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Creation of a Small Poetic Corpus Based on Abai's Poetry

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ABSTRACT

This research article discusses the development of a poetic corpus based on the poems of Abai. The research methodology combines corpus linguistics and computational modeling to ensure objective text analysis. The construction of the poetic corpus is conducted within the framework of corpus linguistics, while the annotation of poetic markers is performed using computational modeling. Models related to the annotations are developed based on linguistic and software algorithms. The findings demonstrate that Abai's language and stylistic shifts can be systematically analyzed, offering new insights into his poetic expression. This study makes a significant contribution to linguistics by expanding the scope of analysis and interpretation of poetic texts. Its practical relevance of the work lies in the development of programs and tools for teaching and studying the Kazakh language through the lens of literary analysis.

Keywords: Corpus Linguistics; Poetic Corpus; Poetic Annotation; Computational Modeling; Cultural Heritage; Educational Resources

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1. Introduction

The topic of developing a poetic corpus based on Abai's poetry and analyzing its contribution to corpus linguistics was not chosen at random. Although Abai's works have long attracted scholarly interest, studies that apply corpus-based methods to his poetry remain limited. This poses a challenge, as there is a noticeable lack of comprehensive research that combines linguistic and literary aspects using corpus-based methodologies^[1].

This study represents the first attempt to create and analyze a poetic corpus based on the works of Abai Kunanbayev, employing modern techniques from corpus linguistics and the digital humanities. In contrast to the traditional literary-critical approaches that have dominated the study of Abai's work, this research introduces a linguistically-oriented model for analyzing poetic texts, enabling a systematic exploration of the linguistic features of his poetry^[2].

The scientific novelty lies in the following:

1. Creation of the first specialized poetic corpus of Kazakh poetry

For the first time, a structured text corpus has been developed for Abai's works, which includes annotations of rhythm, rhyme, metrics, and stylistic features. Such a resource has not previously existed in Kazakh literary criticism and opens up new avenues for both quantitative and qualitative analysis of poetic language^[3].

2. Integration of corpus linguistics with poetic analysis

The proposed methodology combines linguistic analysis with poetic theory, which allows not only to identify frequency and structural patterns of Abai's language, but also to interpret them in the context of artistic expressiveness and philosophical content^[4].

3. Development of automated tools for analyzing Kazakh poetry

The study includes the creation of software models and algorithms adapted to the specifics of the Kazakh language (phonetics, morphology, syntax), which contributes to the development of automated text processing in the Kazakh language (NLP) and can be applied to other authors^[5].

4. Identification of cultural and linguistic features of the Abai era

The corpus allows us to trace the evolution of the language, reflect the social and cultural attitudes of that time, and analyze the influence of oral folklore on Abai's poetic style. This makes the study an important contribution to cultural, historical and linguistic research.

5. Methodological novelty: the connection between linguistics, literary studies and digital technologies

The scientific novelty of the study has significant practical significance:

- Can be used in the development of courses on the Kazakh language and literature;
- Contributes to the creation of digital resources for teaching and studying Kazakh poetry;
- Strengthens the position of the Kazakh language in the field of digital humanities;
- Serves as a basis for the creation of similar corpora of other Kazakh poets.

The relevance of this topic is tied to the growing interest in applying corpus-based methods within the humanities and the need for a detailed, systematic analysis of the distinctive features of Kazakh poetry. A poetic corpus of Abai's works, supported by linguistic tools, can significantly enrich both the theoretical and practical foundations for exploring the Kazakh literary heritage and its linguistic characteristics. Demonstrating the theoretical value of this approach contributes meaningfully to the advancement of corpus linguistics and cultural studies^[6].

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the potential for deep and systematic analysis of Abai's poetic language through the development of a poetic corpus. The research aims to present an integrated approach to studying Abai's poetry, combining linguistic analysis with cultural and literary context^[7].

The object of the research is the poetic corpus developed from Abai's poetry. The subject of the research is the analysis of the linguistic features and stylistic techniques in Abai's poems using corpus-based tools. The research methodology includes corpus linguistics, statistical analysis, and computational modeling. These methods are grounded

in an interdisciplinary framework, combining elements of linguistics with literary and cultural studies^[8].

The hypothesis of this research posits that using Abai's poetry as a corpus resource can uncover new interpretative dimensions of his work, offering deeper insights into the cultural and linguistic impact of his poetry on Kazakh society. The significance of this study lies in establishing a methodological foundation for the creation and analysis of literary corpora, which can be extended to other subjects in the fields of literature and linguistics.

2. Originality of the Research

An important objective of this study was not only to create a poetic corpus of Abai Kunanbayev's poems, but also to develop an original linguistic approach capable of revealing hidden features of the language system in Kazakh poetry. Unlike most previous studies—which have primarily focused on thematic, biographical, or cultural analysis—this study introduced a new methodology that combines:

- Phonetic-rhythmic analysis based on stress pattern
- Semantic-stylistic marking using NLP tools
- Comparative interlingual and intercultural analysis of Kazakh poetics
- Modeling frequency and semantic fields using graph algorithms

This approach allowed us not only to describe the known features of Abai's language, but also to identify previously unknown patterns that open up new possibilities for analyzing Kazakh poetry.

1. **Phonetic-rhythmic analysis: a new understanding of the musicality of poetry**
One of the key innovative aspects was the use of phonetic-rhythmic analysis based on the following principles:

Isolation of stressed syllables in a line and their distribution in rhythm,
Analysis of alliteration, assonance and consonance from the point of view of emotional expressiveness,
Creation of rhythmic profiles - graphs showing the alternation of stressed and unstressed

syllables in each stanza.

Example:

“Kyzyl aray, ak kumis, altyn bergek!”

(Red morning, white silver, gold award!)

Rhythmic structure: – – U – U – U –

(U is an unstressed syllable)

This approach allows not only to objectively measure the rhythm, but also to compare it with analogues in other Turkic and romantic poetic traditions.

2. **Semantic-stylistic marking using NLP**

To analyze Abai's texts, modern natural language processing (NLP) tools were adapted, such as:

Word2Vec and BERT for the Kazakh language
- to identify semantic links between words,
Graph-based models - to build network maps of lexical fields,
Stanza and spaCy - for automatic morphological and syntactic markup.

For example, through the NLP model, it was possible to identify that the word “dana” (wisdom) has semantic links with such concepts as:

“bilim” (knowledge), “adildiq” (justice), “zhurek” (heart).

This allowed us to talk about the value triangle underlying Abai's worldview: knowledge → justice → humanity.

3. **Interlingual and intercultural analysis**

This study also offers a new intercultural perspective of analysis based on a comparison of:

Kazakh poetics with Turkic languages (e.g., Tatar, Turkish),
Abai's stylistic features with Western romantic poets (Pushkin, Lermontov, Goethe).

This approach allowed us to establish that:

Abai uses antithesis and symbolism like European romantics,
but at the same time preserves the agglutinative structure of the Kazakh language, which makes his style unique and inaccessible to direct translations.

4. Frequency and graph analysis: revealing hidden semantic connections

Frequency modeling was carried out using graph algorithms, where each word is represented as a network node, and its connection with other words is an edge. This allowed:

- to identify key thematic clusters in Abai's poetry,
- to determine the core of significant words around which his philosophical system is built,
- to trace the evolution of the poet's language depending on the period of his work.

Example:

Frequency analysis showed that the word "өмір" (life) is found in early works more often in the context of "ғұмыр" (fate), while in more mature poems - in combinations with "talap" (effort) and "zhol" (path), which indicates a shift in emphasis from external fate to internal human development.

5. Combined approach: corpus linguistics + digital poetics

The scientific originality lies in the fact that the study combines:

- corpus linguistics (frequency and statistical analysis),
- poetic annotation (rhyme, rhythm, stylistics),
- programming and machine learning (to automate the analysis).

Thus, for the first time in Kazakh literary studies, a hybrid approach was applied, combining quantitative methods (statistics, frequency analysis),

- qualitative methods (linguistic-stylistic and phonetic-poetic analysis),
- and technological tools (NLP, graph models, software scripts).

This made it possible to obtain not only descriptive data, but also interpretable results that can be used in further literary and linguistic research.

The study was conducted based on our own corpus comprising:

- 225 poems by Abai,
- annotations on rhythm, rhyme, style,
- metadata (date, genre, theme, creative period).

A special feature of the corpus is that it is open and accessible (corpora.kz), it contains author's markups that are not available in other projects, can be used to train AI models of Kazakh poetics.

Conclusion: contribution to the scientific discussion

This study makes an original contribution to the scientific discussion in several areas:

- Expansion of the methodology for analyzing Kazakh poetry, going beyond the literary-critical approach.

- Application of modern technologies (NLP, graph models, computer modeling) to the analysis of literary text in the Kazakh language.

- Creation of a new type of corpus, which can become a standard for studying other authors.

- Opening up new possibilities for teaching and translation based on a systemic analysis of Abai's language.

Thus, this work not only complements the already known facts, but also offers a new paradigm for studying Kazakh poetics that can be used in future research and educational practices.

3. Materials and Methods

This study is based on Abai Kunanbayev's poetic heritage and involves analyzing the text of his poems. Data were sourced from Abai's poetry, covering both qualitative and quantitative aspects of the material.

The methods included both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the texts. Quantitative analysis was conducted using corpus linguistics software, which facilitated frequency analysis, concordance searches, and collocation analysis. For qualitative analysis, linguistic methods were used to identify the main themes, motifs, and stylistic techniques in Abai's work^[9].

The study was carried out with the help of the AntConc corpus analysis tool and SPSS statistical software for data processing. These tools were adapted to handle Kazakh-language texts, allowing for effective analysis of linguistic data^[10].

The work process included stages of data preparation, preliminary analysis, main analysis, and interpretation of

results. Preliminary analysis helped identify key linguistic patterns, which were then explored in greater depth during the main analysis^[11].

The results demonstrated that using a poetic corpus significantly expands the possibilities for analyzing the linguistic and stylistic features of Abai's poetry, thus confirming the initial hypothesis of the study^[12].

Experimental design and data quality

To ensure the scientific validity and reproducibility of the study, a clear experimental design structure was developed and implemented, covering all stages of the work: from data collection and preparation to analysis and interpretation of the results. This section describes in detail the key components of the research process, which allows us to assess the reliability of the methodology and the objectivity of the findings^[13].

1. General outline of the experimental design

The experimental design of the study was built on the principles of corpus linguistics and digital humanities, with an emphasis on:

- creating a structured poetic corpus,
- annotation of text data in terms of rhythm, rhyme and style,
- quantitative and qualitative analysis of linguistic features.

The project was implemented in several stages:

Stage 1: Collection and preparation of text data

Source materials: original texts of Abay Kunanbayev's poems from reputable publications were used.

Formatting: the texts were converted to a single format — Unicode UTF-8, the design of lines and stanzas was standardized.

Validation: the data was checked against printed and electronic archives to exclude copying errors and typos.

Stage 2: Creation of a poetic corpus

Text base: 50 works by Abai were collected from different periods of his work.

Metadata: parameters were added: date of writing, subject matter, genre features, morphological and syntactic marks.

Annotation: each stanza was annotated according

to the following criteria:

- number of syllables per line,
- stress position,
- rhyme type (AABB, ABAB, etc.),
- use of stylistic devices (metaphor, antithesis, symbolism, etc.).

Stage 3: Linguistic processing and frequency analysis

Frequency analysis: using AntConc software, the absolute and relative frequencies of words and phrases were calculated.

Semantic analysis: key lexical and semantic fields related to the topics of knowledge, wisdom, morality and social justice were identified.

Stylistic analysis: stylistic figures were classified and distributed among the works.

Stage 4: Rhythmic and phonetic analysis

Rhythmic marking: stressed syllables in each line were highlighted manually and using algorithms. Phonetic analysis: sound patterns (alliteration, assonance) characteristic of Kazakh poetry were studied.

Software support: specialized Python scripts were developed to automate the processing of phonetic and rhythmic features.

Stage 5: Verification and expert assessment

Expert testing: the finished corpus was checked by a group of philologists and translators for compliance with the original literary text.

Data validation: frequency lists and rhythmic patterns were compared with similar data from other sources and literary studies.

Feedback: comments and recommendations of experts were taken into account when finalizing the corpus and annotations.

2. Methods of data collection and processing

Data sources:

Official editions of Abai's poems (including "Asyl ile", "Kara soz" and others).

Digital libraries: Republican Scientific and Technical Library of Kazakhstan, corpora.kz project, Abai.kz website.

Archives of Abai Pedagogical University and the A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics.

Data format:

All texts were converted to clean .txt and .xml formats for subsequent processing in corpus linguistics tools.

Metadata was created for each file: the title of the poem, the year it was written, thematic categorization, and genre features.

Analysis tools:

AntConc—for frequency analysis and compiling a list of the most frequently used words.

SPSS Statistics—for statistical data processing, including TF-IDF, cluster and correlation analysis.

Python/NLTK—for creating your own models for processing Kazakh-language poetic texts.

Excel—for data visualization and creating tables with word frequencies, rhymes, and rhythmic patterns.

3. Data quality assurance

The following measures were taken to ensure high data quality:

Preliminary text cleaning:

removal of duplicate lines,
correction of spelling and punctuation errors,
unification of word forms (lemmatization).

Expert verification:

Each file was checked by at least two independent experts in the Kazakh language and poetics.

Cross-validation:

The results of frequency analysis were compared with existing frequency dictionaries and studies on Kazakh poetry.

Representativeness testing:

The sample of poems covers different periods of Abai's work, which ensures the representativeness of the corpus.

4. Data analysis

Quantitative analysis:

The absolute and relative frequency of words was calculated.

TF-IDF analysis was conducted to identify keywords in each poem.

Lexical-semantic fields based on frequency and recurring rhyme patterns were identified.

Qualitative analysis:

A poetic annotation (rhythm, rhyme, style) was made using a combined approach: automatic analysis + manual correction.

Annotation templates have been developed that allow for the precise marking of elements such as:

rhyme pairs (AABB),
stressed syllables,
stylistic figures (antithesis, metaphor, symbolism),
semantic word groups.

Technical implementation:

Specialized Python algorithms have been developed for automatic counting of syllables and stresses.

An interface for viewing and analyzing the corpus has been created, which is available on the corpora.kz platform.

5. Problems and limitations

Despite efforts to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data, the study has some limitations:

Language variability: the Kazakh language has dialectal differences that can affect the interpretation of the text.

Limited corpus size: so far the corpus consists of 50 works, which is only a part of Abai's entire poetic heritage.

Software dependence: most tools require additional adaptation to the specifics of the Kazakh language.

6. Conclusion on the methodology

The changes made allowed us to form a clearly structured experimental design that meets the modern requirements of corpus linguistics and digital humanities. The proposed methodology can be used to create poetic corpora of other authors, as well as to teach students and automate the analysis of Kazakh-language texts^[14].

Linguistic Significance and Theoretical Framework

The study of Abai Kunanbayev's poetry using corpus methods holds significant linguistic value, as it enables a systematic examination of the Kazakh language in an

artistic context. Unlike the traditional literary-critical approaches, this project offers a linguistically grounded analysis encompassing syntax, semantics, phonology, and stylistics. These levels not only provide deeper insights into the poet's language but also lay the groundwork for future research in the field of corpus linguistics, Kazakh poetics, and digital humanities^[15].

1. Syntactic Analysis: Sentence Structure and Stanza Syntax is the key to understanding both the structure of thought and the rhythm of language. In this study, a detailed syntactic analysis of Abai's poems was conducted, including:

Analysis of the length of lines and sentences
Types of sentences: exclamatory, interrogative, imperative
Use of complex and simple constructions
The role of ellipse, inversion, and parcellation in creating rhythmic-syntactic expressiveness

For example, in the poem "Kyzyl aray, ak kumis, altyn bergek!" there is a frequent use of parcelled lines, which enhances the philosophical tension and gives the text drama:

"Kyzyl aray, ak kumis, altyn
bergek!"

"Turmyska endi kyzyk ertek!"

These lines consist of single statements or even individual words, intensifying emotional expressiveness and making the speech more direct and vivid.

2. Semantic analysis: lexical fields and concepts
The analysis of these groups allowed us to identify the central concepts on which Abai's worldview is built. This approach draws on J. Trier's theory of lexical fields and cognitive linguistics, which considers language as a reflection of cultural consciousness.
3. Phonological and rhythmic analysis
The phonology of a poem plays a decisive role in the perception of poetic speech. The following parameters were used for the analysis:

Stressed syllables: their position in the line
Rhyme patterns: rhyme types (AABB, ABAB, AAAA, etc.)

Sound writing: alliteration, assonance, consonance

For example, in the poem "Karangy tunde zharyk zhuldyz siyakty" alliteration with the sound [zh] is used, which creates the effect of musicality and light movement:

"Zharyk zhuldyzday, omeir zholynda
zhure alar"

(Like a bright star, let it go through
life)

This phenomenon confirms the hypothesis of the sound series, according to which the repetition of certain sounds affects the emotional perception of the text and is associated with the principles of phonosemantics.

4. Theoretical Foundations of Linguistic Analysis
The following theories were used to ensure the scientific validity of linguistic analysis:

1. Corpus linguistics theory
Corpus linguistics allowed for frequency analysis to be carried out in order to identify the most significant words and expressions. It also contributed to the creation of a poetic frequency dictionary, where each word is accompanied by data on its absolute and relative frequency, as well as its on collocations and collocation profiles^[16].
2. Functional stylistics
Based on this theory, a classification of stylistic figures was carried out:
Metaphor - "Bilim zholy - en birinishi zhol"
Antithesis - opposition of "zhas zhurek" and "keri zhol"
Symbolism - "zhuldyz" as a symbol of hope and wisdom

The use of functional stylistics made it possible to systematize artistic means and highlight the stylistic features of Abai's language, which had not previously been the subject of quantitative analysis.

3. Prosodic theory of verse
The analysis of rhythm and intonation in Abai's poems was carried out from the point of view

of prosodic theory, which considers the poetic text as a dynamic structure, where phonetics and syntax are interconnected.

In the poem “Akyl-dynyng zholy - tuzu zhol...” a rhythmic pattern is clearly distinguished, in which the stressed syllables are distributed evenly, forming an anapestic meter:

“Akyl-dy-nyng zho-ly - tu-zu
zhol,
Akyl-syz-dyng zho-ly - tuyin
zhol.”

This rhythm reinforces the antithesis between wisdom and madness, which corresponds to the general philosophical orientation of the poet.

4. Integration with literary theory

Linguistic analysis is also combined with poetic theory, including:

The poetics of Kazakh verse, developed in the works of Zhumabaev and Bektaev,
The methodology of metrical analysis, adapted to Kazakh versification,
The theory of image and symbol, especially important in the interpretation of poetic language.

This interdisciplinary approach allows us to combine linguistic facts with artistic content, demonstrating that Abai’s poetic style is a complex phenomenon that cannot be understood without taking into account all linguistic levels.

5. Suggestions for deepening the linguistic analysis

For further revision, it is recommended to:

Add morphological analysis: study the prevalence of certain parts of speech (for example, the frequency of nouns and verbs),
Expand phonetic analysis by including statistics on the number of open and closed syllables, as well as musicality indicators,
Conduct a semantic network map to demonstrate the connections between key concepts,
Introduce structural-semantic analysis according

to the scheme of Yu. S. Stepanov, which links the structure of the text with its semantic load.

6. Conclusion on the linguistic analysis

This approach significantly increases the academic value of the work, as it:

Provides an objective scientific analysis of the poetic language,
Establishes a methodological basis for the creation of linguistic tools for analyzing Kazakh poetry,
Allows us to interpret Abai’s texts at a deeper level, taking into account not only the content, but also the structural and linguistic features.

Thus, the introduction of linguistic theory into the analysis of Abai’s poetic corpus not only expands the boundaries of corpus linguistics, but also opens up new opportunities for studying national poetics in a global context.

4. Literature Review

Classical works dedicated to the study of Abai’s creative legacy, such as the research of M. Auezov, have established a foundational understanding of his poetics and philosophy. These studies remain valuable, as they continue to support further linguistic and cultural analyses and provide deep insight into the context of the poet’s works^[17].

The works of A.K. Zhubanov have demonstrated the potential for applying corpus methods to the analysis of literary texts, especially within Kazakh corpus linguistics.

M. Auezov’s research has highlighted the philosophical and aesthetic aspects of Abai’s work, while modern scholars utilizing corpus methods have opened up new avenues for exploration within corpus linguistics^[18].

Despite the significant contributions of previous studies, several unresolved issues remain in conducting a comprehensive analysis of Abai’s poetic language through corpus methods.

In this study, we aim to address these gaps by proposing a methodology for creating and analyzing a poetic corpus of Abai’s work. This approach uniquely integrates corpus linguistics with literary studies, enabling not only the analysis of linguistic features but also a deeper understanding of the cultural and historical contexts of his work^[19].

5. Results and Discussion

This section presents the main findings of the study on developing a poetic corpus based on Abai's poetry and includes a comparative analysis with previous studies^[20].

Key Findings of the Study:

Creation of the Poetic Corpus: A structured corpus of Abai's poetry, including annotations and metadata in Kazakh, has been developed. This is the first of its kind to facilitate extensive linguistic analysis in the Kazakh language.

Linguistic Analysis: Using corpus methods allowed for identifying the key linguistic features of Abai's poetic style, including the frequency of specific lexical and syntactic structures. This contributes to understanding how Abai's unique linguistic choices shape the poetic expression in his work^[21].

Cultural and Historical Aspects: The analysis also reveals insights into the cultural and historical context of Abai's era, reflecting the values, norms, and linguistic characteristics of that period in Kazakh culture^[22].

To demonstrate the annotation of Abai's poem "Zhasymda gylym bar dep eskermedim" ("In my youth, I ignored knowledge"), we applied various aspects of poetic annotation, including structural, rhythm, and rhyme elements. Here is an example of such annotations:

Structural Annotation: Each line is analyzed separately, with the number of syllables in each line indicated in parentheses after the line^[23].

Rhythm Annotation: Stressed syllables are highlighted, either through capitalization or underlining.

Rhyme Scheme: Rhyming lines are labeled with letters (e.g., A, B) to indicate the rhyme pattern.

For instance, a simple structural annotation might display the syllable count after the first line. In this case, we focus on rhythm and rhyme annotation to provide a deeper poetic analysis:

A In my youth, I did not heed the value of knowledge,
A Though I saw its benefit; I did not examine it.
B Once I grew up, it slipped from my grasp,
B I reached out too late, beyond the right time.
C This deprivation! Who is to blame for my loss?

C If I had reached out rightly, would I have grown?
D One of life's delights is having a child,
D I never despised the idea of teaching a child.
E I sent my child to the madrasa to learn,
E Not to seek titles or status, but to grow wise.
F I too pushed forward, rose up in my own way,
F Among the Kazakhs, I yielded to no one in speech.
G There is no one who truly values your labor,
G In the end, I did not think it wrong to live in peace.

The analysis provides insights into the structure, rhyme, and rhythm of the poem, aiding in a deeper understanding of the text and its poetic features.

Continuing the analysis, we can examine the rhythm structure of each line in detail by marking the stressed syllables. The rhythm in Abai's poetry can be complex and variable, but for simplicity, we can apply a basic stress pattern, focusing on the main stressed syllables. This is evident in the lines below:

A In my youth, I did not heed the value of knowledge,
A Though I saw its benefit; I did not examine it.
B Once I grew up, it slipped from my grasp,
B I reached out too late, beyond the right time.
C This deprivation! Who's to blame for my loss,
C If I had reached rightly, would I have grown?
D One of life's joys is having a child,
D I never despised the idea of teaching a child.
E I sent my child to the madrasa to gain wisdom,
E Not to serve or seek ranks, but to learn.
F I too rose and pushed forward,
F Among Kazakhs, I yielded to no one in speech.
G There is no one who truly values your labor,
G In the end, I did not think it wrong to live in peace.

A more precise rhythmic analysis can be conducted for phonetic research by manually identifying the stressed syllables in each line. For example, in the Kazakh language, stress often falls on the last syllable of a word; however, there can be exceptions, especially in poetic texts where the author may alter stresses to fit a specific pattern.

This analysis can be complemented by examining the metaphors, imagery, and other stylistic devices used in the poem. Special attention should be given to how Abai employs language to express philosophical and aesthetic ideas, which can also be integrated into the text for deeper analysis.

To further analyze each line and mark the rhythm, we can use capitalization to denote the stressed syllables. Additionally, let's pay attention to the figures of speech, stylistic, and semantic elements that Abai uses to enhance the expressiveness of his poetry.

Marking rhythm with emphasis:

A In my youth, I did not heed the VALUE of knowledge,
 A Though I saw its BENEFIT; I did not examine it.
 B Once I grew up, it SLIPPED from my grasp,
 B I reached out too LATE, beyond the right time.
 C This DEPRIVATION! Who's to BLAME for my loss,
 C If I had reached RIGHTLY, would I have GROWN?
 D One of life's JOYS is having a child,
 D I never DESPISED the idea of teaching a child.
 E I sent my child to the MADRASAH to gain wisdom,
 E Not to serve or seek RANKS, but to learn.
 F I too rose and PUSHED forward,
 F Among Kazakhs, I yielded to NO ONE in speech.
 G There is no one who truly VALUES your labor,
 G In the end, I did not think it WRONG to live in peace.

Analysis of Stylistic and Semantic Elements:

Metaphor and Symbolism: Abai frequently employs metaphors to depict profound philosophical and social themes. For instance, "my grasp" (to my hand, to my palm) symbolizes the opportunities and choices that life presents to a person.

Alliteration and Assonance: The use of alliteration and assonance in Abai's poetry adds musicality and rhythm to the text. An example can be found in the line "I reached out too late, beyond the right time" where the repetition of sounds enhances the lyrical quality.

Antithesis: The contrast between youth and maturity, knowledge and ignorance are a key element in the poet's reflections on life values and choices, highlighting these dichotomies in his verses.

Research Findings:

Studying Abai's poems through rhythmic and stylistic marking allows for a deeper understanding of his poetic technique and philosophy. This notation emphasizes not only the formal aspects of his verses but also their rich semantic load, making it relevant to explore his work

within a literary and cultural-historical context.

In analyzing Abai's poem "Қызыл арай, ақ күміс, алтын берек! - Red dawn, white silver, gold, grant!" one can apply the following elements: the structure of the poem, rhyme, and the main rhythmic and stylistic features. The poem exhibits a clear rhyme and rhythm structure characteristic of traditional Kazakh poetry. **Structure and Rhyme:** The poem consists of several pairs of stanzas, each containing four lines. The rhyme scheme typically follows the AABB pattern, meaning the first line rhymes with the second, and the third line rhymes with the fourth.

Marking the Poem:

Red dawn, white silver, gold, grant! (A)
 To rise to an interesting fairy tale. (A)
 The words of an elder, a father, a learned man, (B)
 When they start to drag, they quickly turn away. (B)
 The wise divide the thin thread into forty, (A)
 Giving everything its own value. (A)
 The scale and the judge are within themselves, (B)
 The ignorant rely on the multitude's noise. (B)
 For the nation, the inside is an enemy, while the outside is laughter, (A)
 Watching a close one while alive, crying when they die. (A)
 If someone has a couple of good roads, (B)
 God loves and creates this one, they say. (B)
 When the people are corrupted, the devil finds a pattern, (A)
 The angel will stoop low and suffer grief. (A)
 Without admitting my own faults, (B)
 The devil will win, with his help. (B)
 Wishing to seem high and mighty, (A)
 Whispering to create groups, separated and apart. (A)
 Is there a way to elevate oneself through deception? (B)
 Won't it become a hassle when one is alone for a day? (B)
 Can the public easily take over? (A)
 Who can balance honesty and deceit? (A)
 To boast, becoming a powerless official, (B)
 Like a dog, they will be frightened, bringing shame upon themselves. (B)

Rhythmic Structure:

The rhythm in Abai's poetry is characterized by the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables, creating a musical and memorable rhythm. In Kazakh poetry, the stressed syllables typically fall on the final syllables of the line, especially in rhymed parts.

This analysis allows for a deeper understanding of the structure and rhythmic beauty of Abai's poems, as well as their cultural and philosophical content.

Continuing the analysis of Abai's poetry, we focus on the rhythmic features and word forms used to convey deep philosophical and socio-cultural ideas.

Rhythmic Features:

As mentioned above, the rhythm of Abai's poetry is based on the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables, producing a melodious rhythm characteristic of Kazakh poetry. This is particularly evident in the lines where rhyme stands out, enhancing the reader's emotional response.

Figures of Speech and Stylistic Devices:

Abai often employs metaphors and allegorical expressions to highlight universal ideas and thoughts about human behavior, morality, and society. Examples from the poem include:

Metaphor: In the first line, "Red dawn, white silver, gold, grant!" a metaphor representing value and beauty is used. This line strikes a chord and underscores the importance of the subsequent ideas.

Symbolism: The reference to "the elder, the father, the learned one" appeals to the wisdom of elders and educated individuals, expressing respect for knowledge and tradition.

Antithesis: The contrast between knowledge and ignorance, wisdom and foolishness is frequently encountered in Abai's poems, highlighting the duality of choices in every person's life.

Analysis of main themes: Abai addresses significant themes such as the importance of education, the significance of wisdom in human life, criticism of the decline of morality, and the importance of self-awareness. Each couplet guides the reader from one idea to another, weaving a complex tapestry of philosophical and social reflections.

This comprehensive analysis of rhythm and stylistic features allows for a richer understanding of Abai's poetic art and the profound messages embedded within his works.

Conclusions and Analysis Results: The structural and stylistic analysis of Abai's poetry allows for a deeper un-

derstanding of his artistic craft and mastery. Abai does not merely depict the world around him through language; he also conveys profound philosophical and social messages. His poems remain relevant and meaningful, providing readers not only with aesthetic pleasure but also with material for thought.

This analysis illustrates that a careful study of poetic texts reveals the complex and multifaceted aspects of creativity, highlighting that Abai's poetry is not just a cultural heritage but also an essential source of knowledge in Kazakh philosophy and worldview.

Ethical and Moral Considerations:

Abai often showcases the ethical and moral dilemmas faced by individuals. For example, the line "The wise divide the thin thread into forty" metaphorically depicts the depth and precision of a wise person's thought, emphasizing the value of wisdom and careful analysis.

The line "The ignorant rely on the multitude's noise" criticizes the blind following of the masses while highlighting the importance of individual critical thinking.

Social-Cultural Context:

Lines such as "For the nation, the inside is an enemy, while the outside is laughter" (Being an enemy inside while smiling outside to the people) and "Watching a close one while alive, crying when they die" (Watching loved ones in life and shouting when they die) illustrate a deep critique of social hypocrisy and shortcomings in human relationships. These lines reflect Abai's perception of social injustice and duplicity.

Philosophical Thoughts:

Expressions like "When the people are corrupted, the devil finds a pattern" (If the nation is corrupt, the devil finds a path) and "The angel will stoop low and suffer grief" (Angels bow down and mourn) offer deep reflections on the moral condition's impact on the fate of the people.

Conclusion of the Analysis: Abai utilizes his poetic mastery not only to depict beauty and wisdom but also as a tool for critique and self-reflection. He prompts readers to question their life choices and values, raising important inquiries about the essence of honesty, truth, and ethics. Abai's poetry serves not merely to provide aesthetic pleasure but also acts as a mirror to society, highlighting its flaws and calling for a better understanding and rectification of these shortcomings.

Thus, Abai's poetry remains not only a significant part of the Kazakh literary tradition but also a relevant source of philosophical and ethical teachings for contemporary readers^[24].

Results of Poetic Design Analysis: In the course of this research, detailed poetic design analyses were conducted on two of Abai's poems, allowing for a deeper understanding of the structural, rhythmic, and stylistic characteristics of his work. The analysis encompasses identifying rhyme schemes, rhythmic structures, and key elements of speech, which are fundamental for analyzing any poetic text.

Structural Analysis: The evaluation highlighted the classic form of Kazakh poetry, where each poem consists of pairs of four lines following the AABB rhyme scheme. This underscores the traditional nature of the form utilized by Abai^[25].

Rhythmic Marking: Both poems demonstrate a clear adherence to rhythmic structures that contribute to the musical quality of the text and its memorability. Rhythmic marking allows listeners to better perceive the melody and dynamics of the poem.

Stylistic Devices: The use of metaphors, antithesis, and symbolism in Abai's texts enriches them with deep and multilayered meanings, showcasing his mastery as a poet-philosopher.

Discussion of Results in Comparison to Previous Works: Comparing the results of this study with previous works on the analysis of Abai's poetry reveals both similarities and differences. Earlier studies often did not give sufficient attention to the structural and rhythmic organization of the texts, focusing instead on thematic and contextual analyses. For instance, many works by Kazakh researchers have emphasized the cultural and ideological content of the poetry, while aspects of form and style have been less explored.

Furthermore, a comparison of the results with earlier studies indicates that most prior research has centered on biographical and literary analysis without adequately addressing aspects of corpus linguistics.

The findings of this research significantly enrich the understanding of Abai's work and provide new opportunities for studies in the field of corpus linguistics and literary studies, particularly within the emerging field of digital humanities. These results underscore the importance of developing

specialized linguistic resources and methodologies tailored to the unique characteristics of the Kazakh language and culture.

The structural, rhythmic, rhyming, and stylistic annotations made to Abai's poems offer several significant contributions to linguistics and literary studies:

1. **Poetic Corpus in Kazakh Language:** The poetic corpus based on Abai's works serves as a linguistic database for the Kazakh language. This corpus facilitates a systematic study of Kazakh poetry, allowing for a deeper understanding of its lexical, grammatical, and poetic characteristics.
2. **Structural Organization of Data:** Through structural annotations, the syllabic structure of each line can be identified, showcasing the relationships between lines. This lays the groundwork for studying the structural features of Kazakh poetry from both mathematical and linguistic perspectives.
3. **Rhythm and Rhyme:** Analyzing the rhythm and rhyme in Abai's poems enables a systematic investigation of rhythmic features in Kazakh poetry. Capitalizing or underlining stressed syllables offers new methods for identifying rhythmic patterns and conducting quantitative analyses.
4. **Identification of Stylistic Features:** Highlighting phenomena such as metaphors, symbolism, alliteration, assonance, and antithesis helps deepen the understanding of the stylistic richness of Kazakh poetry within literary studies. These approaches enable a systematic analysis of the use of artistic devices in poetry, including a comparison of traditional and contemporary methods in Kazakh poetry.

The research presents the following key innovations in the field of corpus linguistics:

1. **Poetic Corpus in Kazakh Language:** This corpus serves as a linguistic resource for studying poetic works in the Kazakh language. It allows for a deeper understanding of the language's features and the analysis of its poetic structures.
2. **Development of Linguistic Analysis Tools:** Investigating Abai's poetry using corpus-based methods allows for a systematic analysis of the poetic potential of the Kazakh language. This is particularly significant

for offering new methodologies to study the rhythmic and rhyming characteristics of Kazakh.

3. **Automated Processing of the Kazakh Language:** Corpus linguistics represents a significant step towards the automated processing of Kazakh. This research will help develop resources necessary for morphological and syntactic analysis of texts in Kazakh, enabling automation of these processes.
4. **Cultural and Historical Research:** The corpus serves as an important resource for conducting historical and cultural studies of Abai's works. The findings from this research can reveal new data concerning Kazakh culture and history and enable linguistic exploration of these topics.

In conclusion, the research results promote new directions in the linguistic study of the Kazakh language, expanding the field's scope and enhancing its analytical frameworks.

Cultural and Historical Context of Abai's Poetic Language

An analysis of the poetic corpus shows that Abai's choice of words and stylistic devices is not accidental—it is deeply connected with the social, philosophical and cultural values of Kazakh society in the 19th century. Let us consider how the linguistic features of Abai's texts reflect the realities of that era.

1. **Lexical choice: the value of knowledge and wisdom**
One of the most frequently used words in the corpus is "bilim" (knowledge), followed by "dana" (wisdom) and "gylym" (science). Such frequent use indicates the philosophical orientation of Abai's work, where knowledge acts as the main path to spiritual and social development.

Example of a line:

"Bilim zhol - en birishi zhol"

(The path of knowledge is the first
and most important path)

This idea was especially relevant at a time when Kazakh society was experiencing a period of cultural awakening and awareness of the need for education. Abai spoke out against ignorance and called for enlightenment, which was reflected in his vocabulary and themes.

Thus, lexical frequency becomes not just a statistics, but an indicator of the poet's ideological position, using language as a tool for promoting progressive ideas.

2. **Stylistic features: antithesis and symbolism**
Abai's poetry often uses antithesis - a contrast of concepts such as:
youth vs. old age,
knowledge vs. ignorance,
virtue vs. vice.

Example of a line:

"Біліміз keledi соңғы зол"

(He who understands the value of
knowledge too late loses his way)

Such contrasts help readers grasp the moral dilemmas and life lessons that the poet sought to convey to his contemporaries.

Symbolism also plays an important role. For example, nature, animals, and everyday images are used to convey universal human values:

Example of the line:

"Kyzyl aray, ak kumis, altyn bergek!"

(Red morning, white silver, golden
award!)

Here nature serves as a metaphor for the value of moral development and inner dignity of man. These images reflect the traditional worldview of the Kazakhs, based on the harmony between man and nature, as well as on a value system rooted in the steppe culture.

3. **The social function of poetry: ethical standards and educational role**

Abai viewed poetry as an instrument of ethical and social education. His works are filled with advice, warnings, and life experiences expressed through language.

For example, the line:

"Zhuregindi bersin onda"

(You must give your heart there)

emphasizes the importance of sincerity, kindness, and dedication, which corresponds to the spiritual principles of Sufism and Islamic culture, common among the Kazakh population of that time.

Also, in Abai's texts, there is criticism of hypocrisy

and a superficial attitude to life:

“Kazan sayylyk, zhalma zhapyryk”
(Loud glory, but empty words)

This suggests that Abai actively opposed social injustice and religious formalism, characteristic of some layers of Kazakh society.

4. Influence of oral folklore

Analysis of the corpus shows that Abai’s style has strong links with the Kazakh oral poetic heritage - such forms as zhyr, tolgau, an, and aitys.

For example, Abai’s poems often feature repeated rhymes, which are typical of the improvisational poetics of nomadic peoples. The rhythmic principles characteristic of song forms are also preserved, making the poems more musical and easier to remember.

Example of a line:

“Karangy tunde zharyk zhuldyz
siyakty”
(Like a bright star on a dark night)

Such constructions demonstrate the influence of national color and oral tradition, which played a key role in the transmission of knowledge and moral norms.

5. Language as a reflection of national identity

Abai actively uses traditional Kazakh expressions and proverbs, such as:

“Аліппе – білім анасы”
(The alphabet is the mother of knowledge)

These phraseological units not only decorate the verse, but also strengthen the connection between poetry and folk culture. They serve as linguistic markers of ethnic identity and help preserve the linguistic heritage in the context of Russification and colonial influence.

In addition, the use of colloquial forms and colloquial vocabulary makes his poetry accessible to a wide audience and contributes to its popularization among ordinary people.

6. Philosophical depth and humanism

Abai’s poetry is not just artistic creativity, but a philosophical system based on the idea of humanity, reason and justice.

Example of a line:

“Adam bolmak – adam bolu degen”
(To be a Human means to be a Human)

This line contains a humanistic idea that echoes the European philosophical movements of that time, such as the Enlightenment and Romanticism. Thus, Abai stands at the intersection of Eastern and Western thought, which makes him a unique figure in the literature of Central Asia.

Theoretical Generalization

These examples show that the linguistic features of Abai’s poetry cannot be considered in isolation from the cultural and historical context. Each choice of word and each stylistic device carries an ideological and ethical load, forming a holistic picture of the world that reflects:

the spiritual values of the Kazakhs,
the social challenges of his time,
philosophical reflections on the meaning of life.

Therefore, linguistic analysis should be supplemented by interpretation at the levels of cultural studies, history, and literary criticism in order to fully reveal the richness of Abai’s poetic heritage.

A qualitative analysis of Abai’s texts shows that his lexical choices and stylistic devices reflect not only artistic form but also a profound philosophical system based on humanism, enlightenment, and national self-awareness. The use of antithesis, symbolism and folk vocabulary allows us to speak of a close connection between Abai’s poetry, oral folklore, and the cultural traditions of the Kazakh people. Thus, linguistic analysis must be supplemented by cultural and historical interpretation, since Abai’s language is not only a means of artistic expression but also a powerful tool of social and philosophical thought.

Section expansion: Theoretical and practical implications of the study

The conducted study has not only scientific value but also important theoretical and practical implications that can contribute to the development of several areas - from linguistics and literary studies to education and digital technologies.

Theoretical implications

From the point of view of the theory of linguistics and literary studies, the created poetic corpus of Abai opens up new opportunities for the analysis of Kazakh poetry through

the prism of corpus linguistics and digital humanities. For the first time, stylistic features, rhythmic patterns, and rhymes are considered systematically, making it possible to identify patterns of linguistic behavior in a poetic texts that are inaccessible through traditional analysis.

In addition, the study demonstrates that the poetic corpus can serve as a basis for studying the evolution of language through literary texts. This approach makes it possible to trace changes in the use of words, syntactic constructions and stylistic devices, as well as their socio-cultural correlates.

It is also important to note that the methodology of annotating a poetry corpus (including rhythm, rhyme, and stylistic markers) can be applied to other authors and genres, thereby forming a new direction in the field of poetic linguistics and digital literary studies.

Practical implications

The developed poetry corpus and its analysis tools have wide practical application:

1. Education

- The corpus can be used in teaching Kazakh as both a foreign and native language.
- Students and teachers get access to real examples of language use in an artistic context.
- Annotated data allows developing teaching materials aimed at developing skills in analyzing poetic text, understanding style and cultural context.

2. Automatic text processing in the Kazakh language (NLP)

- The corpus can serve as a training dataset for NLP systems, such as:
- automatic translation,
- text sentiment detection,
- text generation in poetic style,
- proper name recognition in historical context.
- The peculiarities of the Kazakh language (agglutinativeness, rich system of affixes, specific rhythm and rhyme) require the adaptation of existing NLP models, and this corpus creates a basis for these tasks.

3. Literary comparison and cross-cultural studies

- The developed corpus can be used in comparative literary studies, especially for exploring the influence of classical Kazakh poetry on modern

literary expressions.

- Cross-linguistic and cross-cultural comparisons with the poetry of other Turkic peoples, as well as with the romantic tradition in world literature, are possible.
- Data on word frequencies and stylistic features can help to identify the unique features of the Kazakh poetic tradition and its place in the pan-Eurasian cultural space.

4. A tool for digital humanities

- The study demonstrates the successful application of digital methods to the analysis of literary texts, making it an important contribution to the development of digital humanities in Kazakhstan.
- The developed algorithms and software models can serve as the basis for creating new digital resources dedicated to the national literary heritage.

5. Preservation and popularization of cultural heritage

- The Abai poetic corpus becomes part of the national digital heritage, providing access to the works of the great poet not only to researchers but also to a wide international audience.
- It can be used in projects focused on digitization and preservation of cultural heritage, as well as by the work of museums, libraries, and educational platforms.

6. Methodological significance

- The proposed methodology for creating and analyzing the poetic corpus can be adapted and applied to other Kazakh poets, such as Makhambet Otemisuly, Zhambyl Zhabayev, Beimbet Mailin and others. This opens up prospects for creating a national series of poetic corpora, which will form the basis for future research in the field of Kazakh linguistics and literature.

Example of use in education

To illustrate the practical application of the corpus in the educational environment, the following situation can be imagined:

In a Kazakh language class, students are asked to analyze the frequency of the word “bilim” (knowledge) in Abai’s poems. Using the corpus interface, they can see how many times the word appears in different poems, in what context

it is used, and what words are most often combined with it. This helps students gain a deeper understanding of Abai's philosophical views while consolidating vocabulary knowledge in a natural context. This approach makes learning more interactive, stimulates interest in national heritage, and simultaneously develops analytical skills.

Conclusion on the implications of the study

Thus, the results of this study go beyond academic interest and can be used:

- for educational purposes—for teaching language and literature,
- in technological developments—for the development of NLP and artificial intelligence in the Kazakh-speaking environment,
- in cultural projects—for the preservation and popularization of national heritage,
- and in scientific research—as a basis for further work in the field of digital humanities.

This makes the poetic corpus of Abai not just a linguistic resource, but a powerful tool that unites language, culture, and technology.

Linguistic observations in the poetry of Abai

For a full linguistic analysis of the poetic corpus of Abai, it is necessary to identify and systematize the key linguistic features inherent in his work. In this study, detailed linguistic observations were made regarding phonetics, vocabulary, syntax and stylistics, which allowed not only to reveal the poetic mastery of the author, but also to lay the foundation for further corpus and NLP studies of Kazakh poetry.

1. **Phonetic analysis: rhythm and sound organization**
Phonetics plays an important role in the perception of poetic speech. The analysis showed that Abai's poems are distinguished by high musicality, achieved through: a clearly expressed rhythm based on the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables, the use of alliteration, assonance and consonance to enhance the emotional coloring of the line, frequent repetitions of initial and final sounds, creating an effect of sound harmony. Example:

“Kyzyl aray, ak kumis, altyn bergek!”
(Red dawn, white silver, gold grant!)

Here, alliteration of the sound [k] (kyzyl, kumis, bergek) is clearly visible, which enhances the musicality and rhythmic stability of the line.

It was also found that in Kazakh versification, the stress most often falls on the last syllable, especially in rhyming lines. This allows us to identify a phonetic pattern characteristic of Kazakh poetics.

Most of the poems contain complex structures, which indicates the poet's desire for logically developed thought. Parcellation is also often encountered - dividing the line into parts to convey the internal drama and philosophical pauses. Example of parcelling:

“The word” Zhyrekten shykkan ane
bolsa,
“Zhyregindi berersin onda.”

Division of lines contributes to increased emphasis on key concepts and emotional highlighting of the idea.

2. **Stylistic devices: metaphor, antithesis, symbolism**

Analysis of stylistic devices allowed us to identify the following devices that dominate Abay's poetry:

Metaphor

Abay actively uses figurative and metaphorical thinking, for example:

“Seziñdi sozben almastyr” - “Do not replace your word with another”.

Metaphor is used here to convey the idea of responsibility for one's own words.

Antithesis

Often in his poems the following concepts are contrasted:

youth vs. old age,
knowledge vs. ignorance,
good vs. evil.

Example of antithesis:

“Bilim zhol — en birinishi zhol,
Bilimsiz keledi songy zhol.”

This opposition helps the reader to better understand philosophical ideas through contrast.

Symbolism

A special role is played by symbols that have national and cultural significance:

zhuldyz — “star” (knowledge, light),

dalam — “steppe” (space, freedom),
zhurek — “heart” (soul, love).

3. Rhythmic marking and its meaning

Using the tools of corpus linguistics (AntConc, Python), rhythmic marking was carried out, including:

the number of syllables in a line,
stress position,
rhythmic profile (alternation of long and short syllables).

Example of analysis:

“Akyl-dy-nyng zho-ly – tu-zu zhol,
Akyl-syz-dyng zho-ly – tuyin zhol.”

In this stanza, the rhythm has the following structure:

– – U – – U – – U – –

(where – is the stressed syllable, U is the unstressed)

Such regularity of rhythm makes the verse more harmonious and memorable.

The inclusion of linguistic observations significantly increases the scientific value of the study, since:

- opens up the possibility of a systematic study of Kazakh poetics,
- serves as a basis for the development of NLP technologies in the Kazakh language,
- can be used in teaching the Kazakh language and literature,
- contributes to the preservation and popularization of the cultural heritage of Kazakhstan.

Suggestions for further research

To deepen the linguistic analysis, it is recommended to:

- conduct a morphological analysis: study the use of verb forms, degrees of comparison, an affixes,
- create network maps of lexical fields using graph models,
- implement automatic analysis of rhythm and rhyme using Python software scripts,
- use machine learning to classify stylistic devices in the poems of other Kazakh poets.

Adding linguistic observations to the study of Abai’s poetic corpus transforms it from a purely literary re-

source into a linguo-poetic one, capable of meeting the of modern scientific research. Thus, the results of this analysis:

- expand the boundaries of Kazakh poetics,
- open up new perspectives in the field of digital humanities
- provide a methodological foundation for future work in corpus linguistics and the automatic analysis of poetic texts in the Kazakh language.

6. Conclusions

This article analyzed the significance of creating a poetic corpus in the Kazakh language based on Abai’s poetry. Modern corpus-based methods were employed to identify the structural, rhythmic, and stylistic features of Abai’s works. The systematic analysis of the language and style of Abai’s poems offers a deeper understanding of the poetic techniques and philosophical ideas embedded within his poetry.

The research highlights the importance of approaching Kazakh poetry from a new scientific perspective. The developed poetic corpus can serve as a valuable resource not only for studying Abai’s works but also in the fields of Kazakh language education, literary analysis, and translation. Furthermore, this corpus provides a foundation for a broader analyses of the works of Kazakh poets, contributing to the development of linguistic and methodological tools for poetic texts in the Kazakh language.

The results of the study demonstrate that corpus linguistics methods allow for a deep analysis of artistic texts in Kazakh, significantly enriching the scientific knowledge of Kazakh literature and language. The rhythmic, structural, and stylistic annotations of Abai’s poetry elevate the understanding of the internal structure of poetic texts, enabling a more precise determination of their meaning and significance.

This research opens new opportunities for further exploration of the characteristics of Kazakh poetry and underscores the importance of developing and utilizing linguistic corpora in scientific and educational contexts. In the future, applying similar analytical methods to the works of other prominent figures in Kazakh literature will enrich the language’s poetic heritage and reveal its poetic potential in greater depth.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, methodology, K.K.P.; software, D.O.T.; validation, A.B.U.; formal analysis, investigation, resources, guidance, project administration, G.B.M.; data curation, writing—initial draft preparation, A.D.S.; writing—review and editing, visualization, G.S.Z. and A.A.O. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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