's stories) as one of the literary arts in general, and children's literature in particular, which are loved to them ,It is what Basma enjoyed and became famous in its educational prose framework (Zalat, 1997). As it has many advantages, powers, excitement and suspense (Belkacem, 2015 : 30-31)

And the study chose one of the stories beloved to children that was circulated and famous in the past and present, which is (The Adventures of Juha) by three pioneers who became famous in this art, namely (Kamel Kilani, Ahmed Naguib, Tariq Al-Bakri) with the difference of every story and every adventure of Juha for every writer .

3 Second Requirement: Definition of Busemann's Coefficient

3.1 Busemann's Coefficient

It is one of the standards set to distinguish between different methods, such as the distinction between literary texts and other scientific texts, between poetry, prose, and the language of literary genres from each other, between spoken language and written language, between the language of men and the language of women, the language of children and the language of adults, and between the language of the individual and the language of dialogue. ... and to measure the levels of emotionality and rationality in style, by calculating the ratio between verbs and adjectives (Maslouh, 1992 : 78) . This means that it is possible to distinguish between texts through the Bozeman scale by determining the ratio between two aspects of expression, first: Expression by event,(Words that express an event or action) , Second: Qualitative Aspect expression (words that express a characteristic of something and describe that thing quantitatively or qualitatively(Maslouh 1992 : 74)

Some have noted some difficulties in using this scale due to ambiguities in assigning the terms verbs and adjectives .

The study will exclude from the statistics verbs that indicate the event, but it is short or frozen in time

It would be the Bozeman coefficient equation or the calculation of verb-to-adjective ratio that

Verb -Adjective -Ratio, Can be shortened : **(V. A .R)**

The number of verbs

The ratio of verb to adjective = _____

Number of attributes

Through the percentage quotient from the previous equation, the language of the text can be judged literary or scientific. The high quotient indicates that "the character of the language is closer to the literary style, and its lower means the proximity of the scientific style (Suleiman, 2004 : 77) . Some have concluded that there are positive relationships between high and low (V. A .R) in speech , And other factors, including what is due to the formulation, including what is due to the content, where there was a direct relationship between the height (V. A .R) in spoken speech compared to its decrease in written speech ,

In terms of content, some have noted the existence of a steady relationship that differs according to several factors such as age and gender, for example, which opened the door to a number of recent studies , Which is based on studying aspects of the differences in style between the language (literature) of men and women and women and children and the elderly (Arja, 2008)

3.2 The second topic: statistical methodology, an applied study on the works of: (Kamil Kilani, Ahmed Naguib, Tariq Bakri) :

The first requirement: a summary of the three codes (The Adventures of Juha Group) (Juha, the miserliness & Juha, the strange horse & Juha, and the donkey) under study

3.2.1 First: The summary of the first blog: (The story of Juha and the miserly of the author / Kamel Kilani)

Kamel Kilani, one of the most famous pioneers in children’s literature in the Arab world, directed his attention to the art of children’s literature. He helped establish a children's story library where he wrote more than two hundred stories and plays for children to transmit through them ethics, behaviors and educational values for children (Zalat,1994:11) . And he believed that the dialogue of children's stories should be in the classical language, and he took care of the formation of words in his stories for children, one of his works (The story of Juha and the miserly)

This story revolves around Juha, who told the story of a very stingy man who lived with him in one dwelling and the miser did not pay anything and did not help him do anything in the house more than he only eats, and the days passed and a hungry man came to the miser asking for food and sat the miser asking him dozens of questions that went hungry mind, which ignited his chest and made him

3.2.2 Second: The summary of the second blog: (The story of Juha and the donkey / by Tariq Al-Bakri)

Tariq Al-Bakri is a writer from the children's literature book. He has authored many children's books stories, and has written a large number of research papers, media studies, and children's stories. Some of his works have been translated into many languages, and his works include (The Story of Juha and the Donkey), which came in 25 pages

And it also tells a story for children whose hero Juha, where Juha bought a big donkey from the market, and thieves decided to steal it, and while Juha was walking pulling the donkey from the market, one of the thieves cut the rope from the donkey’s neck and one of the thieves stole the donkey, and the second thief grabbed the donkey as if it were the donkey ,

When Juha saw him, he became angry and caught the thief, so the thief convinced Juha that he was a donkey and that he was a normal person, but he did not hear his mother’s words This topic was repeated many times until finally, he managed to catch the thieves .

3.2.3 Third: Summary of the third blog: (The story of Juha and the horse by the author: Ahmed Naguib)

Ahmed Naguib is one of the most famous children's literature writers in the Arab world. He has many research and scientific studies that establish how to write for children, such as the story in children’s literature, children’s literature is science and art,

One of his works, The Story of Juha and the Horse, comes in 19 pages and tells a children's story, whose hero is Juha ,

The story tells that one day Juha found a beautiful, large and clean horse on the street and did not know its owner, so he took it and went with it to the police station , and days passed and he did not find its owner, so Juha decided to buy this horse because of its beauty, and he paid the police chief a large sum to buy the beautiful horse , And when he arrived at the police station to take the horse and found him became a very weak donkey, he knew that the police chief replaced the beautiful horse and greedy in it and gave Juha that weak and lean donkey, Juha was very sad and decided to plan to let the king know what happened ,and teach the police chief a lesson .

3.3 Second requirement: applied processing of the Bozeman coefficient in the three codes

Table 1: Statistics of the verb (the number of verbs) and the description (the number of adjectives) in the first blog: The story of Juha and the stinginess: by Kamel Kilani.

Pages from - to	Verb statistic	Statistics description	The difference between them	(V. A .R)
From : p. 5 to p. 9	126	61	65	2.1

From : p.10 to p.14	53	42	11	1.3
From : p. 15 to p. 19	96	64	32	1.5
The total	275	167	108	1.64

Calculating the value of the ratio of the verb to the adjective (V. A .R) in (The story of Juha and the miserly)

$$(V. A .R) = \frac{275}{167} = 1.64$$

The following figure shows the ratio of the verb to the adjective in the first blog (the story of Juha and the miserliness)

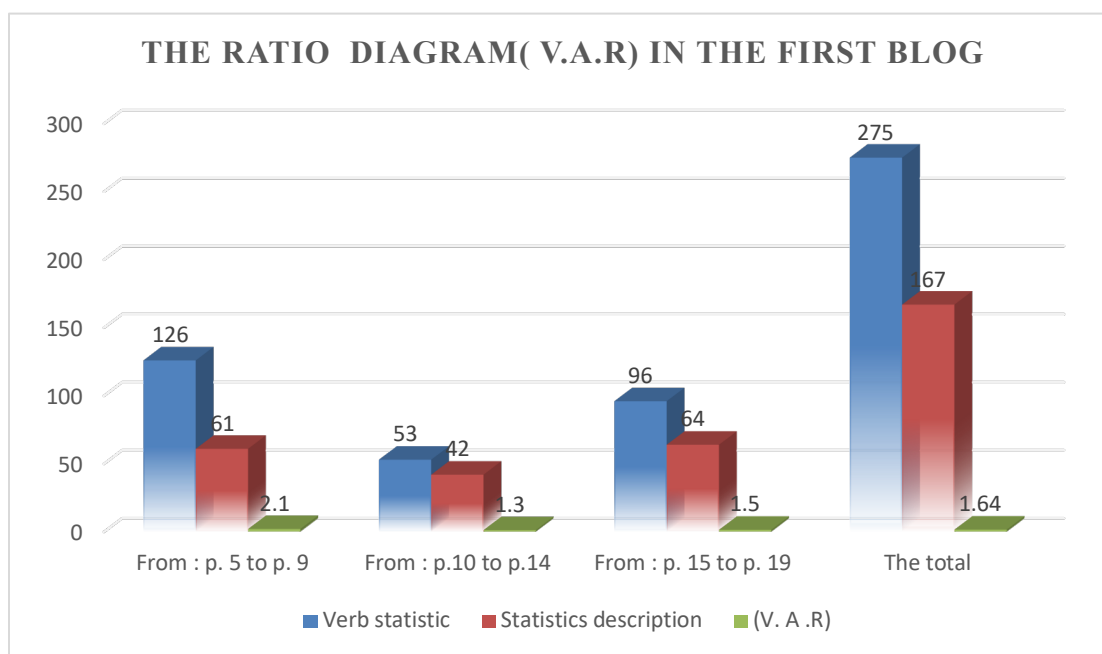


Fig.1: The Ratio Diagram(V.A.R) in the First BLOG.

Through the previous table and the graph of the (V. A .R) ratio diagram in: (The story of Juha and miserliness) , the high total number of acts that were distributed and spread throughout the whole story, as the number of verbs reached 275, while the total number of adjectives in the story came to 167 adjectives. a difference of 108 points, in the rate of 1.64 . Where the action achieves the vitality that appeals and attracts children, and the contemplative of the story also finds several stylistic features that characterized the writer Kamel Kilani

And it should be noted here that our discussion of tenses is in terms of the tenses the morphological structure of the verb , and we did not address the grammatical time that the syntax interferes in determining the verb , The Arabic verb does not disclose the time in its form , but rather the time is clear from the syntax of the sentence (Al-Samarrai, 1966: 23-24)

(The beginning of this story / its introduction) also came in a direct manner aimed at attracting the child's interest and motivation to read it, and then the rest of the story and his interest in the main headlines in the story that define the child, clarify and facilitate his awareness , And his adoption of the language of dialogue and in very little the language of pictures, in addition to the intense focus on the style of interrogation, the style of exclamation, the Qur'anic quotes , the abundance of expression in dialogue (Ahmed , 2018:75-76)

Table 2: Statistics of the verb (the number of verbs) and the description (the number of adjectives) in the second blog:(The story of Juha and the donkey / by Tariq Al-Bakri).

Pages: from - to	Verb statistic	Statistics description	The difference between them	(V. A .R)
From : p. 2 to p.6	20	16	4	1.25
From : p. 7 to p.11	13	10	3	1.3
From : p.12 to p. 16	13	13	0	1
From : p.17 to p. 22	14	9	5	1.6
The total	60	48	12	1.25

Calculating the value of the ratio of the verb to the adjective (V. A .R) in :(The story of Juha and the donkey / by Tariq Al-Bakri)

$$(V. A .R) = \frac{60}{48} = 1.25$$

The following figure shows the ratio of the verb to the adjective in the second blog :(The story of Juha and the donkey / by Tariq Al-Bakri)

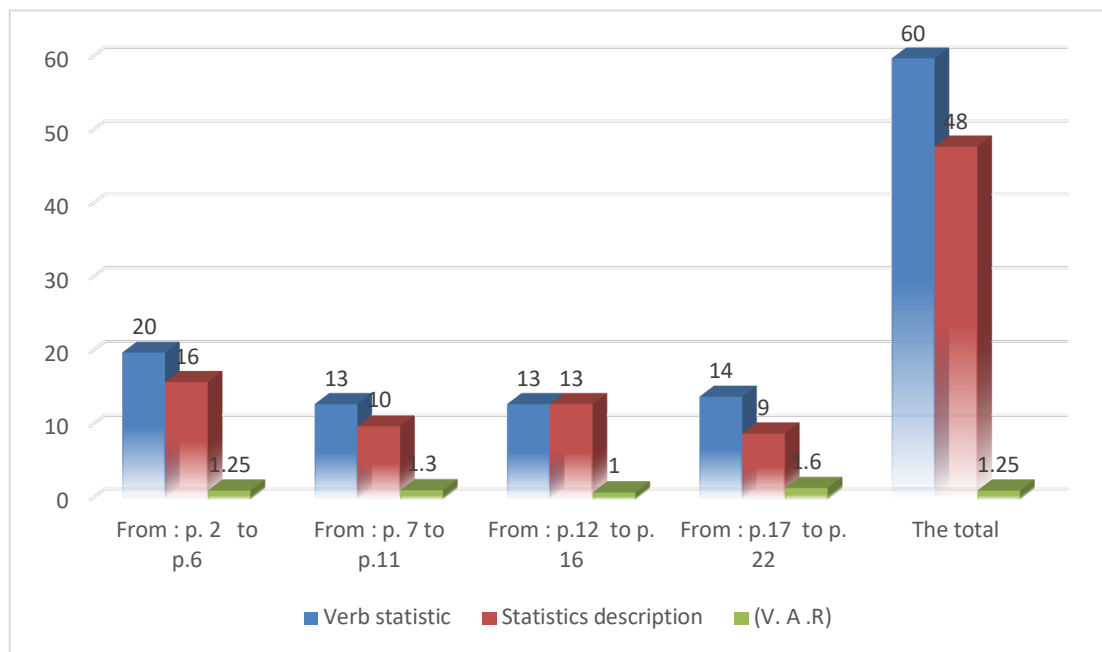


Fig.2: The Ratio Diagram(V.A.R) in the First Second BLOG.

Through the previous table and the graph of the (V. A .R) ratio diagram, In the blog (Juha and the donkey) it is evident that the percentage of (V. A .R) increased and the number of verbs that were distributed and spread throughout the story , where 60 actually came , while the total number of attributes in the story came to 48, or 1.25%, as we find from the statistical analysis of the method in these The blog increased the percentage of past verbs compared to present verbs *in the story*

Table 3: Statistics of the verb (the number of verbs) and the description (the number of adjectives) in the third blog: (The story of Juha and the horse by the author: Ahmed Naguib).

Pages: from - to	Verb statistic	Statistics description	The difference between them	(V. A .R)
From : p. 2 to p.6	22	18	4	1.2
From : p. 6 to p.10	26	10	16	2.6
From: p. 10 to p. 14	8	4	4	2
From : p.14 to p.17	7	3	4	2.3
The total	63	35	28	1.8

Calculating the value of the ratio of the verb to the adjective (V. A .R) in : (The story of Juha and the horse by the author: Ahmed Naguib)

$$(V. A .R) = \frac{63}{35} = 1.8$$

The following figure shows the ratio of the verb to the adjective in the third blog : (The story of Juha and the horse by the author: Ahmed Naguib)

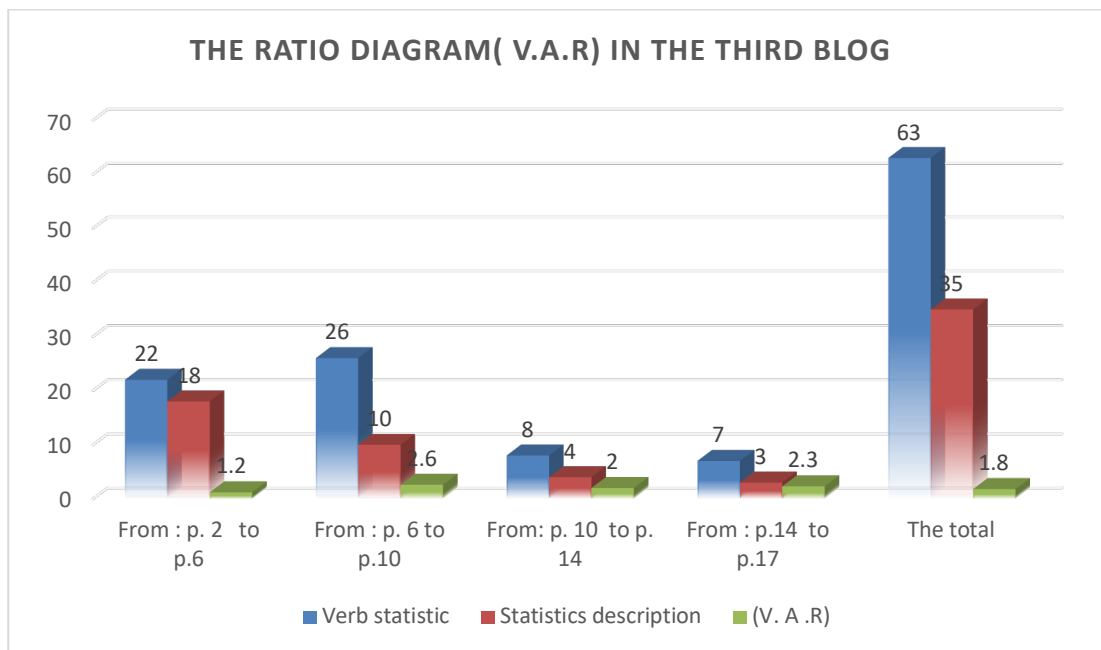


Fig.3: The Ratio Diagram (V.A.R) in the third BLOG.

And in the third blog (The story of Juha and the horse, Ahmed Naguib), the percentage of (V.A.R) increased as well, where the total number of verbs distributed and distributed in them was 63 actions, while the total number of adjectives in the story came to 35 adjectives, or 1.8% .

The follower of the stylistic analysis of the blog finds the author's dependence mainly on expression using expressive images , in addition to the small number of words in the sentences and its excitement in the use of triple verbs , the

scarcity of expression in passive verbs , and the increase in expression using the interrogative style where the story begins and ends with it.

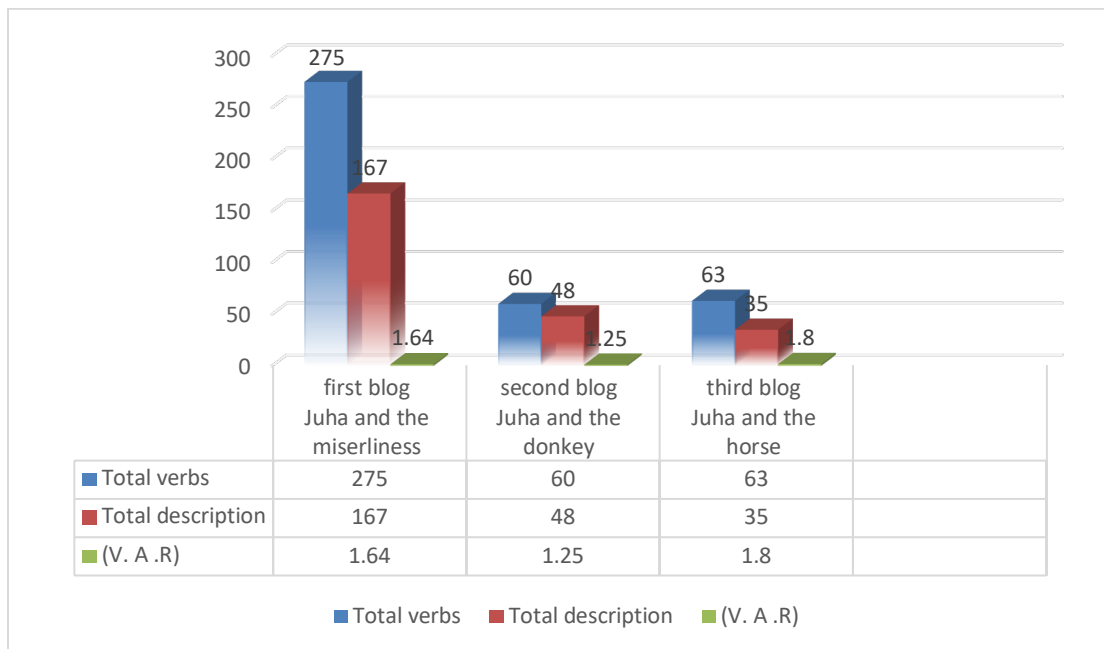


Fig.4: The Total calculation of the proportion (V. A .R) in the three work.

By reading the previous graph, the calculation of (V.A.R) in the first blog (the story of Juha and the miserlings) is 1.64, and in the second blog (the story of Juha and the donkey Dr. Tariq Al-Bakri) it is: 1.25%, and in the third blog (the story of Juha And the horse, Ahmed Naguib it is: 1.8%

Which indicates the high percentage of (V.A.R), meaning the high percentage of expression in verbs for expressing adjectives in the general total, as the increase in the number of verbs gives rise to the possibility of triggering the cognitive renewal that the book tried to stimulate for the child in proportion to the stage of childhood in general , The language of children's literature, as determined by most children's literature literature , explains that the child begins chatting in the first year of his life, then begins to learn names , as it is the first thing a child learns from vocabulary, especially the names of the people around him, such as the name of the mother, father and brother in the late first year of the child's life Then he uses pronouns for the first time at the end of the second year . (Jellouli , 2004: 121-122)

This was evident in the increase in the number of acts in the three blogs , The intangible value of the verb appears from the fact that the verb is a word in which the element of time and event is included. The verb in its simplest definitions indicates meaning and time (Al-Samarrai, 1966 :9) . This makes it feel renewed when pronouncing it, unlike the name, which is devoid of the element of time and thus gives a static and fixed meaning . We also notice the increase in the expression in time as it is more appropriate for the narration, and the mediation of the expression in the present tense because the present tense indicates the case, which is similar to the meaning of the name (Al-Samarrai, 1966 : 18) . And the scarcity of verbs that are in the form of urging, where the child's literature does not try to rely on command or direct advice and guidance (Naguib, no date : 60) .

If we look at the name within these blogs, despite its low percentage compared to that of the verb , it has been used appropriately to serve the language of the child at this stage and what the language of this age group needs from other stories in particular and from literature in general .

In spite of the high rates of (V. A .R) in the codes under study; So we find the average of (V. A .R) ratios varying in these height ratios from one writer to another

Through the application of Bozeman's coefficient and calculating the ratio of verbs to adjectives (V. A .R), we find an increase in this ratio for the writer Ahmed Naguib, its average for Al-Kilani, and a decrease in it for Tariq Al-Bakri

Then these Stories can be arranged in an order that takes into account the disparity in the age stages. The higher the percentage of actions, the older the age at this stage and vice versa

Then, the three blogs can be arranged according to what corresponds to the age stages, from the oldest to the youngest, and thus (the story of Juha and the strange horse) for an advanced stage of childhood. Then (the story of Juha and the miserlings) for a middle-aged childhood stage, Then (The Story of Juha and Al-Hammar) for the youngest stage in the age compared to the previous stages, and this is supported by the stylistic differences of each writer as stated above.

4 Conclusion and Most Important Recommendations

- The research emphasizes not taking into account the different age stages in writing for the child, making Arabic children's literature suffer from major deficiencies in its production, content and understanding.
- Through the statistical stylistic study, the application of Bozeman's parameter, and the measurement of the ratio of verbs to adjectives, the study was able to identify some linguistic characteristics of the three stories and arrange them according to the age stages.
- Linguists can accompany the linguistics of the text in the production and selection of children's literature
- The expression increases by already past and the expression is already mediated by the present tense and scarcity of the expression is already induction
- Increase the ratio of verbs to adjectives in blogs with a variation in this increase
- The study of the style expands and expands its applications through the Bozeman Labs and its differences between literary races and between the different age stages of each other, and the effect of psychological, social and geographical factors in distinguishing between styles

Limitations and Study Forward

The study encountered many obstacles, including the strong link between it and the child's psychological field and the lack of references in determining the linguistic aspect through age.

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