



CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEX VOCABULARY IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Madaminov Abdurakhman

Karakalpak State University named after Berdaq

Candidate of Philological Sciences of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics Docent

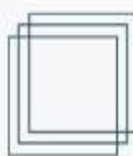
Abstract

Word combinations are nominative units, they differ from other nominative units in terms of structure, expression and syntactic function. So far, both in general science and in Turkic languages, word combinations have been theoretically analyzed in depth as a separate syntactic unit. But the structure of complex word combinations, the methods of syntactic communication and the issues of its connection are one of the controversial issues that have not found its solution in full. Even, at the initial stages, in Russian linguistics N. N. Prokopovich emphasized that " one of such important issues should be paid attention to the study of the issue of the volume and limit of word combinations, especially since its theoretical issues remain without adequate study, while emphasizing in due time that it is interested in the issue of word combinations." (1)

Due to this critical confusion, Turkish languages also began to pay special attention to this issue. As a result, a number of scientific studies on the word combinations of ot and verb were carried out. In particular, in Kazakh Linguistics M. Balakaev, T. Sayrambaevs, in the tatar language M. Zakiev, in the Azerbaijani language Yu. Saidov, Turkmen language E.A. Potseluevsky, K. Sariev, in the language of Karakalpak N.A.Baskakov, in Turkish A.N.Such scientists as Baskakov were widely covered in scientific research. (2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9)

N, who conducted preliminary studies in Turkology on complex word combinations.A. Baskakov, along with the opening of the main legacies of word combinations, paid special attention to their structure. It divides word combinations into two types as attributive-substantive and attributive-attributive, indicating the processes of their complicationality. Attributive-substantive divides complex word combinations into noun and verb word combinations. From this, 10 of the noun word combinations, 3 of the verb types of compound indicate the methods of compounding the total of attributive-substantive word combinations in 13 ways. He also determined that the attributive-attributive word combination consists of both noun and verb complex word combinations. In the composition of complex word combinations with such a predicate, it is also emphasized the presence of several simple word combinations with and without an object. It is said that it is impossible to give a complete model of complex word combinations, as shown in N.A. Baskakov's work on complex word combinations. (8; B.177) but until that time, in studies on Turkic languages, the volume and limit of complex vocabulary, the issues of building molds were covered in different degrees.

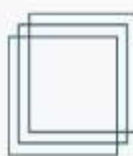
He conducted a special study on Complex Phrases T. Sayrambaev emphasized the morphological features of complex phrases in the Kazakh language of nouns and verbs,



as well as the agreed, adapted and controlled methods according to the methods of syntactic communication. noun phrases; Fe'l word combinations, however, show their complexity through vivid examples using compact and method of management. (4; B.11-19)

Professor NA Baskakov, who conducted a separate study on the historical and typological structure of Turkic languages, classifies phrases on the basis of the following three principles: 1) semantic; 2) morphological; 3) syntactic-functional (8; B.131-164) However, the common semantic and morphological principle in Turkic languages emphasizes that it does not fully reveal the nature of word combinations. Therefore, in his research, special attention is paid to the synthetic-functional principle (8; B.132-136). As a result, word combinations according to their synthetic-functional properties are: a) attributive-substantive (A.S); b) is divided into simple and complex phrases such as attributive-attributive (A.A). For example: the worst person in the Karakalpak language, the worst person in a well-read simple word combination; The formation of an attributive-substantive compound word compound is shown as a well-flowed puppy. Such a determinant is said to define some of the characteristics of a noun (noun, adjective, number, etc.) in the function of the dominant part of the subordinate clause of a compound word. It also shows the complexity of simple Vocabularies as a result of the syntactic connection of mixed Complex Vocabularies through the methods of adhesion and control: a large tree-a large fruit tree - a large fruit tree whose fruits are drowned- like a large tree whose fruits ripen and fall to the ground.

Professor N.A Baskakov, who conducted a separate research on the historical-typological structure of Turkic languages classifies word combinations according to the following three principles: 1) semantic; 2) morphological; 3) syntactic-functional (8; B.131-164) but the principle of semantics and morphology, which is common in Turkic languages, emphasizes that it can not fully reveal the nature of word combinations. Therefore, in his research, a special emphasis is placed on the synthetic-functional principle (8; B.132-136). As a result, according to the word combinations synthetic-functional properties: a) attributive-substantive (A.S); b) attributive-attributive (A.A) are separated into such simple and complex word combinations. For example: the most jaman adam from the simplest word combinations of the most jaman, jaqsi aqigan in the Karakalpak language; it is shown that such an attribute-substantive complex word combination as jaqsi aqigan bala is formed. It is said that the subordinate part of complex word combinations with such a predicate determines the characteristics of a sign of a noun (noun, adjective, number, etc.) in the task of the dominant part without a whole. Also, as a result of the introduction of compound complex word combinations into the syntactic connection through the methods of adjacency, management, it is shown that simple word combinations are complicated: a large tree-a large fruit tree – whose fruits are drowned, a large fruit tree - whose fruits are like a large tree, whose fruits are poured into the ground by drowning.



The above examples show that the subordinate part of the noun complex word combinations of the attributive-substantive character will consist of a determinative determinative compound in one case. And the identified part forms a substantive relationship that belongs to the noun group and is represented by such word categories as noun, adjective, number, pronoun. Attributive-holli or adverbial word combinations are also formed from determinative-determined parts, forming new Attributive-Holi or adverbial combinations that denote the sign of the sign. For example, like the child from the top nose, the top nose.

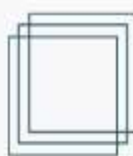
Complex word combinations with an attributive verb. For example: educating free-thinking young people; educating young people who are able to fluently express their own product of thought in oral and written forms, which in the future are free-thinking, we come across several simple word combinations that are mainly subordinated to the structure of complex word combinations with verbs, as well as the method of adjacency and management. But all of them, having entered into a subordinate connection with the upbringing (temperament) in the function of the word governor in the case of a whole, form a determinative-attributive relationship.

So, professor N. A. Baskakov, too, according to what category of independent words in the task of the dominant part of the word combinations are expressed, they are divided into two large groups, that is, combinations with nouns and verbs in a broad sense. Also, due to the syntactic function of the subordinate part, they are separated into attributive, substantive, adektiv, adverbial word combinations. Herein their meaning - relationship is also given special attention.

Taking into account the same aspects, his son A. N. Baskakov also classifies vocabulary in his work dedicated to "vocabulary in the current Turkish language". (9; B.13-15) it should be noted that word combinations as a nominative unit should be studied in the following two directions: a) structural-grammatical; b) functional-like semantic.

1. In the structural-grammatical direction, attention is given to the following two aspects: a) lexical - morphological aspect. Bunda is represented by various character-features, which refer to the combinations of ot and verb. Such noun and verb combinations combine with each other using different methods of syntactic communication. B) according to the syntactic attitude (equal and subordinate); is divided into several types, such as by the method of syntactic communication (cohesive, managerial, adaptive).

So, the definition of the composition of word combinations is determined not by the amount of all words involved in the composition, but by the function that these independent words perform in the composition of the combination. They are divided into simple and complex types in terms of structure. In this independent Word-Series perform the main task. And auxiliary words serve only to provide syntactic connections.



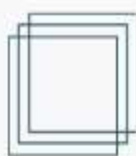
2. The functional-semantic principle is classified based on the lexical-semantic and syntactic properties of the part in which the sheep is identified. It is also shown that they consist of such types as substantive and attributive, and the accusative part, respectively, adektiv-adverbial. (9; B.13-15).

When classifying word combinations according to these characteristics, not only the amount of words in the composition of the combination, but also their semantic properties are taken into account. Therefore, in the classification of word combinations, word combinations consisting of words with three or more lexical meanings, but not semantically divided, having a completely different meaning and entering into a relationship with a dominant word as a whole, are considered simple combinations. For example: a tall guy, this spring of the year, like a man with a higher education. Such syntactic integrals are studied in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, as complex, semantically simple word combinations in terms of structure.

In addition, professor in Uzbek linguistics. A. Berdaliev in the methodological manual "syntax of word combinations in the Uzbek language" (1990-th year) divides word combinations into such types as simple, compound and complex according to how many syntactic connections exist in the composition. Therefore, it shows such combinations as apricot in the yard (adjacency), a good-natured pupil (adjacency), coming from school (management) as simple word combinations. (11; B.35) if there are combinations consisting of two or more syntactic links, such as flowering plums in the yard (prunes in the yard, flowering plums), then a joint or complex word will enter into the combinations. This situation is known as a chain of vocabulary in studies under study in the next period.(12)

1. Simple word combinations consisting of a single syntactic connection: the functional parts of simple word combinations are often indicated by the fact that the usual two independent words form a combination of consonants, possessive pronouns, pronouns and with the help of the word order or tone: love the motherland, my partner, talk over the phone, like to come quickly.

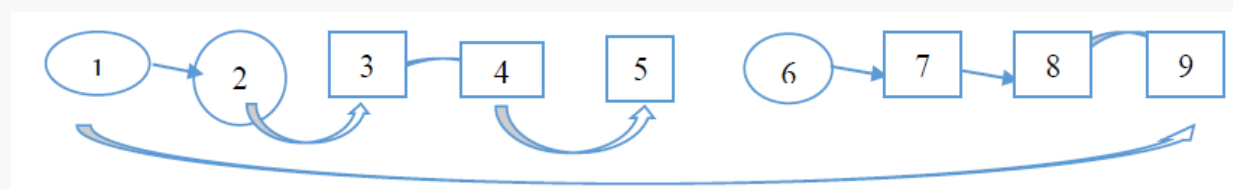
In the function of functional parts of such word combinations, words with a compound, paired, compound, as well as words with a portable meaning, can participate. First of all, they come in the composition of the subordinate part of the word combinations: diltar conversation; excellent quality material; work in winter-summer, like a conversation with the hero of Uzbekistan. Secondly, it comes to the task of the dominant part of the word combinations: to lay hands on the application; plowed cotton fields, winter fodder; to stick to the sheep in a nutshell; to sprinkle poison on his wife, etc. In the third, both parts of the word combinations come in the composition: to end the strike; to elect a full-fledged young-yalangs, to be a member of the youth organization byuro; to marry from the arrival of salt; to avoid disappointment, etc. Apart from these, one of the components of simple word combinations can also be in the character of a

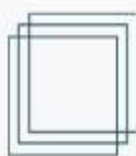


joint word, another is a double word or a phraseological phrase: Take-run, stick to words, bake-bake bread-it's pits, like not thinking to draw a face to the ground.

2. In the composition of the compound word combinations, more than two meaningful words enter into a syntagmatic relationship: the handsome Caddy of Nadira; the eye-eyed silver flower of cherry. (H.Shams). In the composition of the above word combinations there are such words as Kaddi, flowers, which have an absolute dominant sign. Other words in the composition of the compound are combined with these words with the help of compatibility and bonding links, interpreted and conjugated them. The reason for the fact that such word combinations are called United is that the first of them is a pronoun, the pronoun is a pronoun, the pronoun is a pronoun; in the latter, the flowers of the Cherry, the inner part, like the flowers that the eye sees-are formed from the addition of internal compounds,"-the so - called. (11; B.37) *According to the type of syntactic communication (the type of subordination), the appearance of joint word combinations is as follows: a) two contiguous; a cute girl with a laugh, two anti-dependent classes struggling; b) two managerial contacts: a conversation on the topic with the leader; C) compatibility and manageable; a sadistic vision, my attitude to Labor; d) compatibility and cohesive: my hard labor, (11; B.37)*

3. The composition of complex word combinations also varies more than two independent meaningful words .tiradi A distinctive feature of complex word combinations is that in their composition, in addition to parts with a sign of independent authority, there will also be an element-lexical units with a sign of subordinate authority. For example: to be surprised as if talking with the parizodes in legends. (H.Shams). In the composition of the word combination, the part "to be surprised" is a part with a sign of absolute authority. This part is subject to all other lexical units contained in the syntactic device. The parizodes in the composition of this complex word combination, as they say, also have a sign of authority. But their sign of authority is not absolute, is of a compound character. Compare: be surprised as if talking with the parizodes of legends. In the composition of a complex word combination, it is possible to give examples of the participation of two to seven and even more dominant parts. The sounds of laughter coming out of the workshop-coming out of the workshop; like the sounds of laughter coming out of the workshop. Or two shredded juicy plums flowing from the middle of a plain planted cherry. (G'.Gulom).It is known that in the composition of the above complex word combination, combinations consisting of six dominant words are involved.. It can be shown on the basis of the table below:





Complex word combination "complexity" of the combination is not even in the plural of the amount of words in which they are contained. The interaction of structural elements and the methods of their connection are considered features that determine the complexity of such devices, - says professor A. Berdaliev. (11; B.38-40)

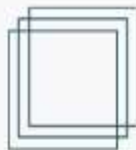
As the number of independent meaningful words in the composition of word combinations, in particular, parts with a sign of authority, increases, the complexity inherent in them again escalates. For example, two shredded juicy plums (G' G'.) flowing from the middle of a plain planted cherry, given above. let's guard by paying attention to the participation of seven dominant pieces in the combination. In this whole composition there are ten words with an independent meaning, consisting of several subordinate compound words, several dominant-word compound words and one absolute dominant. It is also said that the independent words that make up them have entered into a syntactic relationship between themselves with the help of six adjectives, a single-controlled connection. (11; B.39-40)

As a result, it is shown that the syntagmatic properties of complex word combinations are simpler and have a more complex appearance than the relative compound to the syntagmatic properties of compound sentences, therefore, it is necessary to study them separately and open unknown edges. (11; B.40)

Well, in the studies analyzed above, the classification of word combinations professor N.A. Baskakov noted, it is necessary to carry out on syntactic, morphological and synthetic-functional principles. In studies carried out so far, the main emphasis is on the classification of simple word combinations, with almost little attention paid to complex word combinations and their theoretical aspects. Therefore, it is worthwhile to classify complex vocabulary in the Uzbek literature, based on the semantic, syntactic and functional characteristics of complex vocabulary into complex vocabulary with nouns and verbs.

Literatures

1. Прокопович Н.Н. К вопросу о простых и сложных словосочетаниях // Вопросы языкознания, №5, 1967.
2. Балақаев.М. Основные типы словосочетания в казахском языке. – Алмата, 1957.
3. Базарбаев Н. Сложные словосочетания в тюркских языках
4. (на материале узбекского казахского языка).- АҚД. – Тошкент, 1970.
5. Сайрамбаев Т. Қазирги қазақ тилиндеги курдели сўз тиркестери. – Алмата,1981.
6. Закиев М.З. Синтаксический строй татарского языка.- Казань, 1963.
7. Сеидов Ю. Озарбайжон тилида сўз бирикмалари. - Баку, 1966
8. Поцелуевский Е.А. Основы синтаксис туркменского литературного языка. - Ашхабад, 1923.



9. Баскаков Н.А. Историко-типологическая характеристика структуры тюркеских языков.-Москва, 1975
10. Баскаков А.Н. Словосочетание в современном турецком языке.-Москва, 1975.
11. Турниёзов Н.К. Синтаксическая деривации гипотаксиса в современном узбекском языке.-АДД.-Москва, 1985
12. Бердиалиев А. Ўзбек тилида сўз бирикмалари синтаксиси.- Тошкент,1990.
13. Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиева Б. Ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили.- Тошкент, “Фан ва технологиялар” 2010.