Substantial Description of Uzbek Word Combinations

Saida Ahmedjanovna Nazarova and M.Y. Hojiyeva

Abstract--- The formal-functional study of a word combination system in Uzbek linguistics reveals a great gap in our knowledge of identifying linguistic syntactic forms of such words, separating their components, interpreting their interactions, and explaining the speech occurrences of their linguistic syntactic forms. Uzbek Substantial linguistics an important role in language development. The fact that the results of sub-sentence studies are now being applied in education suggests that this problem has been solved and that sub-analysis of the sentence is almost complete. In this article the problem of the classification of word combinations in modern Uzbek language is analyzed. The author accounts her opinion about this problem, which is classified according to five main points of their essence in substantial linguistics.

Keywords--- Substantial Linguistics, Word Combination, Syntactic Bonds, Classification of the Word Combinations, Nominal Word Combinations, Verbal Word Combinations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Uzbek language is a symbol of national values and development, national independence and experience. It is recommended to analyze the description of the subject of scientific analysis on risk, to achieve the same development as the longevity and life-long aspects, and the benefit of the scientific worldview.

So, one of the oldest in the world science - linguistics has been studied for thousands of years, and is constantly looking for ways to explain and interpret languages. [1,3] Preserving and keeping the history of Uzbek national culture, social consciousness, thus the achievement of national linguistic and capabilities in the essence of our advanced linguistics goes on and striving for equality.

Naturally, this will improve the effectiveness of the aspirations and have a good effect on them. The period of independence gave a way to improve languages, unite them, combine them, teach them and different grammar to learn it. Similarly, when the learning experience is highly developed, it is assumed that the level of scientific worldview in our science and the linguistic thinking of the Uzbek language will be revised.

Prof. Hamid Negmatov, in a timely manner, explained the social causes that led to this direction, his scientific goals and objectives: The Uzbek substance of linguistics, which is reflected in Western standards and programs, adopts new scientific concepts in Western linguistics, critically approaches the achievements of the Soviet period in science, defining it as one of the deficiencies of anti-Soviet nationalism, unification of the scientific interpretation of language construction (as much as possible convergence of scientific interpretations of native and Russian languages), ignoring or even neglecting the importance of the national language in the formation of national consciousness, thinking and ideology in the field of language education in a market economy. It is based on modern

Saida Ahmedjanovna Nazarova, Associate Professor of Bukhara State University, Uzbek Linguistics Department.
M.Y. Hojiyeva, A Teacher of Bukhara State University, Uzbek Linguistics Department.

achievements as a new scientific direction in linguistics. "But it is a new scientific school that sets new goals and objectives."

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Formal-functional analysis buds, formed as a result of systematic study of Uzbek construction and methodological combination of dialectical logics, began to take shape in the 1960s. Searching for new methods of analysis and interpretation in Uzbek linguistics Ph.D. Abdullaev, G. Abdurahmonov, M. Fidrat, Y. Polivanov, Munavvar Qori, Kayum Ramadan started the study of the Uzbek language system by European methods. Askarova, A. Kononov, F. Kamolov, Z. Murufov, R. Sayfullaev, U. Tursunov, S. Usmanov, E. Fozilov, Shoabdurahmonov, Shukurov, A Gulamov and hundreds of their followers. This is due to its high levels of research and its logical completion. [3,3] Therefore, in the 1960s and '70s of the last century, our linguistics became more and more interested in new analysis and research.

It is known that scholars such as A. Abduazizov, Sh. Rahmatullaev, R. Yunusov, I. Kuchkortoev contributed to the introduction of the first concepts of systematic analysis into Uzbek linguistics. Later, the study of the construction of Uzbek language in different ways of analyzing different schools and directions of system-structural linguistics became popular. In particular, the systematic analysis of the Uzbek language by such great linguists as A. Berdialiyev, O. Bozorov, N. Mahmudov, H. Nematov, A. Nurmonov, R. Rasulov, R. Saitseva and their followers M. Abuzalova, Sh. Akramov, B. Mengliyev, I. Madrahimov, D. Nabiyeva, G. Nematova, L. Nematova, Sh. Orifjonova, B. Kilichev, M. Kurbonova, L. Raupova, R. Safarova, Z. Junusova, In the case of Sh. Shahobiddinova. Apart from A. Berdialiyev, N. Makhmudov, A. Nurmonov, the linguistic work is guided by the substitute ideas formed by the methodology of formal-functional analysis initiated by the Turkish scientist S.N. Ivanov. After all, these ideas "were developed by S.N. Ivanov in the 1960s, whose main principle is to improve structural analysis on the basis of conscious, dialectical, methodological principles, to form and develop language thinking, to take place in thousands of forms in speech communication. Sub-linguistics, which has a unique purpose and function as a treasure of opportunities. " [2,36]

III. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Linguistic education, now known as Uzbek Sub-linguistics, has revealed the general linguistic meaning of linguistic-speech differentiation of all levels of the Uzbek language, its role in the language system, and its theoretical basis for the substitution interpretation of the native language. It is noteworthy that the scientific problems facing Uzbek Sub-linguistics have been solved and the results of Substantial Studies have been put into practice, so it is not possible to conclude that the Substantial Study of the Uzbek language has ended. After all, M. Kurbanova "formal-functional analysis of the system of joint discourse is summarized in R. Sayfullaeva's doctoral dissertation, whereas the study of simple speech system separates the minimum form of speech proposed by M. Abuzalova is limited to the position of filler and status "[4,3].

However, in Uzbek linguistics there is also a gap in the analysis of the word system, and it is a subversive analysis of the units. Determination of linguistic syntactic templates, which are supposed to be included in a set of

linguistic syntactic forms in the Uzbek language, which is a paradigmatic, invariant variant in the system of linguistic syntactic forms; The gap can be filled only by solving hierarchical, hypo-hyponymic relations paradigms of the linguistic syntactic forms of the vocabulary, and the separation of spiritual groups specific to the vocabulary. It is understood that the substitution study of the Uzbek language is not yet completed, and the problem of substitution analysis of word combinations is waiting for its solution. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to clarify the problem of classification of phrases related to this problem. Because the Uzbek types and phrases of the vocabulary depend on their classification, the classification of these syntactic units should be treated from the point of view of the substitution linguistics and the classification of words in the substitution approach.

IV. ANALYSIS

In Uzbek, word combinations are studied extensively as a type of syntactic units. It is well known that before the independence, the vocabulary was analyzed on the basis of the theoretical foundations of the nature and scientific interpretation of the Russian language from the formal grammatical point of view, and the peculiarities of syntactic construction of the national language were ignored. In particular, F. Abdullaev, A. Abdullaev, M. Askarova, F. Ibrohimova, M. Mirzayev, I. Rasulov, A. Safayev, S. Usmanov, H. Kholiyorov, A. Agulomov, who formulated the theoretical foundations of the Uzbek official syntax. Suffice it to say that the vocabulary classification in scholarly sources and educational literature, which has made a significant contribution to the popularization of M. Sharipov's views and the formal grammatical theories, still holds their place.

When we look at the data on vocabulary analysis, we find the following classifications in linguistic literature:

1. The classification of the basics of a member of the governor in the vocabulary by the expression of certain categories.
2. The classification of words in the syntactic functions of the dependent organ.
3. The classification of word combinations.
4. The classification of words on the basis of the methods of word dependence.

This classification is based on the formal grammar study of vocabulary and is based on the external, invariant, observational features of the event. Specifically, the governor classifies the types of phrases such as nouns, verb combinations, lexical compounds based on the affiliation of a particular word constituent [5], and the grammatical nature of the components of the compound [6,166]. ie:

1. Noun compounds;
2. Verb combinations;
3. Adverb compounds;
4. Separately in modal word combinations;
5. Separately in the form of adjective compounds.

However, A. Gulomov and M. Askarova distinguished between three compounds, namely compound, verb, and fluent, depending on which word component of the dominant component in the vocabulary belongs to. [5,27] adding the actual compounds to the "noun + adverb" compound. Because the words "fast than sound" and "super-fast" are the words that the authors refer to as "fast", they are generally regarded as "adverbial combinations". Hence, in this

classification, the verb combines only verbs, nouns, and adjective compositions based on a particular category of the governor. In addition, A. Gulyamov and M. Askarova's textbook "Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language" (T., 1987) is classified as follows: "Word combinations are structurally divided into two types: simple combinations and complex combinations." [5,27] According to these authors, a simple combination usually consists of two words: oq qog'oz, ko'm-ko'k osmon. Besh qavatli bino, o'n yashar bola, qilich bo'yin ot are considered to be simple combinations. For example: uch + o'rdak – havodagi + uch o'rdak; qora + qo'y – katta + qora qo'y – o'nta + katta qora qo'y. [5,27-28].

In the textbook by M. Mirzayev, S. Usmanov, I. Rasulov in the Uzbek language (T., 1978) according to the structure of phrases: 1) simple vocabulary and 2) complex word-formation. [6,167] When examining the word structure (how many words are made), it is clear that the number of independent words in the syntactic unit that expresses the concept of speech is taken into account. Similar remarks can be found in M. Sharipov's treatise. Specifically: "The size of the vocabulary is not limited to separation of the smallest syntactic units that have the characteristic features of the word combinations. [7,60]

Speaking of surpluses, scholar S.Mayzel distinguishes complex (three-word) surpluses and calls them intervals (isafet in isafete). [7,64] Professor M.B. Balakayev, for his part, divides phrases into simple and compound words. Simple word combinations include two words that have a full meaning of two words. Combined vocabulary is a combination of three or more independent and auxiliary words or words.

Professor M.Z. Zakiev also divides phrases that combine the traditional classification into simple and non-complementary. Word combinations that contain more than two complete words and do not divide simple words are called compound words. [7,64]

The classification of word combinations is also reflected in other works. Not all of them are divided into two types of word combinations as simple and complex words. In particular, A. Safoev compounds:

1. One-layered;
2. Two-layered;
3. Recommended to divide into a multi-lane syntactic structure. [7,66]

According to the linguist M. Sharipov, "In determining the composition of words, it is necessary to consider not only the number of words that are included in the word, but also the function of the words in those words. Only words that are lexical-semantic and grammatically interrelated, and which serve to interpret one of the other, can be considered components of words, which can only determine the size and the boundaries of words. Such words can, of course, be the only words that have lexical meanings. " [7,68] Therefore, when word combinations are categorized only by the number of words they contain, they can cause differences. The only idea is to separate simple word combinations - words that contain only two complete words. In formal grammar, simple phrases include not only two independent words, but also three-word phrases that have no semantically-defined meaning. The Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov calls this type of vocabulary exclusively semantically simple, and in terms of syntactic compound words. For example: middle-aged man, tall guy, firm man and etc. As you can see, the classification of words by size does not only take into account the number of words but also their semantic

properties. Thus, based on the experience of studying the structure, composition, size and boundaries of phrases in Russian linguistics, Uzbek vocabulary combines the lexical and semantic relationships of the words they contain and their lexical-semantic relationships. Ra is classified in a formal logic. A striking proof of this is the classifications of textbooks and manuals by A. Gulomov, M. Askarova [5], and M. Mirzaev, S. Usmanov, I. Rasulov [6].

It is known that complex vocabulary is divided by the number of independent lexemes that make up the device, that is, more than two units of independent dictionary meanings in relation to simple vocabulary. Hence, the vocabulary is determined by the independent lexeme that forms it.

If we follow this characteristic of word combinations, the structure (size) of the word combinations must be defined by the words that make up it. Therefore, as a result of the typological classification of vocabulary words by the number of words in their vocabulary and in the dictionary, two groups are separated:

1. Simple vocabulary;
2. Complex words

M. Sharipov in the book "The Problem of the Syntax of Modern Uzbek phrases" joint or complex, extended, combined - interconnected, mixed, transitive, articulated, It does not need to be called by such names, and the term "compound vocabulary" is more appropriate than a combination of three or more words. [7,70]

V. DISCUSSION

In our opinion, the term is closer to the essence of the event. It is advisable to call complex expressions with complex components that are called "complex phrases". Although simple word combinations do not differ in most languages in terms of their composition and structure, they vary in complex vocabulary components, their size, lexical-semantic relationships, grammatical features, extension features, and more. Specifically, formal grammatical expressions have revealed that simple vocabulary is formed from two lexical, semantic and grammatical combinations of two independent, fully meaningful words, and represents the whole meaning. Consequently, the simple vocabulary given in direct observation is the speech product of two independent dictionary units. The syntactic function of the compound components in the classification of words is also important. In this regard, the vocabulary is classified into attributes such as attribute, object, relativistic, and predicative, depending on the syntactic content. These are called concrete structures, fillers, holes, cross sections. [8,15] There is also a description: "When words are syntactically linked, they are not only formal links, but are also expressions of reality (as determinants + determinations). This makes clear the interrelationship of the components in the compound, in particular the syntactic function of the dependent component. According to this feature, word combinations can be subdivided into predicative, attribute, object, and relational combinations. Predictive, attributive, object, relational compounds are also called cross-sectional, determinative, complementary, and derivative compounds. "[8,15]

Of course, if this classification includes expressions that are nominative in the form of definitive, complementary, derivative compounds, then the cross-sectional term is a unit of communicative function. After all, cross-section is just a character trait. "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" by G. Abdurahmonov, A. Sulaymanov, H. Kholiyorov, J. Omonturdiyev. Although this classification in the textbook "Syntaxes" (T., 1979) contains a separate category of subordinate compounds, the syntactic function of the components is important for the analysis

of the problem. Therefore, in this classification, we have focused on the separation of vocabulary words as complementary, complementary, and singular. This is because in the Uzbek Grammar (Vol. 2, 1976), the classification of phrases as complementary, complementary, holistic is not reflected, and in some cases, interconnected.

The definition of adaptive compounds refers to identifiable, identifiable, targeting, and object-specific structures. [9] This indicates that in the academic grammar of the Uzbek language, whether formal or grammatical, the components of the vocabulary are not classified according to the syntactic function. Of course, we do not want to impose a requirement on our academic grammar that it should be classified. However, in our view, the emphasis on the classification of phrases in the grammatical structure and regularities of the native language - the classification of phrases in the Uzbek Grammar (T., 1976), with the knowledge of these units at the stage of speech must fully reflect the relevant scientific conclusions. Despite the fact that its components are three, the number of units in each group can be different in different languages. For this reason, in the minds of some nation, when it becomes more of a contemplative concept.

VI. CONCLUSION/RESULTS

The conclusion is that formal interdependence of words is the result of three forms of dependence is a scientific achievement in formal linguistics. [8; 7; 9; 5] The classification of vocabulary into three types, such as adaptive combinations, adhesions, and controllable combinations, is also the result of a formal grammatical approach to the problem. At the same time, subordinate methods are used as a symbol. As a result of the study of the vocabulary features of the vocabulary, his speech at the speech stage formed a formal grammatical classification based on four different characters. Hence, in formal syntactic teaching, the vocabulary is categorized and detailed in terms of direct observation. However, the observations on the classification of vocabulary are so many and inconsistent that they need to be systematized, especially based on modern scientific interpretations. For example, what is the solution to the classification of word combinations when approached from the point of view of substitution linguistics?

First, the classification of a word compound according to the category of the dominant component is important in determining the linguistic (compound) possibilities of the word, and the subdivision of the verb compound corresponds to the criteria of the substitution analysis. [10, 313]

Second, the fact that the words associated with subordination have a specific syntactic meaning (function) within the various communicative units in the speech allows the separation of vocabulary in the form of attribute combinations, relational combinations, object combinations, and subject combinations.

Third, as a result of the interconnection of words in the speech, the words are composed of one subordinate and the governor, and the subjunction's of several or more governors. This shows the presence of simple and complex words. As we have already noted, it is necessary to distinguish between one compound and the governor's compounds as simple compounds, and the compound of several subjunction's or the adjuncts of several rulers. In turn, the composition of complex compounds consists of 1) subordinate compounds, 2) an expanded member of a governor, and 3) a subunit, and a member of the khokim with expanded compounds meets the requirements.

Fourth, if the word combinations are based on the linguistic system's function, 1) the compilation of naming functions and (2) the compound of grammatical meanings helps to fully understand their linguistic meaning. After all, phrases serve not only to name, name, ie, to express lexical meanings such as lexemes, but to express certain grammatical meanings. He does.

Fifth, from the point of view of substitution syntax, the vocabulary is a structural unit that results from the speech of a particular linguistic syntactic construction template (LSQ). Therefore, the main linguistic characteristic of the word combinations is that they are the product of the LSQ.

The leading member in the LSQ paradigm is the [W1 ~ W2] = SB LSQi, which is based on the common denominator of the members of the paradigm: 1) [I ~ I] = SB derivatives and 2) [I ~ F] = SB can be distinguished as derivatives.

In conclusion, we believe that it is expedient to classify words in Uzbek in five ways: According to the category attribute of the governor: 1.1) compounds called; 1.2) The verbs are separated. 2. On the basis of the possession of a particular syntactic meaning (task): 2.1) attributive compounds; 2.2) relational compounds; 2.3) object compounds; 2.4) is subdivided into subject compounds. 3. Contents: 3.1) simple compounds; 3.2) differentiate complex compounds. In turn, complex compounds are: 3.2.1) extensions of the dependent organs; 3.2.2) extended compounds of the governor; 3.2.3) The compounds that are subordinate and the governor are extended. 4. Tasks: 4.1) compounds acting as naming (naming) objects; 4.2) is subdivided into grammatical expressions. 5. Based on the word combinations LSQ: 5.1) [I ~ I] = SB mold derivatives; 5.2) [I ~ F] = SB is divided into derivatives.

REFERENCES

[1]   Маҳмудов Н. Мустақил давлатнинг муқаддас тимсоли //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2009.-№5. – Б.3-9.
[2]   Неъматов Ҳ. Ўзбек тилшунослигида формал, структурал ва субстанциал йўналишлар хусусида //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2009. -№4. – Б.35-41.
[3]   Қурбонова М. Ўзбек тилшунослигида формал-функционал йўналиш ва содда гап қурилишининг талқини: Филол. фанлари доктори... диссер... автореф. – Тошкент, 2001. –51 б.
[4]   Қурбонова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили (содда гап синтаксиси учун материаллар). – Тошкент: ЎзМУ босмахонаси, 2002. – 117 б.
[5]   Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Синтаксис.   – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1987. – 256 б.
[6]   Мирзаев М., Усмонов С., Расулов И. Ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – 256 б.
[7]   Шарипов М. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида сўз бирикмалари синтаксиси масаласи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1978. – 88 б.
[8]   Абдураҳмонов Ғ., Сулаймонов А., Холиёров Х., Омонтурдиев Ж. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1979. – 208 б.
[9]   Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Фан, 1976. – 560 б.
[10]   Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Тошкент: Fan va texnologiya, 2009 – 414 b.
[11]   Akhmedova Mehrinigor, Baqoyeva Muhabbat. Analysis of "Spirituality" Category and its Structure in the English Language. International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-9S3, July 2019
[12]   Charles, J., & Callcott, H. (2019). Management View: An Experimental Approach for Extracting Internal Organizational Structure and Business Flow. Test Engineering and Management, 81(July-August 2019), 07–12.

[13]   Williams, J. (2019). Integrating Technical Debt Management and Software Quality Management Processes: A Framework and Field Test. Test Engineering and Management, 81(July-August 2019), 13–18.

[14]   Ali, K.A. (2019). State of Communication Security Topology of Networks. Test Engineering and Management, 81(September-October 2019), 01–09.

[15]   Ali, S.M.A., & Hasan, H.F. (2019). Novel Encryption Algorithm for Securing Sensitive Information Based on Feistel Cipher. Test Engineering and Management, 81(September-October 2019), 10–16.

[16]   Salman, H.M. (2019). Proposed Preprocessing Methods for Manipulate Text of Tweet. Test Engineering and Management, 81(September-October 2019), 17–26.