

**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

IBRAGIMOV JAVLON YORMATOVICH

**O‘ZBEK TILI MUSTAQIL LEKSEMALARINING XUSUSIY
BIRIKUVCHILARI VA ULARNING MODELLARI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

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KIRISH (doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida soʻzlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari tilshunoslarni qiziqtirib kelgan eng muhim muammolardan sanaladi. Til tizimida bu xususiyat soʻzlardan nutq jarayonida gap yoki birikmalardan foydalanishda namoyon boʻladi. Soʻzlarning birikuvchanligi til tizimi va meʼyorlari bilan tartibga solinadi va turli sathlarning oʻzaro munosabati natijasida voqelanadi. Birikmadagi soʻzlarning lugʻaviy va grammatik jihatdan oʻzaro mosligida leksika va sintaksis sathlari munosabatini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Soʻzlar birikuvchanligining mohiyati nafaqat uning leksema voqelanishidagi ahamiyatini, balki soʻz maʼnosining turli tillardagi oʻziga xosliklari kabi jihatlarni ham oʻz ichiga oladi. Globallashuv jarayonida internet ahamiyatining oshishi, mashina va sinxron tarjimaning dolzarb masalaga aylanishi har bir tildagi birikmalar tahlilini amalga oshirish, leksemalarning xususiy birikuvchilarini aniqlashni talab qilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida amaliy tilshunoslikning yangi ilmiy yoʻnalish sifatida shakllanishi tildan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan masalalarni kun tartibiga qoʻymoqda. Kompyuter lingvistikasi, mashina tarjimasi kabi yoʻnalishlar mukammal til korpusini talab etishi, tilshunoslik fani tahsilini soddalashtirish talabi uning sintaksis sathida ham amaliy samaradorlik bilan bogʻliq tadqiqotlar olib borish zaruratini paydo qilmoqda. Kompyuter tilshunosligi, xususan, avtomatik matn tahlili, elektron lugʻatlar bazasini yaratish va dasturlashtirish, qidiruv tizimlarini mukammallashtirish, mashina tarjimasi kabi muhim yoʻnalishlar taraqqiyoti natijasida soʻzlar orasidagi paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabatlar, soʻzlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari bilan bogʻliq tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Oʻzbekistonda soʻnggi yillarda kompyuter lingvistikasi, milliy korpus, uni yaratish tamoyillariga qiziqish oshib bormoqda. Bu esa tilning barcha sohalariga oid mukammal maʼlumotlar bazasi yaratilishini taqozo qilyapti. Soʻzga oid maʼlumotlar uning birikmadagi xususiyatlari aniqlangandagina toʻliq boʻlishi birikuvchanlik, valentlik kabi tushunchalar, ularni oʻrganishdagi muammolarga oid tadqiqotlar olib borish talabini yuzaga chiqarmoqda. “Bugungi globallashuv davrida har bir xalq, har qaysi mustaqil davlat oʻz milliy manfaatlarini taʼminlash, bu borada, avvalo, oʻz madaniyatini, azaliy qadriyatlarini, ona tilini asrab-avaylash va rivojlantirish masalasiga ustuvor ahamiyat qaratishi tabiiydir”¹. Axborotning elektronlashuvi, milliy tilimizni internet tiliga aylantirish zarurati soʻzning barcha xususiyatlari qatorida uning birikuvchanligini ham tadqiq qilishni taqozo qiladi. Bu milliy korpus uchun taʼminot vazifasini bajaruvchi birikuvchanlik lugʻatlarini yaratish, soʻzlar birikuvini modellashtirish zaruratiniva tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga

¹Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi farmoni // www.lex.uz

mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2020-yil 24-yanvardagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining "I. Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². Jahon tilshunosligida so'zlar birikuvchanligi va ularni modellashtirishga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar yetakchi ilmiy markazlar va oliy ta'lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Cambridge University (Buyuk Britaniya), Boston University, University of New York, University of Pennsylvania, University of California (AQSH); Indiana University (AQSH), The University of Sorbonne (Fransiya), Upsalla universiteti (Shvetsiya), Oxford University (Buyuk Britaniya), Kioto University (Yaponiya), Australian National University (Avstraliya), Istanbul texnika universiteti (Turkiya), Moskva davlat lingvistika universiteti (Rossiya), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Novosibirsk davlat texnika universiteti, Ural davlat pedagogika universiteti, V.Vernardskiy nomidagi Tavriya akademiyasi Qrim federal universiteti (Qrim Respublikasi, Rossiya), Qozon federal universiteti (Tatariston Respublikasi, Rossiya), Xarkov davlat pedagogika universiteti (Ukraina), Baki Dövlət universiteti (Ozarbayjon), Tatariston Respublika Fanlar akademiyasi amaliy tilshunoslik va semiotika instituti (Tatariston Respublikasi, Rossiya), Moskva davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Qirg'iziston davlat texnika universiteti (Qirg'iziston davlat texnika universitetida olib borilmoqda).

Dunyo tilshunosligida leksemalarning birikuvchilarini tizimli asosda o'rganish, ularning semantik tizimida ro'y beradigan o'zgarish, lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, birikmalarni tarjima qilishni tartiblash va me'yorlashtirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida bir qator ilmiy xulosalar qilingan va natijalarga erishilgan: so'zlar birikuvchanligining leksikografik xususiyatlari (Novosibirsk davlat texnika universiteti, Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti), birikmalarning nutqdagi ahamiyati (Ivanova davlat universiteti), leksik-sintaktik birikuvchanlik statistik uslubda o'rganilgan (Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti) tahlil qilingan, xususiy birikuvchilar tadqiq qilingan (Moskva shahri pedagogik universiteti, M.Avezov

²Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi google.scholar.com., cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, researchgate, www.kaznu.kz, bloomsbury.com, www.utexas.edu, english.pku.edu.cn, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, www.bu.edu, americanenglish.state.gov, micros.uz, www.uv.es, www.zora.uzh.ch, cleee@snu.ac.kr, www.ras.ru, adwww.ecu.edu.au, www.sophia.ac.jp/eng; www.msu.ru; www.vsu.ru; www.education.ua/universities, www.navoiy-uni.uz.

nomidagi Janubiy Qozog‘iston davlat universiteti), birikmalarni tarjima qilishning o‘ziga xosliklari tekshirilgan, jumladan, inglizcha-ruscha, ruscha-inglizcha (Sochi davlat universiteti, Oxford University, Cambridge University); ruscha-ispancha (Pitegorsk davlat lingvistika universiteti) birikmalarning sohalarda qo‘llanish xususiyatlari ochilgan (Moskva davlat geodeziya va kartografiya universiteti).

Jahon tilshunosligida tabiiy tilga avtomatik ishlov berish, analizatorlar yaratish bo‘yicha bir qancha tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Qidiruv tizimiga doir dasturlar, axborot texnologiyalari yordamida jonli tilni qayta ishlashni ta‘minlovchi milliy til korpusi, sintaktik, morfologik va semantik analizatorlar, ularning tilshunoslik bilan bog‘liq asoslarini taqdim qilish, mashina tarjimasidek zamonamiz uchun muhim hisoblangan sohanirivojlantirishga oid tadqiqotlar shular jumlasidandir. Bunda so‘z, uning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari, birikmada va birikmadan tashqarida anglatuvchi ma‘nolari o‘rtasidagi farqlar borasidagi tadqiqotlar natijalari asos vazifasini bajarmoqda.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Dunyo tilshunosligida so‘zlar birikuvchanligi masalasi uzoq vaqtdan buyon tilshunoslar e‘tiboridagi masala hisoblanadi. Bu borada N.Z.Kotleva, S.S.Gorelik, I.V.Raxmanov, Y.S.Smirnova, S.B.Berlizon, K.A.Paffen, A.S.Hornby, A.Roym, Y.D.Apresyan, I.A.Melchuk, V.V.Morkovkin, I.I.Ubin, S.K.Folomkinoy, S.S.Xidekel, G.Xelbig, K.A.Zommerfeldt, V.M.Vlavatskaya kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari muhim o‘rin tutadi³.

Jahon va turkiy tilshunoslikda so‘zlar birikuvi keng tadqiq qilingan va birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari yaratilgan. Bu masala N.Bogochanskaya, A.Torgashova, A.B.Amirbekova, V.G.Gak, L.Tenyer, N.I.Feldman, X.Brinkman, R.Gataulin,

³Котелова Н.З. Синтаксическая характеристика слов в толковых словарях. АКД...фил. наук. – Л., 1954, Котелова Н.З. Синтаксическая характеристика слов в толковых словарях как средство разграничения смысловых различий // Лексикографический сборник. 1957, Котелова Н.З. О словаре синтаксической сочетаемости слов // Сочетаемость слов и вопросы обучения русскому языку иностранцев. – М., 1984. Горелик Ц.С. Адъективные словосочетания в современном английском языке. – М., 1967. Словарь наиболее употребительных слов англ., нем. и франц. яз. Под ред. И.В.Рахманова. – М., 1960 Смирнова Е.С. Словарь английских устойчивых сочетаний типа «глагол + существительное». – М., 1968. Берлизон С. Сочетания типа make up/for в современном английском языке. – М., 1964; Paffen K.A. Deutsch-Russisches Satzlexikon. Leipzig, 1966. Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. OUP. 1980 Reum A. Petit Dictionnaire de Style. Leipzig, 1953 Апресян Ю.Д. Осильномислабомууправлении // Вопросы языко знания. 1964. – №3. Апресян Ю.Д. О толковом словаре управления и сочетаемости русского глагола // Словарь. Грамматика. Текст. – М., 1996, Апресян Ю.Д., Жолковский А.К., Мельчук И.А. Материалы к толково-комбинаторному словарю. Русский язык-3. – М., 1973, Мельчук И.А. К принципам описания означаемых (о лингвистической семантике) // Язык и человек. М., 1970, Мельчук И.А. Материалы к толково-комбинаторному словарю русского языка-1. – М., 1972, Мельчук И.А. О лексических функциях // Опыт лингвистических моделей «Смысл <> Текст». – М., 1999. Морковкин В.В. Основы теории учебной лексикографии. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук. – М., 1990. Убин И.И. Некоторые предложения о микро- и макроструктуре переводного словаря лексической сочетаемости // Актуальные проблемы теоретической и прикладной лексикографии. – Иваново, 1997. Фоломкина С.К. Англо-русский словарь сочетаемости. – М., 2000. Хидекель С.С., Кауль М.Р., Гинзбург Е.Л. Учебный англо-русский словарь сочетаемости и трудностей словоупотребления. – М., 1998. Helbig G., Stepanova M.D. Wortarten und das Problem der Valenz in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. 2 Auflage. Leipzig, 1981. Sommerfeldt K-E., Schreiber H. Worterbuch zur Valenz und Distribution deutscher Adjektive. Leipzig, 1977. Влавацкая М.В. Классификация словарей сочетаемости // Материалы международной конференции «Язык а поликульткрном пространстве: теоретические и прикладные аспекты». Институт языковой коммуникации, Томский политехнический университет. – Томск, 2003.

J.Kats, M.Lyuis, J.Sinkler, M.Benson, E.Benson, D.Uills, Sun Xuey⁴ kabi bir qator olimlar tadqiqotida batafsil yoritilgan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘zlar birikuvi masalasi A.G‘ulomov, M.Asqarova, U.Tursunov, A.Nurmonov, G‘.Abdurahmonov A.Sulaymonov, X.Xoliyorov, J.Omonturdiyev, A.Ahmedov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, H.Ne‘matov, R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, S.Nazarova kabi yetakchi olimlarimiz tomonidan o‘rganilgan⁵.

O‘zbek tili so‘zlar birikuvi tadqiqi va birikuvchanlik lug‘atining yaratilishi quyidagi kabi ishlar rivoji va kelgusidagi tadqiqiga ham o‘z hissasini qo‘shmay qolmaydi: 1) o‘zbek milliy korpusida idiomalar bazasini yaratish⁶, 2) mashina tarjimasining o‘zbek-ingliz tili lingvistik ta‘minoti⁷, 3) o‘zbek tili mualliflik korpusini tuzish tamoyillari⁸, 4) o‘zbek tili ta‘limiy korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari⁹, 5) harakat fe‘llariga tayanib kompyuter dasturlari uchun lingvistik asos yaratish¹⁰.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur ish Qarshi davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasidagi “O‘zbek tilshunosligining nazariy va amaliy masalalari” mavzusidagi tadqiqot doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchilarini aniqlash, ularning modellarini ishlab chiqishning birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini yaratishdagi ahamiyatini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

jahon tilshunosligi tarixida so‘zlar birikuvi masalalarining o‘rganilishidagi muammolarni aniqlash;

jahon nazariy tilshunosligida valentlik nazariyasi tadqiqiga ta‘sir qiluvchi omillarni belgilash;

⁴Богочанская Н., Торгашова А. (сост.): Новый турецко-русский русско-турецкий словарь. – М.: Хит-книга, 2021. Амирбекова А.Б. О разработке словаря сочетаемости казахского языка, 2019. Гак В.Г. Беседы о французском слове (из сравнительной лексикологии французского и русского языков). – М., 1966. Теньер Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. – М., 1988. Фельдман Н.И. Об анализе смысловой структуры слова в двуязычных словарях // Лексикографический сборник. – М., 1957. Вып. 1. Brinkmann H. Die deutschen Sprache. Gestalt und Leistung. Dusseldorf. 1962. Gataullin R. Lexikographie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Ufa, 2000. Katz J.J., Fodor J.A. The Structure of a Semantic Theory. “Language”, 39, 2, 1963. Lewis M. Implementing the Lexical Approach. LTP. 1997. Lewis M. Teaching Collocation. LTP, 2000. Sinclair J. Corpus, Concordance, Collocation. OUP, 1991. Benson M., Benson E. The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English. – М., 1990. Willis D. The Lexical Syllabus. Harper Collins Publishers. 1996; СунХуэй. Сочетаемость русских слов и её отражение в учебном поли-аспектном словаре русского языка для китайских учащихся. – М., 1992. АКД... филол.н.

⁵G‘ulomov A., Asqarova M. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis. – Toshkent, 1987. Abdurahmonov G‘., Sulaymonov A., Xoliyorov X, Omonturdiyev J. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1979. Ahmedov A. Sintaktik birliklar tarkibi // O‘zbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. – Toshkent, 1992. Sh.Shoabdurahmonov va boshq. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1980. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili, III qism. – Toshkent, 2006.

⁶Begmatova G. O‘zbek milliy korpusida idiomalar bazasini yaratish. Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dis.avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – 48 b.

⁷Abduraxmonova N.Z. Inglizcha matnlarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish dasturining lingvistik ta‘minoti (Sodda gaplar misolida). Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)...dis. aftoref. – Toshkent, 2018. – 52 b.

⁸Xamroyeva Sh. O‘zbek tili mualliflik korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)...diss. – Qarshi, 2018. – 250 b.

⁹Xoliyorov O‘. O‘zbek tili ta‘limiy korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari. Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fal. dok-ri. diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 16. – 52 b.

¹⁰Muhammedova S. Harakat fe‘llari asosida kompyuter dasturlari uchun lingvistik ta‘min yaratish. Metodik qo‘llanma. – Toshkent, 2006.

jahon leksikografiyasida soʻzlar birikuvchanligi lugʻatlarining yaratilish sabablarini aniqlash;

oʻzbek tilshunosligi tarixida soʻzlar birikuvi masalalarining oʻrganilishidagi muammolarni aniqlash;

oʻzbek nazariy tilshunosligida valentlik tushunchasi va undagi muammolarni aniqlash;

oʻzbek lugʻatlarida soʻzlar birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarining ifodalanishida hokim va tobe aʼzolarining mavqeyini belgilash;

oʻzbek tili soʻzlar birikuvchanligi lugʻatlarining lingvistik zarurati va ahamiyatini asoslash;

oʻzbek tili mustaqil soʻzlari xususiy birikuvchilarining qoliplarini ishlab chiqish;

oʻzbek tili matnlarida soʻzlarning bevosita va bilvosita xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarini modellashtirish.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida oʻzbek tili mustaqil leksemalariga xususiy birikuvchi boʻlib keluvchi soʻzlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini oʻzbek tili birikuvchanlik lugʻati vositasida milliy korpus uchun asos boʻladigan soʻzlar birikuvini modellashtirish hamda sistemalashtirish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash, statistik va modellashtirish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

jahon tilshunosligida soʻzlar birikuvi masalasi hamda valentlik nazariyasining oʻrganilishi birikuvchanlik lugʻatlarining yaratilishiga, lugʻatlar esa mashina tarjimasini, avtomatik matn kiritish kabi sohalar taraqqiyotiga xizmat qilganligi dalillangan;

birikuvchanlikning leksikografik xususiyatlari izohli lugʻatlarda bosh soʻz izohini aniqlashtirish orqali tarjima lugʻatlarida oʻzga tildagi soʻzning tarjimasini taʼminlash, birikuvchanlik lugʻatlarida boshqa soʻzlar bilan birikma hosil qilish imkoniyatini ifodalashdan iborat ekanligi ochib berilgan;

oʻzbek tili soʻzlar birikuvchanligi lugʻatining lingvistik ahamiyati soʻz semantik xususiyatlarini toʻliq ochish, uning jonli nutqda qanday soʻzlar bilan va qanday nutq vaziyatlarida qoʻllana olishini aniqlashtirishda namoyon boʻlishi isbotlangan;

oʻzbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchili sodda va murakkab qoliplarining umumiy birikuvchili soʻz birikmalari qoliplaridan farqi xususiy birikuvchili qoliplarning nisbatan quyi bosqichda joylashishi orqali ochib berilgan;

oʻzbek tili matnlarida qoʻllangan soʻzlarning bevosita va bilvosita xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarining ishlab chiqilgan modellari milliy korpus sintaktik analizatori uchun taʼminot vazifasini bajarishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

jahon tilshunosligidagi soʻz tadqiqi, xususan, uning birikuvchanligi va valentligi tadqiqi tahlili, birikuvchanlik xususiyatining, avvalo, izohli va tarjima lugʻatlarida, keyinchalik maxsus birikuvchanlik lugʻatlarida aks etganligi ochib berilgan;

o'zbek tilshunosligi tarixidagi valentlik tushunchasi, so'zlar birikuvi masalalari tadqiqi o'rganilgan, ulardagi muammolar aniqlangan, xususiy birikuvchilar, ularning lug'atlarini yaratish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan yechim va vazifalar ochib berilgan;

o'zbek tilida hokim va tobe mavqeli so'zlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari aniqlangan, so'zlar birikuvchanligi lug'atining o'zbek tili mustaqil so'zlari xususiy birikuvchilarining qoliplarini ishlab chiqish, so'zlarning bevosita va bilvosita xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarini modellashtirishdagi zarurati va ahamiyati dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi tadqiq qilingan materiallarning o'zbek tili xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda xulosalar tayyorlashga yordam berganligi, ularning asosga ega ekanligi, metodologik tomondan mukammalligi, o'zbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchilari va ularning modellarini yaratishda amalda isbotlangan manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o'zbek tili mustaqil leksemalari xususiy birikuvchilarining modellari, qoliplarining ishlab chiqilishi mashina tarjimasi va kompyuter lingvistikasi yo'nalishlarida, so'zlar birikuvchanligi lug'atlari zarurati dalillanishi leksikografiya sohasida tadqiqotlar qilishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati "Kompyuter lingvistikasi", "Korpus lingvistikasi", "Amaliy tilshunoslik", "Mashina tarjimasi" fanlari, qolaversa, leksikografiya sohasini o'qitish jarayonida dastur, rejalar tuzish hamda mavzularni bayon etishda manba vazifasini o'tashi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Dunyo hamda o'zbek tilidagi leksemalarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarini o'rganish bo'yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

jahon tilshunosligida so'zlar birikuvi masalasi hamda valentlik nazariyasining o'rganilishi birikuvchanlik lug'atlarining yaratilishiga, lug'atlar esa mashina tarjimasi, avtomatik matn kiritish kabi sohalar taraqqiyotiga xizmat qilganligi dalillanganiga doir xulosalaridan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi, Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot institutida "Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so'z yasalihi" mavzusida bajarilgan FA-F1-G003 fundamental tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 2022-yil 22-iyuldagi 17-01/186-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha materiallari so'zlar birikuvchanligining yangi so'z yasash bilan bog'liq xususiyatlari, ularning umumiy va birikuvchanlik lug'atlarida berilishiga oid yangi ilmiy manba va ma'lumotlar bilan boyitish imkonini bergan;

birikuvchanlikning leksikografik xususiyatlari izohli lug'atlarda bosh so'z izohini aniqlashtirish orqali tarjima lug'atlarida o'zga tildagi so'zning tarjimasini ta'minlash, birikuvchanlik lug'atlarida boshqa so'zlar bilan birikma hosil qilish imkoniyatini ifodalashdan iborat ekanligi ochib berilganiga oid natijalaridan Toshmuhammad Qori-Niyoziy nomidagi O'zbekiston Pedagogika fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpog'iston filiali tomonidan 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan F3-2016-0908165532 raqamli "Qoraqalpoq tilining yangi alfavit va imlo qoidalariga muvofiq ona tili va adabiyotni rivojlantirish metodikasi" mavzusidagi

fundamental loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (T.Qori-Niyoziy nomidagi O'zbekiston Pedagogika fanlari ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti Qoraqalpog'iston filialining 2022-yil 19-oktabrdagi 281-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada fundamental loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan ilmiy maqolalar, tezislar hamda monografiyalar saviyasini oshirishda xizmat qilgan;

o'zbek tili so'zlar birikuvchanligi lug'atining lingvistik ahamiyati so'z semantik xususiyatlarini to'liq ochish, uning jonli nutqda qanday so'zlar bilan va qanday nutq vaziyatlarida qo'llana olishini aniqlashtirishda namoyon bo'lishi isbotlanganiga oid nazariy fikrlardan 5220100 – Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish (o'zbek tili) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi uchun mo'ljallangan "Hozirgi o'zbek tili" darsligining "Til birliklari", "Barqaror birikmalar" deb nomlangan qismlarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 27-martdagi 274-son buyrug'iga muvofiq 274-312 raqami asosida ro'yxatga olingan). Natijada darslikdagi til birliklari va barqaror birikmalar, ularning birikuvchanlik lug'atlarida aks etishiga oid ma'lumotlar nazariy va amaliy jihatdan boyitish imkonini bergan;

o'zbek tilshunosligi tarixidagi valentlik tushunchasi, so'zlar birikuvi masalalari tadqiqi o'rganilgan, ulardagi muammolar aniqlangan, xususiy birikuvchilar, ularning lug'atlarini yaratish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan yechim va vazifalar ochib berilganiga oid xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2018-2020-yillarga mo'ljallangan Bv-Atex2018-(251+143) "Ko'rish imkoniyati cheklangan talabalar uchun tilshunoslik fanlari bo'yicha audio kitob ta'minotini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-yil 14-noyabrdagi 04-1-3108-1 son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek matnlaridagi mustaqil leksemalarning xususiy birikuvchanligi, birikuvchanlik lug'atlarining ahamiyatiga oid ma'lumotlarni aniqlashtirishga erishish imkonini bergan;

o'zbek tilida hokim va tobe mavqeli so'zlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari aniqlangan, so'zlar birikuvchanligi lug'atining o'zbek tili mustaqil so'zlari xususiy birikuvchilarining qoliplarini ishlab chiqish, so'zlarning bevosita va bilvosita xususiy birikuvchili birikmalari modellashtirishdagi zarurati va ahamiyati dalillanganiga oid xulosalaridan Qashqadaryo viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining "Oltin voha" dasturidagi "Ochiq muloqot" radioeshittirishining ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Qashqadaryo viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 27-dekabrdagi 17-05/345-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur radioeshittirish uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashgan, ilmiy dalillarga boy bo'lishi ta'minlash imkonini bergan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta ilmiy maqola (shu jumladan, 9 tasi respublika va 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to‘rt bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan iborat. Hajmi 237 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprotatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “G‘arb tilshunosligida so‘zlar birikuvchanligi va leksikografik talqini” deb nomlangan. Bobning “Jahon tilshunosligi tarixida so‘zlar birikuvi masalasining o‘rganilishi” deb nomlangan birinchi bo‘limda sintagmatikaga doir to‘plangan ma‘lumotlar o‘tgan asr boshlarida nazariy sintagmatika, valentlik va birikuvchanlik nazariyalari kabi fan tarmoqlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qilganligi, dunyo tilshunosligida ilmiy paradigma yo‘nalishi va maqsadlarining o‘zgarishi, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda antropotsentrik paradigmaning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi, kognitiv fan tarmoqlarining, jumladan, lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika, kompyuter lingvistikasi, amaliy tilshunoslik kabi fanlarning taraqqiyoti, madaniyatlararo muloqotning globallashuvi sintagmatika, so‘zlar birikuvi va valentlik nazariyalariga e‘tibor yanada kuchayishi lozimligi izohlangan.

G‘arb tilshunosligida birikmalarni tasniflashda uning barcha bosqichlarida bir xil qo‘llanadigan yagona tamoyilga asoslanilmaydi, bu esa tizimlilikka putur yetkazadi. Masalan, birinchi bosqich (gipotaksisga va parataksisga asoslangan) sintaktik butunlikni hosil qiluvchi qurilmaning ichki tuzilishiga asoslansa, ikkinchi bosqich (endotsentrik, ekzotsentrik) birikmani hosil qiluvchi so‘zlar va ularning lug‘aviy ma‘nolari matnning keyingi qismda qanday maqomda bo‘lishiga asoslanadi. Uchinchi bosqichda esa endotsentrik birikuvlarni tasniflashda birikmani hosil qilayotgan so‘zlarning teng yoki tobe munosabatda birikishini asos qilib oladi. Tasniflashdagi bunday nomutanosiblik birikmalarni turlarga ajratishda muammolar tug‘dirsa-da, umuman olganda xorij tilshunosligida bumasala yetarlicha tadqiq qilindi va to‘plangan ma‘lumotlar keyingi davr tilshunosligi uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qila oladi.

Bobning “Jahon tilshunosligida valentlik nazariyasi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bo‘limida valentlik atamasining struktur yo‘nalish vakili fransuz tilshunosi L.Tenyer ishlarida ilk bor qo‘llanganligi¹¹, dastlab bu faqat fe‘lga xos tushuncha sifatida talqin etilganligi, shunga ko‘ra fe‘llarni avalent, monovalent, divalent, trivalent kabi kichik guruhlariga bo‘lib o‘rganilganligi, olimning valentlik tushunchasiga oid nazariyasining asosiy qoidalari G.Brinkman, I.Erben, P.Grebe, I.Vaysberg, V.Shmidt, G.Xelbig ishlarida umumlashtirilganligi va yanada kengaytirilganligi tavsiflangan.

¹¹Теньер Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. – М.: Прогресс.1988. – 125 с.

Rus tilshunosligida “valentlik” atamasi ilk bor S.D.Katsnelson tomonidan qo‘llangan va u bu tushunchaga quyidagicha ta’rif beradi: “boshqa so‘zlarni biriktira olishi asosida so‘zlar toifasini aniqlash”¹². U valentlikka so‘zning qisqacha ma’nosida qaror topgan sintaktik kuch, ya’ni o‘ziga boshqa aniq bir to‘liq ma’noli so‘zni biriktira olish qobiliyati sifatida qaraydi. Aslida ham bir to‘liq ma’noli so‘z boshqa bir to‘liq ma’noli so‘z bilan birika oladi. Lekin valentlik sintaktik aloqalarga kirishishdan ko‘ra kengroq tushuncha hisoblanadi. Rus tilshunosligida, shuningdek, F.I.Buslayev, A.A.Potebnya, V.G.Admoni, M.D.Stepanova, A.M.Muxin, B.M.Leykin, A.V.Kunin, N.I.Filicheva kabi tilshunoslar valentlik nazariyasining muammolari bilan shug‘ullangan va bu ishning shu bo‘limida tavsiflanadi.

Valentlik tushunchasi allaqachon hissiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan uslubiyatda ham qo‘llanmoqda. Hissiy valentlik deganda ma’lum til birligining boshqa til birliklari bilan yashirin yoki yaqqol emosemalar yordamida hissiy munosabatlarga kirish qobiliyati va shu orqali o‘zining hissiyotni ifodalash vazifasini bajarishi tushuniladi. Til birligining ma’nosida bittagina, hatto yashirin bo‘lsa ham, hissiyot ifodalovchi sema mavjud bo‘lishi qachon bo‘lsa ham uning voqelikka chiqishi uchun yetarli va shuning uchun bunday birlik hissiy valentlikka ega hisoblanadi. Valentlikning bu turi bir tomondan, “kutilmagan”, ohoriy, hatto “g‘ayritabiiy” birikuvlarni izohlashda qo‘l keladi. Boshqa tomondan, ba’zi birikmalar mantiqiy-semantik jihatdan birikishi mumkin bo‘lgan ba’zi til birliklari hissiy semalari bir-biriga mos emasligi sababli birikma hosil qila olmasligini asoslaydi. Hissiy valentlikning voqelanishini quyidagi gap misolida ko‘rishimiz mumkin: *The houses turned their backs on the passer-by.*

Adabiyotlar tahlili valentlik nazariyasi tilshunoslikka mustahkam kirib kelganligi va olimlar uni yanada rivojlantirish ustida ishlashda davom etayotganliklari haqida xulosa chiqarish imkonini beradi. So‘nggi yillarda valentlik nazariyasi ma’lum rivojlanish yo‘lini bosib o‘tdi va bu nazariyaning ko‘pgina qoidalari qayta ko‘rib chiqildi, kengaytirildi va chuqurlashtirildi. Dastlab bu atama faqat fe‘l bilan bog‘langan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik valentlikka oid tahlillarga boshqa gap bo‘laklari ham tortila boshlandi.

Bobning uchinchi bo‘limi “Jahon lug‘atchiligida so‘zlar birikuvchanligi lug‘atlari” deb nomlangan. Ushbu bo‘limda so‘zlar birikuvi lug‘atlarda berilishining dunyo leksikografiyasidagi tarixi, hozirgi holati sharhlangan. Birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari, ularni turlarga ajratish muammosi yechimiga qaratilgan ma’lumotlar birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari haqidagi nazariy adabiyotlarda u qadar ko‘p emas. So‘zlarning birikuvchanligini turlarga ajratishga tayanib birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini ham uch turini farqlash mumkin: 1) leksik birikuvchanlikni aks ettiruvchi lug‘atlar; 2) leksik-semantik birikuvchanlikni aks ettiruvchi lug‘atlar; 3) leksik-sintaktik birikuvchanlikni aks ettiruvchi lug‘atlar. Lug‘atlarni bunday turlarga ajratish birikuvchanlik turlari bir-biridan keskin farqlanishiga asoslanadi.

So‘zlar birikuvchanligi, shuningdek, birikuvchanlika doir lug‘atlarni yaratish tamoyillarini tadqiq qilish bilan shug‘ullangan rus olimasi V.M.Vlavatskaya “birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini yaratishdek leksikografik loyihani amalga oshirish rus

¹²Кацнельсон С.Д. О грамматической категории//Вестник ЛГУ, 1949. – №2. – 114 с.

tilshunosligida uch bosqichdan iborat bo‘ladi: dastlabki, asosiy va yakuniy”, deb hisoblaydi. Ilk bosqichda yaratilajak lug‘atlarning yo‘nalishlari yaratiladi, so‘zlar birikuviga doir namunaviy birliklar jamlanadi, shu turdagi lug‘atlar uchun zarur bo‘lgan dastlabki materiallar yig‘iladi, mukammallashtiriladi, lug‘atchilik an‘analari tadqiq qilinadi. Ikkinchi bosqichda esa lug‘at uchun zarur so‘zlar tanlanadi, ularning birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari uchun zarurligi tekshiriladi. Yakunlovchi bosqichda esa yaratilgan lug‘atlar jamoatchilikka taqdim qilinadi.

Birikuvchanlikning lug‘atlarda aks ettirish usullari turlicha va olimlarning birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari, ularning vazifalari haqidagi fikrlari ham har xilligi tabiiy hol. Masalan, A.N.Baranovning fikriga ko‘ra, “birikuvchanlik lug‘ati – faol leksikani o‘z ichiga olgan va uning qo‘llanish usullarini ochib beruvchi, “nutqiy qo‘llanish lug‘atlari”ga mansub o‘quv lug‘ati”¹³dir. V.A.Fedosov esa birikuvchanlik lug‘atiga “so‘zlarni tanib olish bo‘yicha qo‘llanma, bunda aniq fikr ifodalovchi emas, bu fikrni ifodalash imkoniyati holidagi so‘zlar”¹⁴ deb ta’riflaydi. V.V.Morkovkin esa birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini “ma’lum bir tildagi ko‘p qo‘llanuvchi so‘zlarning valentlik (birikuvchanlik) xususiyatlarini tizimli va imkoniyat darajasida to‘liq namoyon qiluvchi o‘quv lug‘ati”¹⁵ deb hisoblaydi. N.K.Ryabseva fikriga ko‘ra, “birikuvchanlik lug‘ati tayanch, ya’ni eng ko‘p qo‘llanadigan leksikani o‘z ichiga oladi, qanday shaklda so‘zlarni biriktirishni, hosil bo‘lgan birikma qaysi uslubga xosligini ko‘rsatadi, bunda tasviriy materialga, ma’noni ochishda u bilan birikuvchi so‘z va birikmalarning tabiiy matnlarda qo‘llanishiga asosiy e’tiborni qaratadi”¹⁶.

Xorij lug‘atlari tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, birikuvchanlik lug‘atlari o‘quvchiga ma’lum bir so‘zning birikmalar va gaplar tarkibida qo‘llanish imkoniyatini ko‘rsatib beruvchi o‘quv lug‘atlari hisoblanadi. O‘zga tilli foydalanuvchilar bilan bir qatorda lug‘at tili ona tili bo‘lgan o‘quvchilarga ham bunday lug‘atlar so‘zning turli qurshovlarda turli xil ma’no anglati olishi kabi xususiyatlarini ochishda ko‘maklashishi shubhasiz.

Dissertatsiyaning “O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘z birikmasi va valentlik muammosi hamda uning leksikografik talqini masalasi” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobining birinchi bo‘limi “O‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixida so‘zlar birikuv masalalarining o‘rganilishi va undagi muammolar” tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Hozirgi davrda o‘zbek tilining barcha sathlari bo‘yicha qator ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari mavjud. Jumladan, sintaksis, undan o‘rin olgan so‘zlar birikuv, birikuv natijasida hosil bo‘ladigan so‘z qo‘shilmasi, so‘z birikmasi, ibora va gap kabilar yetarlicha tadqiq qilingan. So‘zlar birikuv formal yondashuvda ham (A.G‘ulomov, M.Asqarova, A.Nurmonov), substansial yondashuvda ham (H.Ne‘matov, R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, S.Nazarova) yetakchi olimlarimiz tomonidan o‘rganildi.

Formal yondashuv vakillari sintaktik aloqaning turlari haqida fikr yuritarkan, unsurlarning munosabatiga ko‘ra teng va tobe turga bo‘linishi, teng aloqa

¹³Баранов А.Н. Введение в прикладную лингвистику. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001. – С. 70. (360 с)

¹⁴Вопросы изучения и преподавания русского языка и литературы в ВНР. Части 1-2. Ред.: АЛ.Гребенев, Н.Л.Журавлева, В.Ю.Копоров и др. – Будапешт, 1986. – С. 129.

¹⁵Морковкин В.В. Опыт идеографического описания лексики. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1977. – С. 13.

¹⁶Рябцева Н.К. Словарь оборотов и сочетаемости общенаучной лексики. 3-е изд., испр. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2002. – С. 591.

natijasida soʻz tizmasi, tobe aloqa natijasida gap va soʻz birikmasi hosil boʻladi, degan xulosaga keladilar. Lekin baʼzi olimlarda teng munosabatdagi qismlardan tuzilgan soʻz birikmalari ham mavjudligi haqidagi fikrlar yoʻq emas. “Soʻz birikmasini bu tarzda tushunish masalaning faqat bir tomoni bilangina bogʻliq koʻrinadi. Negaki komponentlarining tenglik asosida munosabatga kirishuvidan tashkil topuvchi soʻz birikmalari ham mavjud ekanligi bugungi tilshunoslikda toʻliq eʼtirof etilmoqda”¹⁷. Bunda S.Shodiyev “Oʻzbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi”da A.Ahmedovning fikrlariga tayanadi: “shunday qilib, gap bilan soʻz birikmasi oʻzaro predikativ va nopredikativ birliklar sifatida farq qiladi. Soʻz birikmasi kam deganda, ikki mustaqil soʻzning nopredikativ birikuvidan hosil boʻladigan sintaktik birlikdir. Soʻz birikmasiga faqat tobe aloqa asosida hosil boʻlgan butunliklar emas, shu bilan birga, teng aloqa asosida hosil boʻlgan konstruksiyalar ham kiradi”¹⁸. Fikrimizcha, teng huquqli qismlardan tuzilgan birikuvlarning soʻz birikmasi deb nomlanishi ommalashmadi va oʻz ilmiy tasdigʻini topmadi. Aksincha, darslik va qoʻllanmalarda tobe aloqa natijasida hosil boʻlgan nopredikativ (predikativ birikmalar gap sifatida talqin qilinadi) birikmalar soʻz birikmasi sifatida qayd etildi.

Struktural tilshunoslikda fonetika, leksika, morfologiyada boʻlgani kabi sintaktik hodisalar ham lisoniy va nutqiy jihatdan farqlandi. Lisoniy hodisalar moddiylikdan xolilik, cheklanganlik, takroriylik, ijtimoiylik va majburiylik belgilariga ega boʻlib, moddiylikka egalik, cheklanmaganlik, betakrorlik, individuallik, ixtiyoriylik sifatlariga ega boʻlgan nutqiy hodisalarga qarama-qarshi turadi. Nutqiy hodisa sifatida baholanadigan soʻz birikmasi va gaplar lisoniy sathda lisoniy sintaktik qoliplar (qisqacha LSQ) sifatida umumlashtirildi. Har bir nutqiy parchada turli sath hodisalari qorishgan holda voqelanadi. Masalan, *Qish keldi* gapida fonetik (tovushlar tizimi, ohang), leksik (soʻzlar), morfologik (grammatik shakllar) va uslubiy (masalan, soʻzlovchining munosabati yoki uslubiy betaraflik) sathlar oʻz izini qoldirgan. Anʼanaviy sintaksis nutqiy parchani shu holda, turli mohiyatlar zarralarining qorishmasi sifatida oʻrganadi va uning qorishmaligiga eʼtibor qaratmaydi. Struktural sintaksis esa nutqiy parchada qorishiq holatdagi sintaksisga daxldor boʻlmagan jihatlarni eʼtibordan soqit qiladi. “Anʼanaviy sintaksis keltirilgan gapni muayyanlik sifatida eʼtirof etsa, substansial sintaksis unda turli hodisalar aralash holdaligi sababli mohiyatni anglash mushkulligini hisobga olgan holda mavhumlik sifatida tadqiq qiladi. Qorishiq hodisalar chetlashtirilgan, mohiyat “tozalangan”ligi uchun struktural sintaksis tomonidan muayyanlik bevosita kuzatishda berilmaganligi uchun esa u anʼanaviy sintaksis tomonidan mavhumlik sifatida qaraladi”¹⁹.

Soʻzlarning birikuvi masalasi oʻzbek tilshunosligida nazariy jihatdan batafsil oʻrganilgan. Lekin soʻzlarning birikish imkoniyatlari, oʻzbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchilari qoliplari, ularning tuzilishi, bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchanligi modellari ishlab chiqilmagan, mukammal birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari yaratilmagan.

¹⁷ Shodiyev S.E. Turgʻun soʻz birikmalarining sintaktik direvatsiyasi, filol.fan.b.fal.dok (PhD) diss. – Samarqand, 2020. – B. 11-12.

¹⁸ Ahmedov A. Sintaktik birliklar tarkibi // Oʻzbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. – Toshkent, 1992. – B. 17.

¹⁹ Sayfullayeva R, B.Mengliyev, G.Boqiyeva, M.Qurbonova, Z.Yunusova, M.Abuzalova. Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili, III qism. – Toshkent, 2006. – B. 13-14.

Bobning ikkinchi bo‘limi “O‘zbek nazariy tilshunosligida valentlik nazariyasi va undagi muammolar” deb nomlangan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida valentlik nazariyasi bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar yetarlicha olib borilgan. Valentlik nazariyasiga oid ishlarining dastlabkilari o‘tgan asrning o‘rtalariga to‘g‘ri keladi va shu tufayli xuddi rus tilida bo‘lgani kabi, bu tadqiqotlar asosan fe‘lning leksik xususiyatlariga tayangan holda olib borilgan. Tilshunoslikda so‘zning semantik valentligi tushunchasi bilan bir qatorda tashqi, ichki, formal, sintaktik, logik kabi valentliklar ham mavjudligi, bularning har biri o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turishi haqida farazlar mavjud. O‘zbek tilshunoslaridan I.Qo‘chqortoyev, R.Rasulov, A.Nurmonov, Sh.Safarov, N.Turniyozov, S.Muxamedova, M.Mirtojiyev, O‘.Sharipova, M.Abuzalovalarning valentlikka doir tadqiqotlari fikrimiz isbotidir²⁰. Gap tarkibidagi so‘zlarning muayyan qurshovda, boshqa bir so‘zlar bilan birika olish imkoniyatlari tasodifiy va butunlay erkin emas. Ular muayyan qonuniyatlarga bo‘ysunadi. Ma’lum til birligining boshqasi bilan sintaktik aloqaga kirishi qonuniyatlari valentlik tushunchasida birlashadi. So‘zlar orasidagi sintaktik munosabat asosida so‘zning birikish-biriktira olish imkoni yotadi. Sintaktik munosabat so‘zning valentlik qobiliyatiga ega ekanligini, birikish-biriktira olish umumiy xususiyatining jonli nutqda, so‘zlar orasidagi turli xil birikishlarda – xususiylkda namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatadi va bu aslida, “umumiylik va xususiylk, mohiyat va hodisa” dialektikasining namoyon bo‘lishidir.

Valentlik nutqda so‘zlar orasidagi sintaktik aloqani, so‘zlarning, grammatik shakllarning o‘zaro birikuvini ta’minlovchi imkoniyatlar majmuidir. Sintaktik aloqadan valentlik kelib chiqmaydi, balki valentlikdan sintaktik aloqa kelib chiqadi. So‘z valentligi va sintaktik aloqa dialektik bog‘liq, o‘zaro bir butun, ajralmas, ayni vaqtda, har biri nisbiy mustaqil bo‘lgan hodisalardir. Ma’lum bo‘ladiki, valentlik o‘zbek tilshunosligida yetarlicha tadqiq qilingan. Ba’zi atamalarni nomlashdagi har xillik (masalan, bir manbada *so‘z valentligi*, boshqa manbada *lug‘aviy valentlik yoki semantik valentlik*) valentlikning umumiy mohiyatini anglashga mone’lik qilmaydi. Valentlik til birliklarining birikish-biriktira olish qobiliyatini anglatuvchi tushuncha bo‘lib, lug‘aviy, sintaktik, grammatik shakl; lisoniy, nutqiy; hokim va tobe kabi turlarga bo‘linadi. Shu o‘rinda tilshunoslikda so‘zning semantik valentligi tushunchasi bilan bir qatorda tashqi valentlik, ichki valentlik, formal valentlik, sintaktik valentlik, logik valentlik kabi valentliklar ham mavjudligi, bularning har biri o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turishi haqida farazlar mavjud. Bu tip valentliklarning biri muayyan so‘zning semantik xususiyatlaridan, yana biri birikuvchilarning o‘zaro birika olish imkoniyatidan, boshqasi o‘zaro birikuvchi so‘zlarning shaklidan kelib chiqqanligi tufayli lug‘aviy, sintaktik va grammatik shakl valentligiga xos nazariyalarni takrorlaydi va valentlikni shu uch turga bo‘lib o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiqligini asoslaydi.

²⁰Rasulov R. O‘zbek tilidagi holat fe‘llari va ularning obligator valentliklari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1989. – 141 b.; Qo‘chqortoyev I.K. So‘z ma’nosi va uning valentligi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1977. – 167 b.; Sharipova O‘. “O‘zbek tilida yumush fe‘llarining ma’no valentliklari” fil.fan.nomz.diss. avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 1996; Жоллибекова М.Р. Типология неполных предложений диалогической речи в разносистемных языках (на материале английского и каракалпакского языков). Дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Нукус, 2008. – 156 с.; M.Abuzalova Substansial morfologiya, valentlik va sintaktik qurilma. filol. fanl. dok. (DSc) diss. Avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2018.

Bobning uchinchi bo‘limi “O‘zbek lug‘atlarida so‘zlar birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarining berilishi” deb nomlangan. Ushbu bo‘limda so‘zlar birikuvchanligining lug‘atlarda ifodalanishi bir nechta lug‘atlar misolida tahlil qilingan. O‘zbek leksikografiyasida so‘zlar birikuvchanligi lug‘atlari, ularni ma’lum bir turlarga ajratishga qaratilgan ma’lumotlar tilshunoslikka oid adabiyotlarda u qadar ko‘p uchramaydi. Zero, bu turdagi lug‘atlar o‘zbek tilshunosligida nisbatan yangi bo‘lgan amaliy tilshunoslik hal etishi lozim bo‘lgan muammolar sirasiga kiradi. Shunga muvofiq til birliklarini tavsiflovchi birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini yaratish tilshunoslarning asosiy maqsadi bo‘lmog‘i lozim. O‘zbek tili birikuvchanligi lug‘atlarini yaratishda o‘zbek tilshunosligida bajarilgan leksikografik tadqiqotlar, shu vaqtga qadar yaratilgan lug‘atlar boy manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi shubhasiz.

“Lug‘atlashtirish, V.V.Morkovkin ta’kidlaganidek, birinchidan, alohida lug‘atlar, lug‘atlar turkumi, lug‘at tizimlarini yaratishga qaratilgan filologik faoliyat bo‘lsa, ikkinchidan, til birliklari va ular birikmalarining lug‘atlarda tavsiflanishini anglatadi”²¹. Shunga muvofiq til birliklarini tavsiflovchi birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarini yaratish tilshunoslarning asosiy maqsadi bo‘lmog‘i lozim. O‘zbek tili so‘zlar birikuvchanligi lug‘atlarini yaratishda o‘zbek tilshunosligida bajarilgan leksikografik tadqiqotlar, shu vaqtga qadar yaratilgan lug‘atlar boy manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu bo‘limda so‘zlar birikuvchi u yoki bu shaklda, turli maqsadlarda lug‘atlarda aks etishini: 1) 2020-yilda “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” davlat ilmiy nashriyotida nashr etilgan besh jildlik “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”; 2) 2001-yilda “Sharq” nashriyotida nashr etilgan A.Hojiyev, A.Nurmonov va boshqalarning “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili faol so‘zlarining izohli lug‘ati”; 3) ba’zi tarjima lug‘atlari; 4) 2006-yilda “Yangi asr avlodi” nashriyotida nashr etilgan N.Yo‘ldosheva va N.Musulmonovalarning “O‘zbek tili so‘zlar birikuvchanligining o‘quv lug‘ati” kabi lug‘atlar misolida tahlil qilingan. Masalan, bosh so‘zi ishtirokida o‘ndan ortiq iboralar lug‘at maqolalari sifatida “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da keltirilgan. *Boshga tushgan, boshdan kechir(il)gan, boshiga solmoq, bosh og‘ritmoq (yoki qotirmoq)* kabi iboralar shular jumlasidandir. Bu iboralar izohi va ularning matnlarda qo‘llanishini ifodalash maqsadida keltirilgan illyustrativ materiallarda birikmalar va gaplardan faol foydalanilgan. *Boshga tushganni ko‘z ko‘rar (Maqol); Tabib tabib emas, boshidan o‘tgan – tabib (Matal); Jonim, man muncha baxti qora yaratilgan ekanmanki, xudo sho‘rlik boshimga shuncha kulfatlarni soldi* (Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar); *Hayotni mukammal qilaman, deb sizdan oldin ham ne-ne odamlar bosh qotirgan* (S.Siyoyev, Yorug‘lik) kabi illyustrativ materiallarda bosh so‘zi ishtirokidagi birikma va gaplar shu so‘zning o‘zbekcha matnlarda qo‘llanishi ko‘rsatilgan.

Lug‘atlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, sintaktik aloqa, u orqali hosil bo‘luvchi so‘z birikmasi, so‘z tizmasi va gaplar lug‘at turlarining deyarli barcha turlarida uchraydi. Lug‘atlarda birikuvchanlik turli maqsadlarda: bosh so‘zning ma’nosini izohlash (izohli lug‘atlarda), bosh so‘z tarjimasini aniqlashtirish (tarjima lug‘atlarida), ma’lum bir tildagi so‘zlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatini namoyon qilish (birikuvchanlik lug‘atlarida) maqsadida qo‘llanadi. O‘zbek tilida muloqot qiluvchilar soni 50 milliondan ortiq ekanligini hisobga olgan holda o‘zbek

²¹Морковкин В.В. Основы теории учебной лексикографии. Авт. дисс. д-ра фил.наук. – М., 1990. – С. 58.

tilining mukammal birikuvchanlik lugʻatini yaratish lozim boʻladi. Bu amaliy tilshunoslikning keyingi taraqqiyoti uchun ham xizmat qilishi shubhasiz.

Dissertatsiyaning “Oʻzbek tilida soʻzlarning birikuvchilari turlari hamda tasnifi” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobining birinchi boʻlimi “Oʻzbek tilida soʻzlarning sintaktik pozitsiyasi: hokim va tobe mavqeli soʻzlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari”ga bagʻishlangan. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida soʻzlar birikuvi, uning turlaridan biri boʻlgan tobe aloqa, hokim va tobe soʻzlar atroflicha tadqiq qilingan. Bu sohada A.Kononov, F.Kamol, A.Gʻulomov, M.Asqarova, Gʻ.Abdurahmonov, N.Mahmudov, H.Neʼmatov, A.Nurmonov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Qurbonova, B.Mengliyev kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tilshunos olim B.Mengliyev sintaksisni lisoniy sathda tahlil qilar ekanlar, lisoniy sintaktik qolipining nutqiy voqelanishida birikish omillari muhim oʻrin tutishini taʼkidaydi²². Darhaqiqat, birikmani tashkil etayotgan soʻzlarning oʻzaro kuzatish jarayonida birikuvning ichki qonuniyati kashf etiladi. Bunda aʼzolar uchta: maʼnoviy, joylashuv va shakliy omilga koʻra oʻzaro mos boʻlishi kerak. Bunda tobe leksema birikish imkoniyati voqelanishga, hokim leksema biriktirilish talabi qondirilshga intiladi. Bu uch omil birikmani hosil qiluvchi har bir soʻzda yaxlit boʻladi va bunda maʼnoviy omil hech qachon uchinchi darajaga tushmaydi. “Soʻz birikmalar aʼzolarida maʼnoviy omilning oxirgi oʻringa oʻtishi mumkin emas. Chunki soʻz birikmalar uchun dastlabki talab aʼzolarning maʼnoviy muvofiqligidir”²³.

Albatta, birikma hosil qilishda soʻzning qaysi turkumga mansubligi ham maʼlum bir ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, feʼl koʻproq ot va ravishni biriktiradi, ot esa son, sifat va olmosh kabi turkumlarni biriktirib keladi. Ravish va sifat yoki sifat va feʼlning birikma hosil qilishi murakkabroq. Shu bilan birga birikma hosil qilayotgan leksemalar lugʻaviy maʼnolari mos boʻlishi shartligi (soʻzlarning koʻchma maʼnoda qoʻllanishi bundan mustasno), nazarimizda, izoh talab qilmaydi. Baʼzan birikma maʼnosini aniqlash uchun tobe va hokim soʻzlarning lugʻaviy maʼnosi va bogʻlovchi vositaning grammatik maʼnosi yetarli boʻlmaydi. Nutq vaziyati, soʻzlovchi va tinglovchining umumiy xususiyatlari, birikmaning matndagi oʻrni kabi nolisoniy hodisalar ham birikmaning umumiy maʼnosiga taʼsir qilishi mumkin. Darhaqiqat, tobe va hokim soʻzning lugʻaviy maʼnolari bir-biriga mos boʻlmasa-da, gʻayriodatiy birikma hosil qilishi, bunga nutq intensiyasiga koʻra pragmatik omillar yetakchiligi sabab boʻlgan holatlar ham nutqda uchrab turadi. Masalan, “*Miryoqub gʻururining kaltaklanishidan kelgan bir zaharxanda bilan kuldi, injener esa burungi kular yuzini ham noʻqtalab oldi*”²⁴ (Choʻlpon, “Kecha va kunduz”) gapidagi *gʻururning kaltaklanishi* va *kular yuzini noʻqtalamoq* birikmalari odatiy holatda mavjud boʻlishi mumkin emas. Ammo badiiy asarda “*ayovsiz darajada oyoqosti boʻlish*” (gʻururning kaltaklanishi), “*umuman gapirmay qoʻyish, qovoqni uyib olish*” maʼnolarini yanada taʼsirchan ifodalash uchun asarda birikma shaklida muvaffaqiyat bilan qoʻllangan.

Anglashiladiki, tobe va hokim soʻzlarning har biri maʼnoviy, shakliy, joylashuv omillarining muvofiqligi asosida birikma hosil qiladi. Baʼzi oʻrinlarda

²²Mengliyev B.R. Oʻzbek tilining struktural sintaksisi. – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2003. – B. 27.

²³Oʻsha manba. – B. 29.

²⁴Choʻlpon Kecha va kunduz. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2000. – B. 59.

bu omillarning nomuvofiqligiga soʻzlovchining nutqdan koʻzlagan maqsadiga koʻra nutq vaziyati, sharoiti, soʻzlovchi va tinglovchining holati kabi pragmatik vositalarning taʼsiri sabab boʻladi.

Dissertatsiya uchinchi bobining ikkinchi boʻlimi “Oʻzbek tilida xususiy birikuvchili sodda va murakkab soʻz birikmalari” deb nomlanadi. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida sintaksisning muhim obyekti sifatida soʻz birikmasi nazariy jihatdan anʼanaviy tilshunoslikda ham (A.Gʻulomov, M.Asqarova, Gʻ.Abdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, Sh.Rahmatullayev), struktural tilshunoslikda ham (N.Mahmudov, H.Neʼmatov, A.Nurmonov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Qurbonova, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Akramov, R.Bobokalonov, S.Nazarova, L.Raupova, B.Yorov) atroflicha tadqiq qilingan. Uzoq vaqt tilshunos olimlar soʻz birikmasining til yoki nutq birligi ekanligi haqida munozara qilib keldilar. Til va nutq ziddiyati asosida yondashuv natijasida soʻz birikmasi qoliplari lisoniy, bu qoliplardan hosil boʻlgan soʻz birikmalari nutqiy hodisa sifatda baholandi. “Darhaqiqat, valentlik va soʻz birikmasi oʻzaro mohiyat va hodisa munosabatidir. Mohiyat umumiy, hodisa esa uning aniq koʻrinishlari sanaladi. Valentlik abstrakt tafakkur sathida (mohiyat), soʻz birikmasi esa jonli kuzatish sathida (hodisa) mavjuddir. Soʻzlarning maʼlum til meʼyoriga xos bogʻlanish modeli til birligi, bu modelning leksik birliklar bilan toʻldirilishi, aniq reallashuvi, hodisalarda namoyon boʻlishi nutq birligi hisoblanadi. Demak, til va nutq zidligi soʻz birikmalariga ham xosdir”²⁵.

Jonli nutqda rang-barang koʻchma maʼnolarini namoyon qilishi va ularning barchasini qamrab olish imkonsizligi tufayli biz leksemalarning xususiy birikuvchilarini ajratishda ularning oʻz maʼnosida qoʻllangan holatlarga eʼtibor qaratishni lozim deb topdik. Keltirilgan misollar orqali tor yoki keng valentlikni tahlil qilish jarayonida feʼllarning agens valentligiga toʻxtalangan. Tahlillardan itleksemasi *akillamoq* leksemasining xususiy birikuvchisi deb xulosa chiqarish mumkin. Chunki oʻzbek tilida soʻzlashuvchilarning xayoliga bu ikki leksemadan biri talaffuz qilinganda ikkinchisi kelishi tabiiy. Umumiy birikuvchilarda esa bu holatni koʻrmaymiz. Chunki ular hokim soʻzning “*boʻsh qism*”ini toʻldiruvchi cheksiz birikuvchilardan biri xolos.

Xususiy birikuvchili murakkab birikmalar, asosan, hokim qismning kengayishidan hosil boʻladi. Bunda hokim soʻzga birikib kelayotgan soʻzlarning har biri xususiy birikuvchi boʻlishi yoki ulardan baʼzilari umumiy birikuvchi boʻlishi mumkin. Masalan, *qurilayotgan besh qavatli bino* murakkab birikmasida *besh qavatli* va *qurilayotgan* birikuvchilarining har biri xususiydir. *Mahallamizdagi besh qavatli binobirikmasida esamahallamizdagi* – umumiy (chunki mahallada binodan boshqa narsalar: *muammo*, *stadion*, *bogʻ* va hokazo boʻlishi mumkin), *besh qavatli* – xususiy birikuvchi sanaladi.

Dissertatsiya uchinchi bobining uchinchi boʻlimi “Oʻzbek tili matnlarida soʻzlarning bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) xususiy birikuvchilari” deb nomlanadi. Bir tomondan nutqda soʻzlar bir-biri bilan birikib tilning chiziqli xususiyatiga, asosan, oʻzaro munosabatga kirishadi, natijada ikki nutq birligini bir vaqtda talaffuz qilishning imkoni boʻlmaydi. Bu birliklar nutq davomida ketma-ket joylashadi. Bunday qatorni hosil qiluvchi soʻzlardan tuzilgan birikmalarni sintagmalar

²⁵ Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. Oʻzbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: Oʻqituvchi, 1995. – B. 5.

deb nomlash mumkin. Boshqa tomondan, nutqdan tashqarida qandaydir umumiylikka ega bo'lgan leksemalar turli munosabatlar asosida xotirada o'ziga xos guruhlar hosil qiladi. So'zlar orasidagi sintagmatik va paradigmatic munosabatlar haqidagi tadqiqotlar asoschisi F.de Sossyur shunday yozgan edi: "Bu munosabatlarni assotsiativ (bu atama olimlar tomonidan keyinchalik "paradigmatik" deb nomlandi) munosabatlar deb nomlash mumkin"²⁶.

Avvalo, umumiy birikuvchilarning kontakt va distant turlari uchraydigan matnlar tahlilini amalga oshirishni maqsadga muvofiq deb hisobladik. O'zbek matnlarida umumiy kontakt (bevosita) birikuvchilarning rang-barang turlari mavjud. Distant birikuvchilar esa hokim leksemaga to'g'ridan to'g'ri birikolmaydi, balki avval boshqa bir leksemaga va shu leksema orqali hokim maqomdagi leksemaga birikadi. Masalan:

*"Shu payt, ko'cha boshida qariligidan quloqlari osilib qolgan, echkidekkina ozg'in eshak ko'rinadi"*²⁷.

O'tkir Hoshimovning "Dunyoning ishlari" qissasidan olingan ushbu parchada *shu payt, ko'cha boshida* so'zlari mutlaq hokim bo'lgan bo'lak – kesim (*ko'rinadi*)ga distant bog'langan (chunki *shu payt, ko'cha boshida* so'zlari bilan kesim – *ko'rinadi* orasida *qariligidan, quloqlari osilib qolgan, echkidekkina, ozg'in eshak* kabi so'zlar mavjud). *Quloqlari osilib qolgan, echkidekkina, ozg'in* kabi bo'laklar ikkinchi bosh bo'lak – egaga to'g'ridan to'g'ri tobe bo'lib kelgan va unga ikki so'z (bo'lak) – *quloqlari osilib qolgan* va *echkidekkina* distant birikkan bo'lsa, *ozg'in* so'zi kontakt tarzida bog'langan. *Qariligidan* so'zi ikkinchi darajali bo'lakka (*quloqlari osilib qolgan* aniqllovchisiga) to'g'ridan to'g'ri birikkan. Demak, *qariligidan, quloqlari osilib turgan, echkidekkina, ozg'in* so'zlari (bo'laklari) kesimga nisbatan distant birikuvchilar hisoblanadi. *Eshak* so'zi (bo'lagi) kesimga to'g'ridan to'g'ri birikkanligi sababli kontakt birikuvchi hisoblanadi. O'z navbatida *qariligidan, quloqlari osilib qolgan, echkidekkina* so'zlari eganing (*eshak*) distant birikuvchisi, *ozg'in* so'zi esa uning kontakt birikuvchisi hisoblanadi.

Yuqoridagilardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, ma'lum bir so'z o'zi to'g'ridan to'g'ri birikkan va matnda yonma-yon joylashgan so'zga nisbatan kontakt birikuvchi hisoblansa, birikmani hosil qiluvchi a'zolar orasida boshqa so'z(lar) bo'lgan hollarda distant birikuvchi sanaladi. Shu o'rinda bo'lakning hokim so'zga to'g'ridan to'g'ri tobe bo'la olishi uning kontakt birikuvchi ekanligini anglatmasligini ta'kidlash o'rinli.

Mazkur gapdagi bosh bo'laklarning kontakt va distant birikuvchilari jadvalda quyidagicha aks etadi:

Bosh bo'lak	Kontakt birikuvchi	Distant birikuvchi
Ko'rinadi (kesim)	eshak	shu payt; ko'cha boshida.
Eshak (ega)	ozg'in	echkidekkina; qariligidan quloqlari osilib qolgan.

²⁶Соссюр де. Ф. Умумий лингвистика курси. – М.: Прогресс, 1977. – Б. 155-156.

²⁷Hoshimov O'. Dunyoning ishlari. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2018. – Б. 167.

Xususiy birikuvchilar bilan shakllangan birikmalar til egalari nutqida tez-tez uchrashi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususiy birikuvchilar asosidagi birikuvchanlik lugʻatini shakllantirish mashina tarjimai, kompyuter lingvistikasi kabi sohalar taraqqiyotiga hissa qoʻshadi va oʻzbek tili milliy korpusi uchun lingvistik asos boʻladi.

Dissertatsiyaning “Oʻzbek tili mustaqil soʻzlarining birikuvchanlik lugʻati va undagi xususiy birikuvchilarni modellashtirish” deb nomlangan toʻrtinchi bobining birinchi boʻlimida “Oʻzbek tili soʻzlar birikuvchanligi lugʻatining zarurati va ahamiyati” ochib berilgan. Leksikografiya, amaliy tilshunoslikning boshqa sohaları singari, bugungi kunda jadal rivojlanayotgan sohalardan biridir. Bu sohada ulkan yutuqlarga erishgan V.V.Morkovkin umumiy lugʻatlarni ikki turga ajratgan edi: 1) antropotsentrik; 2) lingvotsentrik²⁸. Antropotsentrik lugʻatlarda asosiy urgʻu inson ongida tilni tasvirlash, undan nutq jarayonida toʻgʻri va samarali foydalanish qobiliyatini shakllantirishga koʻmaklashishni maqsad qilsa, lingvotsentrik lugʻatlarda eʼtibor til markazda boʻlishi, asosiy vazifa esa tildagi faktlarni yoritish hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy lugʻatlarning katta qismi antropotsentrik xususiyat yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Soʻzning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari uning lugʻaviy maʼnosiga ham bogʻliq, albatta. Leksik-semantik birliklar anglatadigan maʼnosi bilan maʼlum bir leksik paradigmalariga kiradi va boshqa birliklar bilan birikadi. Lugʻatlarda lingvistik va uslubiy jihatdan soʻzlarni toʻgʻri tavsiflash tildagi soʻzlar yakka holda emas, balki boshqa soʻzlar bilan aloqada mavjud boʻlishiga asoslanishi lozim. Lugʻatlashtirishda bu xususiyatlarni hisobga olish leksik birliklarning turli xususiyatlarini, shu jumladan, birikish xususiyatlarini yanada izchil va tizimli aks ettirishga imkon yaratadi. Soʻz maʼnosi tahliliga bagʻishlangan tadqiqotlarda soʻzlar birikuvchanligidan foydalanish ham aynan shunga asoslanadi. Shunday qilib, soʻzni semantik tahlil qilish vositalaridan biri sifatida soʻzlar birikuvchanligining ahamiyati juda katta. Ammo hozirgi kunda bu sohada amaliy va nazariy tadqiqotlarning kamligi birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari va ularga oid tadqiqotlarning zarurligini koʻrsatadi.

Soʻzlar birikuvchanligiga doir tadqiqotlar oʻtkazish va birikuvchanlik lugʻatlarini yaratishning yana bir zarurati hozirgacha bu sohada boy manba toʻplanganligi, ularni tizimlashtirish lozimligi bilan belgilanadi. Ammo bu faoliyat (soʻzlar birikuvchanligi tadqiqi) quyidagi mummolarga duch keladi va ularni hal etish bilan amalga oshadi: 1) birikuvchanlik tushunchasining murakkabligi va geterogenligi; 2) vaqt oʻtishi bilan birikuvchanlikka qanday omillar taʼsir qilishining aniqlanmaganligi; 3) soʻzlarning leksik birikuvchanligi shakllanishi tamoyillari aniqlanmaganligi. Albatta, bu kabi muammolarni ham yaratilajak mukammal birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari va birikuvchanlikka doir olib boriladigan tadqiqotlar yechadi.

Birikuvchanlik lugʻatlariga ehtiyoj sezadigan yana bir soha – tilshunoslikka, umuman, tilga oid maʼlumotlardan foydalanadigan dastur ixtirochilaridir va ular birinchi navbatda ana shu maʼlumotlarning yetishmasligi, baʼzan umuman mavjud emasligi muammosiga duch keladilar. Maʼlumotlar deganda turli tipdagi lugʻatlar, korpus maʼlumotlari, grammatik qoʻllanmalar, umuman, yaratilajak dastur uchun

²⁸Морковкин В.В. Антропоцентрический versus лингвоцентрический подход к лексикографированию // Национальная специфика языка и ее отражение в нормативном словаре. – М., 1998. – С. 132-133.

soʻz haqidagi har qanday maʼlumot nazarda tutilmoqda. Aynan soʻz haqidagi maʼlumotlar boshqa sohalarida til, uning oʻziga xosligi haqida tasavvur hosil qilishda muhim hisoblanadi.

Birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari yana soʻz birikmalarining koʻp maʼno anglatishi, matnda ularning qay bir maʼnosi nazarda tutilganligini anglash qiyin boʻlgan vaziyatlar, gapdagi soʻzlarning qaysi soʻzga tobeligini aniqlash mumkin boʻlmagan oʻrinlarda muammoning yechimi sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin. Masalan, *uzun bogʻichli it* birikmasida *uzun* aniqlovchisi *bogʻichga* yoki *itga* aloqadorligini birikuvchanlik lugʻati orqali aniqlash mumkin. Yaʼni *uzun* soʻzi ikki soʻzdan qay biri bilan jonli nutqda koʻproq birikma hosil qilishi, qay biri bilan birikkanda mantiqiyroq soʻz birikmasi hosil boʻlishi kabilar haqida ham birikuvchanlik lugʻatiga asosanib xulosa qilish mumkin boʻladi.

Toʻrtinchi bobning ikkinchi boʻlimi “Oʻzbek tili mustaqil soʻzlari xususiy birikuvchilari lingvistik qoliplarining tuzilishi” deb nomlanadi. Tilshunolikda substansial yondashuv paydo boʻlganidan soʻng soʻz birikmalari soʻz birikmasi qolipining nutqiy hosilalari sifatida baholanadigan boʻldi. Bunda soʻz birikmasi qoliplari umumiylik, mohiyat, imkoniyat sabab kabi xususiyatlarga ega boʻlgan moddiylikdan xoli lisoniy birliklar hisoblansa, soʻz birikmalari ana shu qoliplardan voqelanadigan moddiylikka ega nutqiy birliklar ekanligi taʼkidlandi. Xususiy birikuvchili birikmalar qoliplari mutlaq umumiylik xususiyatiga ega boʻlmaganligi sababli nisbatan quyi bosqichda joylashadi. Birikmalar qoliplari va ularning tuzilishini sharhlashda bosh soʻz sifatida feʼl, ot, sifat, son, ravish va olmosh – mustaqil soʻz turkumiga oid soʻzlar tanlab olindi. Bunda bosh soʻz bilan oʻzbekcha matnlarda birikma holida koʻp uchraydigan, shunday imkoniyatga ega boʻlgan soʻzlar tanlab olindi. Soʻz birikmasini, aniqlash uchun uning lisoniy sintaktik qolipini (LSQ) lisoniy sathda tahlil qilishga harakat qilamiz. Boshqa lisoniy hodisalar singari soʻz birikmasining LSQ larini tiklash va uning nutqda voqelanishi bir-biridan farqlanadi. Soʻz birikmasi LSQsining voqelanishi “lison-nutq” yoʻnalishida boʻlib, bu yoʻnalish umumiylikdan oraliq koʻrinishlar orqali nutqiy hodisalarga, yaʼni xususiyliklarga qarab boradi. Bunda [W-W] umumiy lisoniy sintaktik qolip boʻladi. [$O_{at}^{q.k.}$ – $O_{tur.}^{e.q.}$] quyi lisoniy sintaktik qoliplardan biri sanaladi. [Karimning kitobi] hosilasi ana shu LSQ asosidagi nutqiy soʻz birikmalariga namuna boʻla oladi. [F^{rd} -F] – hol-hollanmish qolipidan *oʻylab gapirmoq*, *ketgach kelmoq*, *qaytguncha ulgurmoq*, *oʻqigani kelmoq* kabi minglab birikmalar hosil boʻladi. Bu birikmalar ham avvalgi qolip hosilalarida boʻlgani kabi qolip xususiyatlariga koʻra umumiylikka, qolipni toʻldiruvchi leksemalar xususiyatlariga koʻra farqlarga ega. Hammasida hol-hollanmish munosabati mavjudligini ularning umumiyliklaridan biri deb hisoblashimiz mumkin. Ravishdosh shakllarining turlichaligi, shunga asosan holning har xil turlari hosil boʻlayotganligi ham soʻz birikmalarining farqlaridandir. Masalan:

oʻylab gapirmoq – harakatning qay tarzda bajarilganligini ifodalovchi belgi – shu belgiga ega harakat;

ketgach kelmoq – maʼlum bir harakatning yakunlanish vaqti – shu vaqtda bajarilgan harakat;

qaytguncha ulgurmoq – ma’lum bir harakat bajarilguncha bo’lgan vaqt chegarasi – shu vaqt chegarasigacha bajarilgan harakat;

o’qigani kelmoq – ma’lum bir harakatni bajarishdan maqsad – shu maqsadda bajarilgan harakat.

Lisoniy sathdagi umumiy birikuvchili soʻz birikmasi LSQ si [W-W] koʻrinishida boʻladi va oraliq LSQ lar [W^{mv} – W^{mv}], [W^{k.q.} – W^{e.q.}] va hokazo shaklda nutqiy soʻz birikmalariga oʻtib boraveradi. LSQ ning voqelanishi soʻz birikmasi sanaladi. Soʻz birikmasida lugʻaviy, grammatik farqlar kuzatilishi mumkin, lekin bu farqlar LSQ da aks etmaydi. Soʻz birikmasi LSQsining voqelanishi “lison-nutq” yoʻnalishida, soʻz birikmasi LSQ sini tiklash esa “nutq-lison” yoʻnalishida kechadi.

Xususiy birikuvchili soʻz birikmalari qoliplarida [W-W] koʻrinishida boʻla olmaydi. Chunki bu qolip umumiy birikuvchilar uchun xos, shu sababli xususiy birikuvchilarni aks ettira olmaydi. Xususiy birikuvchili soʻz birikmalarning qoliplari lisoniy sathning quyiroy qismida joylashadi va unda W oʻrniga xususiy birikuvchi boʻlib kelishi mumkin boʻlgan soʻz (yoki uning turkumi) joylashadi. Xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarda esa toʻliq umumiylik namoyon boʻlishi mumkin emas. Masalan, *qagʻillamoq* soʻzi oʻzbek tilida, asosan, *qargʻa* soʻzi bilan birikma hosil qilishini ulardan biriga duch kelinganda shu tilda soʻzlashuvchilarning ongida ikkinchisiga ishora paydo boʻlishi bilan ham izohlash mumkin. Shuningdek, OʻTILda *qagʻillamoq* soʻzi quyidagicha sharhlangan:

“QAGʻILLAMOQ “Qagʻ-qagʻ” ovoz chiqarmoq; qagʻqagʻlamoq. *Qir-u soy, daraxtlar qorga botibdi, Qargʻalar qagʻillar, boʻlib minnatdor.* Shuhrat. ... *baland terakning ayri shoxida qagʻillab turgan olahakkaga angrayib qolgan edi.* Neʼmat Aminov, Suvarak”²⁹.

Anglashiladiki, *qagʻillamoq* soʻzi kam hollarda boʻlsa ham, *qargʻadan* boshqa soʻz (*olahakka*)ga birikishi mumkin. Google qidiruv tizimiga qagʻillayotgan soʻzi kiritilganda topilgan matnlarning, deyarli, hammasida *qargʻa* soʻzi bilan birikmalar ishtirok etgan. Shulardan xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, *qagʻillayotgan* soʻzi *qargʻa* soʻziga nisbatan xususiy chap tomon birikuvchisi boʻla oladi. Bunda chap tomondagi feʼl, albatta, sifatdash shaklini qabul qilishi lozim boʻladi. Zero, sifatdash shakli esa oʻzgalovchi kategoriya sanalib, feʼlni kesimlikdan boshqa vazifa bajaruvchi turkum – sifatga xoslaydi. Chunki sifatdashga “feʼlni otga bogʻlash”³⁰ vazifasi yuklatilgan. Demak, *qagʻillayotgan qargʻa (olahakka)* birikmasining xususiy birikuvchili lingvistik qolipini quyidagicha ifodalashimiz mumkin boʻladi: [Qagʻillamoq^{MV} – O_{qush}].

Toʻrtinchi bobning uchinchi boʻlimi **“Oʻzbek tili matnlarida soʻzlarning bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchanligini dastlabki dasturiy modellashtirish” deb nomlanadi.** “Model – keng qamrovli tushuncha. Bu tushunchadan matematikadan boshqa fanlarda, ishlab chiqarishda, sanoatda, iqtisodiyotda foydalaniladi va bu jabhalarda oʻziga xos maʼnoga ega”³¹. Modellar modellashtirilayotgan narsa haqida aniq tasavvur berishga yordam beradi, shu

²⁹Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati, besh jildlik. V jild, tuzatilgan 2-nashri. – Toshkent: OʻzME, 2020. – B. 271.

³⁰Sayfullayeva R.R., Mengliyev B.R. va boshq. Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiyalar, 2010. – B. 193.

³¹Poʻlatov A. Kompyuter lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2011. – B. 275.

xususiyati bilan har qanday fan sohasini o'rganishni osonlashtiradi. Modellashtirishning quyidagi turlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin: informatsion, lingvistik, matematik, matematik-kartografik, molekulyar, mantiqiy, pedagogik, psixologik, statistik, struktur, fizik, iqtisodiy-matematik, imitatsion, evolyutsion, kognitiv va kompyuter asosida modellashtirish³². Yaratilajak til korpusi turli xil modellarining majmuasi sifatida taqdim etiladi. Korpus ochiq tizim bo'lganligi sababli morfologik, sintaktik, semantik va boshqa lingvistik modellarni kiritish imkoni mavjud. Umuman olganda, o'zbek tili matnlarida so'zlarning bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchanligini modellashtirish ham ana shu yirik jarayonning bir qismi sifatida baholanishi lozim.

Birikmalarning tabiatidan kelib chiqib, ularning lingvistik ta'minotini shakllantirish, va bu ta'minot vositasida ularning lingvistik modelini tuzish lozim bo'ladi. IV bobda o'zbek matnlarida uchraydigan birikmalarning modellari tuzilib, ular tahlil qilib chiqildi. Bunda kompyuter lingvistikasida modellashtirish uchun umumqabul qilingan ramzlardan foydalanildi. Birikuvchanlikni aks ettiruvchi modellardagi ayrim morfologik vositalar uchun bunday ramzlar mavjud bo'lmaganda, individul tarzda yangi ramzlar tanlandi.

O'zbek matnlarida so'zlarning bevosita va bilvosita birikuvchanligini modellashtirishda tilshunos O'.Xoliyorov tadqiqoti natijalarini bilish muhim. Tadqiqotchi o'zbek tili morfoleksikonining dastlabki bazasini shakllantirish jarayonida o'zbek tilida so'z turkumlari nisbatini quyidagicha aniqlagan: 3949 fe'l, 22599 ot, 7172 sifat, 1856 ravish, 30 son, 182 olmosh, 106 ko'makchi, 52 bog'lovchi, 45 yuklamaga oid so'z mavjud³³. Biz quyida tahlil qiladigan matnlardagi so'zlar ham yuqoridagi ro'yxatda bor, albatta. Avvalgi fasllarda bo'lgani kabi, birikuvchanlikni modellashtirishni ham fe'l so'z turkumiga mansub so'zlar bilan boshlashga qaror qildik. Bunda o'zbek adiblari ijodiga mansub asarlardagi matnlardan foydalandik. Masalan:

*"Ustodning muborak ko'zoynaklarini taqib xalqimning o'tmishiga qaradim"*³⁴.

Ushbu gapdagi kesim vazifasida kelgan so'z (*qaradim*) *o'tmishiga, taqib* so'zlarini bevosita biriktirib kelgan va bu birikmalarni yuqorida keltirilgan ramzlar yordamida quyidagicha modellashtirish mumkin:

1) *o'tmishiga qaradim* – N + SF_N + V + SF_V

Bunda N – ot, SF_N – otning sintaktik shakllari, V – fe'l, SF_V – fe'lning sintaktik shakllari.

Shu o'rinda SF_Vramzi orqali zamon, mayl, shaxs-son shakllarini (-di, -adi, -moqda, -yotir, -yap, -moqchi; -(a)y, -gin, -sin, -(a)ylik, -(i)ngiz; -m, -ng, -k, -ngiz / -man, -san, -miz, -siz) ifodalash mumkinligini ta'kidlab o'tish lozim bo'ladi.

O'tmishiga qaradim kabi birikmalar tipik modelining submodelini quyidagicha berish mumkin bo'ladi:

N + SG + PS _aff + Acc_CS_aff + V+TS aff + ShS aff

³²Шемакин Ю.И. Начало компьютерной лингвистики. – М.: МГОУ, 1992. – 81 с.

³³Xoliyorov O'. O'zbek tili ta'limiy korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari. Filol. fan. bo'yicha fal. dok-ri. diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 16.

³⁴Qahhor A., Asarlar, 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 1989. – B. 130.

Bunda N – ot, SG – birlik, PS _aff – egalik shakli, Acc_CS_aff – jo‘nalish kelishigi, V – fe‘l, TS aff (zamon shaklini inglizcha “Tense” so‘zi asosida shu ramz orqali ifodalashga qaror qildik), ShS aff – shaxs-son shakli (shaxs-son shaklini shunday ifodalashga qaror qildik).

Ustodning, muborakkabi birikuvchining (*ko‘zoynaklarini*) birikuvchilarini alohida modellarda berishga qaror qildik:

1) *ustodning ko‘zoynaklari* – N + SF_N + N + SF_N

Bunda N + ot, SF_N – otning sintaktik shakllari, N + ot, SF_N – otning sintaktik shakllari. Bu tipik modelni submodelda quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

N + Gen_ CS_aff + N + PS _aff

Bunda N- ot, Gen_ CS_aff – qaratqich kelishigi, N – ot, PS _aff – egalik shakli;

2) *muborak ko‘zoynaklari* – ADJ + N + PS _aff

Bunda ADJ + sifat, N + ot, SF_N – otning sintaktik shakllari. Bu modelning submodeli quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

ADJ + N + PS _aff

Bunda ADJ – sifat, N – ot, PS _aff – egalik shakli.

Modomiki, modellashtirish tabiiy tilni qayta ishlashning asosiy quroli³⁵ ekan zamonaviy tilshunoslikda bu masala markaziy o‘rinni egallashi lozim. Shuning uchun ham sintaktik analizator uchun so‘zlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarini modellashtirish juda muhim bosqich hisoblanadi. Aniqlangan morfoleksikondagi mustaqil so‘zlarning birikish imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilib, birikuvchanlik lug‘atini yaratish, birikuvchilarni modellashtirish, bu boradagi ishlarni muvofiqlashtirish natijasida yaratilajak milliy korpus uchun tayyorlangan ta‘minot tez va oson o‘zlashtiriladi.

XULOSA

1. Xorij lingvistikasida birikmalarni tasniflash, ularni turlarga ajratish hamda bu bilan bog‘liq muammolar so‘z tadqiqi mukammalligi talabi bilan amalga oshirilgan. Chunki so‘z semantik xususiyatlarini paradigmatic, sintagmatic munosabatlar vositasidagina to‘liq namoyon qiladi. Ba‘zan nafaqat so‘z yoki birikma, balki gaplar ham matndan tashqarida muallif intensiyasidan uzoq bo‘lgan ma‘no ifodalashi mumkin.

2. Dunyo tilshunosligida *collocation* atamasi bilan yuritiluvchi birliklar til egallari nutqida yonma-yon kelishga, birikuvga kirishga xoslangan so‘zlardan tuziladi. Ular iboralarga ma‘nodosh qurilmalar sifatida baholansa ham, a‘zolarining o‘z lug‘aviy ma‘nosini saqlab qolishi bilan ulardan farqlanadi.

3. Tilshunoslikda *collocation* atamasiga mukammal ta‘rif berish, bu borada ikki tilli lug‘atlar yaratish amaliy tilshunoslikning, xususan leksikografiyaning jadal rivojiga hissa bo‘lib qo‘shiladi va elektron tarjima muammolarini bir qadar kamaytirishda xizmat qiladi.

4. So‘zlar birikuvchanligi xorij lug‘atlarida, avvalo, izohli lug‘atlarda bosh so‘zning ma‘nosini izohlovchi matnlar, illyustrativ materiallarda keltirilgan bo‘lsa,

³⁵Hamroyeva Sh. O‘zbek tili morfologik analizatorining lingvistik ta‘minoti. Monografiya. – Toshkent: GlobeEdit, 2020. – B. 197.

keyinchalik aynan bir soʻzning birikish va biriktira olish imkoniyatlarini koʻrsatish maqsadida qoʻllandi.

5. Birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari oʻquv lugʻatlari sirasiga kirib, uning maqsadi foydalanuvchiga maʼlum bir soʻzning kerakli va tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan toʻgʻri roʻyxatini koʻrsatishda amaliy yordam berishdan iboratdir.

6. Tilshunosligimizda soʻzlarning birikuvi masalasi nazariy jihatdan batafsil oʻrganilgan, lekin ularning birikish imkoniyatlari, oʻzbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchilari, xususiy birikuvchili birikmalar qoliplari, ularning tuzilishi, bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchanligi modellari ishlab chiqilmagan.

7. Bugungi tilshunoslik ehtiyojidan kelib chiqqan holda oʻquv lugʻati darajasidagi oʻzbek tilining mukammal birikuvchanlik lugʻatini yaratish uchun soʻzlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bunday maʼlumotlar amaliy va nazariy tilshunoslikning turli yoʻnalishlari, jumladan, korpus lingvistikasi, mashina tarjimasi va avtomatik kiritish sohalarida muhim hisoblanadi.

8. Birikuvda tobe va hokim soʻzlarning har biri maʼnoviy, shakliy, joylashuv omillarining muvofiqligi asosida birikma hosil qiladi. Ayrim hollarda bu omillarning nomuvofiqligiga soʻzlovchining nutqdan koʻzlagan maqsadiga koʻra nutq vaziyati, sharoiti, soʻzlovchi va tinglovchining holati kabi pragmatik vositalarning taʼsiri sabab boʻladi.

9. Lisoniy sathdagi umumiy birikuvchilar ishtirokidagi soʻz birikmasi umumiy lisoniy sintaktik qolipi [W -W] koʻrinishida boʻladi. Xususiy birikuvchili soʻz birikmalari qoliplari [W-W] darajasida umumlasha olmaydi. Xususiy birikuvchilarning qoliplari oraliq qoliplardan iborat boʻladi. Xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarning til egalari leksikonida tayyor holda turishi ularning qoliplari tadqiqini taqozo qiladi.

10. Oʻzbek tilidagi matnlarida fikrni yanada aniqroq ifodalash maqsadida distant (bilvosita) va kontakt (bevosita) birikuvchilardan foydalaniladi. Distant birikuvchilar hokim soʻzga bevosita birikkan soʻzning maʼnosini yanada aniqlashtirish maqsadida “boʻlakning boʻlagi” sifatida qoʻllanadi. Distant va kontakt birikuvchilar oʻzaro nafaqat semantik jihatdan, balki grammatik jihatdan ham farqlanadi.

11. Kompyuter lingvistikasi, amaliy tilshunoslik, mashina tarjimasi kabi zamonaviy yoʻnalishlar taraqqiyoti uchun sifatli birikuvchanlik lugʻatlari juda zarur hisoblanadi. Bunday lugʻatlar mavjud boʻlgan taqdirda foydalanuvchilar lugʻaviy birliklarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlari bilan tanishish, oʻzga tilni oʻzlashtirishdagi muammolarning yechimlarini oʻrganish, umuman, zamonaviy oʻquv leksikografiyasining barcha yutuqlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega boʻladilar.

12. Soʻzlarning birikuvchanlik xususiyatlarini modellashtirish sintaktik analizator uchun zarur bosqich hisoblanadi. Aniqlangan morfoleksikondagi mustaqil soʻzlarning birikish imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilib, birikuvchanlik lugʻatini yaratish, birikuvchilarni modellashtirish tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan muhim sanaladi. Modellashtirilgan maʼlumotlar tilda boʻlayotgan oʻzgarishlar asosida boyitib borish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDED
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01
AT THE KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY

IBRAGIMOV JAVLON YORMATOVICH

**OWN COMBINATION WORDS OF INDEPENDENT LEXEMES
OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR MODELS**

10.00.01 – Uzbek Language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for the doctor of Science (DSc) on philological science**

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Doctoral dissertation can be reviewed in the information-resource center of Karshi State University (registered under number 155 Address: 180103, Karshi city, Kuchabog street 17, Tel.: (0 375) 225-34-13; fax: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@umail.uz).

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of DSc dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the compositional properties of words are considered one of the most important problems that have been of interest to linguists. In the language system, this feature is manifested in the use of words in the speech process in sentences or combinations. The combination of words is regulated by the language system and norms and occurs as a result of the interaction of different levels. We can observe the relationship between the lexical and syntactic levels in the lexical and grammatical compatibility of the words in the compound. The essence of the combination of words includes not only its importance in the realization of a lexeme, but also such aspects as the peculiarities of the meaning of the word in different languages. In the process of globalization, the increasing importance of the Internet, the fact that machine and simultaneous translation have become an urgent issue, require the analysis of combinations in each language, the identification of specific combinations of lexemes.

The formation of applied linguistics as a new scientific direction in world linguistics puts issues aimed at increasing the efficiency of language use on the agenda. Fields such as computer linguistics and machine translation require a perfect language corpus, the requirement to simplify the study of linguistics makes it necessary to conduct research related to its practical effectiveness at the level of syntax. As a result of the development of such important directions as computer linguistics, in particular, automatic text analysis, creation and programming of electronic dictionary databases, improvement of search systems, machine translation, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations between words, researches related to the properties of the combination of words is being implemented.

Interest in computer linguistics, the national corpus, and the principles of its creation has been growing in Uzbekistan in recent years. This requires the creation of a perfect database of all areas of the language. The fact that the information about the word is complete only when its characteristics in the combination are determined, creates a demand for conducting research on concepts such as cohesiveness and valence, as well as the problems of their study. "In today's era of globalization, it is natural for every nation, every independent country to secure its national interests, and in this regard, first of all, to preserve and develop its culture, ancient values, and native language"¹. Electronicization of information, the need to turn our national language into the language of the Internet requires the study of its composition, among all the properties of the word. It determines the need to create a vocabulary of combinations that will serve as a backup for the national corpus, to model the combination of words and the relevance of the chosen topic.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4997 of May 13, 2016 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", dated January 17,

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeiini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni // www.lex.uz

2017 – PF-2789 dated February “On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of scientific research”, PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “Uzbek on measures to fundamentally increase the status and prestige of the language as the state language”, No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “Measures for further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of the language policy in our country on” decrees, dated October 4, 2019 PQ-4479 “Uzbekistan The decision of the Republic of Uzbekistan” On wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law “On the State Language”, the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, and other normative legal documents research serves a certain level.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The research was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the science and technology and innovative development of the republic I. “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the informed society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

Review of foreign research on the topic of the dissertation². Scientific research focused on word combinations and their modeling in world linguistics is conducted in leading research centers and higher education institutions, including Cambridge University (Great Britain), Boston University, University of New York, University of Pennsylvania, University of California (USA).; Indiana University (USA), The University of Sorbonne (France), Upsalla University (Sweden), Oxford University (Great Britain), Kyoto University (Japan), Australian National University (Australia), Istanbul Technical University (Turkey), Moscow State Linguistics University (Russia), St.Petersburg State University (Russia), Novosibirsk State Technical University, Ural State Pedagogical University, V. Vernardsky Taurian Academy, Crimean Federal University (Republic of Crimea, Russia), Kazan Federal University (Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), Kharkiv State Pedagogical University (Ukraine), Baki State University (Azerbaijan), Institute of Applied Linguistics and Semiotics of the Republic of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences (Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), Moscow State University (Russia), Kyrgyzstan State Technical University (Kyrgyz State Technical is being conducted at the university).

In world linguistics, a number of scientific conclusions and results were made as a result of studies aimed at systematic study of lexeme combinations, changes in their semantic system, analysis of linguistic features, ranking and standardization of translation of combinations: lexicographic features (Novosibirsk State Technical University, Lomonosov Moscow State University), the significance of compounds in speech (Ivanova State University), lexical-syntactic cohesion was studied statistically (St.Petersburg State University), private compounds were studied

²Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi google.scholar.com., cheloveknauka.com, dslib.net, reseachgate, www.kaznu.kz, bloomsbury.com, www.utexas.edu, english.pku.edu.cn, www.lang.ox.ac.uk, www.bu.edu, americanenglish.state.gov, micros.uz, www.uv.es, www.zora.uzh.ch, cleee@snu.ac.kr, www.ras.ru, adwww.ecu.edu.au, www.sophia.ac.jp/eng; www.msu.ru; www.vsu.bu; www.education.ua/universities, www.navoiy-uni.uz.

(Moscow City Pedagogical University, South Kazakhstan State University named after M.Avezov), peculiarities of translation of compounds were investigated, including English-Russian, Russian-English (Sochi State University, Oxford University, Cambridge University); Russian-Spanish (Pytegor'sk State University of Linguistics) features of the use of compounds in the fields are revealed (Moscow State University of Geodesy and Cartography).

In world linguistics, several studies are being conducted on automatic processing of natural language and creation of analyzers. Search system programs, national language corpus that provides live language processing with the help of information technologies, syntactic, morphological and semantic analyzers, presentation of their foundations related to linguistics, research related to the development of such an important area for our time as machine translation are among these. In this case, the results of research on the differences between the word, its compositional properties, and the meaning of the word in combination and outside of the combination serve as a basis.

The degree to which the problem has been studied. In world linguistics, the issue of word cohesion has been a matter of concern to linguists for a long time. In this regard, N.Z.Kotleva, S.S.Gorelik, I.V.Rakhmanov, Y.S.Smirnova, S.B.Berlizon, K.A.Paffen, A.S.Hornby, A.Roym, Y.D.Apresyan, I.A.Melchuk, V.V.Morkovkin, I.I.Ubin, S.K.Folomkinoy, S.S.Khidekel, G.Khelbig, K.A.Sommerfeldt, V.M.Vlavatskaya the researches of scientists such as are important³.

In world and Turkish linguistics, word combinations have been widely studied and dictionaries of combinations have been created. This issue N.Bogochanskaya, A.Torgashova, A.B.Amirbekova, V.G.Gak, L.Tenier, N.I.Feldman, H.Brinkman,

³Котелова Н.З. Синтаксическая характеристика слов в толковых словарях. АКД...фил. наук. – Л., 1954; Котелова Н.З. Синтаксическая характеристика слов в толковых словарях как средство разграничения смысловых различий // Лексикографический сборник. 1957; Котелова Н.З. О словаре синтаксической сочетаемости слов // Сочетаемость слов и вопросы обучения русскому языку иностранцев. – М., 1984. Горелик Ц.С. Адъективные словосочетания в современном английском языке. М., 1967. Словарь наиболее употребительных слов англ., нем. и франц. яз. Под ред. И.В.Рахманова. – М., 1960 Смирнова Е.С. Словарь английских устойчивых сочетаний типа «глагол + существительное». – М., 1968. Берлизон С. Сочетания типа make up/for в современном английском языке. – М., 1964; Paffen K.A. Deutsch-Russisches Satzlexikon. Leipzig. 1966. Hornby A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. OUP, 1980 Reum A. Petit Dictionnaire de Style. Leipzig, 1953 Апресян Ю.Д. Осильномислабомууправлении // Вопросыязыкознания. 1964. – №3. Апресян Ю.Д. О толковом словаре управления и сочетаемости русского глагола // Словарь. Грамматика. Текст. – М., 1996, Апресян Ю.Д., Жолковский А.К., Мельчук И.А. Материалы к толково-комбинаторному словарю. Русский язык-3. – М., 1973, Мельчук И.А. К принципам описания означаемых (о лингвистической семантике) // Язык и человек. – М., 1970, Мельчук И.А. Материалы к толково-комбинаторному словарю русского языка-1. – М., 1972, Мельчук И.А. О лексических функциях // Опыт лингвистических моделей «Смысл <> Текст». – М., 1999. Морковкин В.В. Основы теории учебной лексикографии. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук. – М., 1990. Убин И.И. Некоторые предложения о микро- и макроструктуре переводного словаря лексической сочетаемости // Актуальные проблемы теоретической и прикладной лексикографии. – Иваново, 1997. Фоломкина С.К. Англо-русский словарь сочетаемости. – М., 2000. Хидекель С.С., Кауль М.Р., Гинзбург Е.Л. Учебный англо-русский словарь сочетаемости и трудностей словоупотребления. – М., 1998. Helbig G., Stepanova M.D. Wortarten und das Problem der Valenz in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. 2 Auflage. Leipzig, 1981. Sommerfeldt K-E., Schreiber H. Worterbuch zur Valenz und Distribution deutscher Adjektive. Leipzig, 1977. Влавацкая М.В. Классификация словарей сочетаемости // Материалы международной конференции «Язык а поликультурном пространстве: теоретические и прикладные аспекты». Институт языковой коммуникации, Томский политехнический университет. – Томск, 2003.

R.Gataulin, J.Katz, M.Lewis, J.Sinclair, M.Benson, E.Benson, D.Wills, Sun Hui⁴, etc., are covered in detail in the research of a number of scientists. The issue of word combinations in Uzbek linguistics A.Ghulomov, M.Askarova, U.Tursunov, A.Nurmonov, G'.Abdurahmonov A.Sulaymonov, H.Kholiyirov, J.Omonturdiyev, A.Ahmedov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, H.Nematov, R.Saifullayeva, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, S.Nazarova⁵ it was studied by our leading scientists such as

The study of Uzbek word combinations and the creation of a dictionary of combinations will not fail to contribute to the development and future research of the following works: 1) creation of the idiom database in the Uzbek national corpus⁶, 2) machine translation into Uzbek – linguistic support of the English language⁷, 3) principles of creating an authorial corpus of the Uzbek language⁸, 4) linguistic foundations of creating an educational corpus of the Uzbek language⁹, 5) creating a linguistic basis for computer programs based on verbs of action¹⁰.

The relevance of the research to the plans of research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted. This work was carried out as part of the research on the topic “Theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek linguistics” within the framework of the research plan of Karshi State University.

The purpose of the research it is to identify the special combinations of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language, to reveal the importance of developing their models in the creation of conjugation dictionaries.

Research objectives:

to identify problems in the study of word combinations in the history of world linguistics;

⁴Богочанская Н., Торгашова А. (сост.): Новый турецко-русский русско-турецкий словарь. – М.: Хит-книга, 2021. Амирбекова А.Б. О разработке словаря сочетаемости казахского языка, 2019. Гак В.Г. Беседы о французском слове (из сравнительной лексикологии французского и русского языков). – М., 1966. Теньер Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. – М., 1988. Фельдман Н.И. Об анализе смысловой структуры слова в двуязычных словарях // Лексикографический сборник. – М., 1957. Вып. 1. Brinkmann H. Die deutschen Sprache. Gestalt und Leistung. Dusseldorf. 1962. Gataullin R. Lexikographie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Ufa, 2000. Katz J.J., Fodor J.A. The Structure of a Semantic Theory. “Language”, 39, 2, 1963. Lewis M. Implementing the Lexical Approach. LTP, 1997. Lewis M. Teaching Collocation. LTP, 2000. Sinclair J. Corpus, Concordance, Collocation. OUP, 1991. Benson M., Benson E. The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English. – М., 1990. Willis D. The Lexical Syllabus. Harper Collins Publishers. 1996; СунХуэй. Сочетаемость русских слов и её отражение в учебном поли-аспектном словаре русского языка для китайских учащихся. – М., 1992. АКД... филол.н.

⁵G'ulomov A., Asqarova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiytili. Sintaksis. – Toshkent, 1987. Abdurahmonov G'. Sulaymonov A, Xoliyorov X, Omonturdiyev J. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiytili. Sintaksis. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1979. Ahmedov A. Sintaktik birliklar tarkibi // O'zbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. – Toshkent, 1992. Sh.Shoabdurahmonov va boshq. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1980. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., BoqiyevaG., Qurbonova M., Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M., Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. III qism. – Toshkent, 2006.

⁶Begmatova G. O'zbek milliy korpusida idiomalar bazasini yaratish. Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dis. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – 48 b.

⁷ Abduraxmonova N.Z. Inglizcha matnlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish dasturining lingvistik ta'minoti (Sodda gaplar misolida). Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)...dis. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2018. – 52 b.

⁸ Xamroyeva Sh. O'zbek tili mualliflik korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari: Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)...diss. – Qarshi, 2018. – 250 b.

⁹ Xoliyorov O'. O'zbek tili ta'limiy korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari. Filol. fan. bo'yicha fal. dok-ri. diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 16. – 52 b.

¹⁰ Muhammedova S. Harakat fe'llari asosida kompyuter dasturlari uchun lingvistik ta'min yaratish. Metodik qo'llanma. – Toshkent, 2006.

determining the factors affecting the study of valence theory in world theoretical linguistics;

determining the reasons for the creation of word combinations in world lexicography dictionaries;

to identify problems in the study of word combinations in the history of Uzbek linguistics;

defining the concept of valence and its problems in Uzbek theoretical linguistics;

determination of the position of governors and subordinate members in the expression of word composition features in Uzbek dictionaries;

justification of the linguistic necessity and importance of the Uzbek word-combination dictionaries;

development of forms of Uzbek independent words of private compounds;

modeling of direct and indirect combinations of words in Uzbek language texts.

The object of the study the words that are a special combination of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language were chosen.

The subject of the research is modeling and systematization of the combination of words that will be the basis for the national corpus with the help of the Uzbek conjugation dictionary.

Research methods. Describing, classifying, comparing, statistical and modeling methods were used to clarify the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

it is proven that the study of the issue of word combinations and valence theory in world linguistics led to the creation of combination dictionaries, and dictionaries served the development of fields such as machine translation and automatic text input;

it is revealed that the lexicographic features of compounding are to clarify the explanation of the main word in explanatory dictionaries, to provide the translation of a word in a foreign language in translation dictionaries, and to express the possibility of forming compounds with other words in compounding dictionaries;

it has been proven that the linguistic importance of the dictionary of Uzbek word combinations is manifested in the full disclosure of the semantic properties of the word, in clarifying what words it can be used in live speech and in what speech situations;

the difference between simple and complex patterns of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language with special conjunctions from patterns of word combinations with general conjunctions is revealed by the placement of patterns with special conjunctions at a relatively lower level;

it has been proven that the developed models of the direct and indirect special conjunctive combinations of words used in Uzbek language texts serve as a supply for the national corpus syntactic analyzer.

The practical results of the research are as follows: consists of:

the study of words in world linguistics, in particular, the analysis of the study of its cohesion and valence, it is revealed that the nature of cohesion is reflected,

first of all, in explanatory and translation dictionaries, and then in special dictionaries of cohesion;

the concept of valence in the history of Uzbek linguistics, the study of the problems of word combinations, the problems in them are identified, the solutions and tasks related to the creation of special combinations, their dictionaries are revealed;

the conjugation characteristics of the dominant and subordinate words in the Uzbek language have been determined, the necessity and importance of the word conjugation dictionary in the development of patterns of independent words of the Uzbek language in the modeling of direct and indirect private conjunctive combinations of words has been proven.

The reliability of the research results. It is explained by the fact that the researched materials helped to draw conclusions based on the characteristics of the Uzbek language, that they have a basis, are methodologically perfect, and that they rely on practically proven sources in the creation of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language and their models.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the development of models and patterns of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language in the directions of machine translation and computer linguistics, and the proof of the need for dictionaries of word combinations serve as an important source for research in the field of lexicography.

The practical significance of the results of the research is explained by the fact that they serve as a resource in the process of teaching the subjects of “Computer Linguistics”, “Corpus Linguistics”, “Applied Linguistics”, “Machine Translation”, as well as in the field of lexicography.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the study of lexemes in the world and Uzbek languages:

the fundamental research FA-F1-G003 on the subject of “formation of functional words in the modern Karakalpak language” was carried out at the Karakalpak Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Karakalpak Institute of Humanities used in the project (reference No. 17-01/186 dated July 22, 2022 of the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the project materials were enriched with new scientific sources and information about the features of word combinations related to new word formation, their presentation in general and combination dictionaries;

from the results of the description of the manifestation of the features of cohesion in dictionaries, the number F3-2016-0908165532 “The new alphabet and spelling of the Karakalpak language” carried out by the Karakalpakstan branch of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan named after Tashmuhammad Qori-Niyoz in 2020-2022 was used in the implementation of the fundamental project (2017-2020) on the topic of “Methodology for the development

of mother tongue and literature” (2017-2020) reference). The practical application of research results served to improve the level of scientific articles, theses and monographs prepared within the framework of the fundamental project;

lexicographical features of compounding represent the possibility of clarifying the definition of the main word in explanatory dictionaries, providing the translation of a word in a foreign language in translation dictionaries, forming a compound with other words in compounding dictionaries 5220100 – Philology and language teaching (Uzbek language) were used in the preparation of the parts of the textbook “Modern Uzbek language” called “Language units”, “Stable compounds” (registered on the basis of number 274-312 in accordance with the order of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 274 dated March 27, 2018). As a result, the information on the language units and stable combinations in the textbook, their reflection in the conjugation dictionaries, is theoretically and practically enriched;

the difference between simple and complex forms of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language with special conjunctions from the patterns of word combinations with general conjunctions, from the opinions regarding the placement of forms with special conjunctions at a relatively lower level. Bv-Atex2018-(251+143) used in the practical grant project on the topic “Creation of audio book support in linguistics for visually impaired students” (Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, November 14, 2022, reference number 04-1-3108-1). As a result, it was possible to clarify the information about the importance of independent lexemes in Uzbek texts, the importance of vocabulary dictionaries;

based on the detailed analysis of the ideas that the examples of the developed models of direct and indirect private conjunction combinations of words used in the Uzbek language texts serve as a supply for the national corpus syntactic analyzer, the script of the “Open communication” radio broadcast of the “Golden oasis” program of the Kashkadarya regional television and radio company was created, was used in the preparation (reference letter No. 17-05/345 of December 27, 2022 of Kashkadarya regional television and radio company). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for this radio broadcast is perfected and rich in scientific evidence.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 2 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 1 monograph on the topic of the dissertation, 10 scientific articles (including 9 in the republic and 1 in foreign journals) were published in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an appendix. Its volume is 237 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the topic is based, it is shown that the research depends on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the goals and objectives are given, the object and subject are described, the scientific innovation and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the results is revealed, introduction, approval, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “Word combination and lexicographic interpretation in Western linguistics”. In the first part of the chapter entitled “Study of the issue of word combinations in the history of world linguistics”, the information collected on syntagmatics was the basis for the formation and development of branches of science such as theoretical syntagmatics, valence and combination theories at the beginning of the last century. served, the direction and goals of the scientific paradigm in world linguistics, the formation and development of the anthropocentric paradigm in modern linguistics, the development of branches of cognitive science, including linguistics, psycholinguistics, computer linguistics, applied linguistics, the globalization of intercultural communication, syntagmatics, so it is explained that attention should be paid more to the theories of fusion and valency.

In Western linguistics, the classification of compounds is not based on a single principle that applies equally to all its stages, which undermines systematicity. For example, if the first stage (based on hypotaxis and parataxis) is based on the internal structure of the device that forms a syntactic whole, the second stage (endocentric, exocentric) is based on the words that make up the combination and their lexical meanings, which status will be in the next part of the text. At the third stage, the classification of endocentric compounds is based on the combination of the words forming the compound in an equal or subordinate relationship. Although this disparity in classification creates problems in the classification of compounds, in general, this issue has been sufficiently studied in foreign linguistics, and the collected data can serve as a basis for the linguistics of the next period.

In the second section of the chapter called “Valence Theory in World Linguistics”, the term valence was first used in the works of the French linguist L.Tenier, a representative of the structural direction¹¹, initially it was interpreted only as a concept specific to the verb, accordingly, verbs were studied in subgroups such as avalent, monovalent, divalent, trivalent, the main rules of the scientist’s theory of the concept of valence G.Brinkman, I.Erben, P.Grebe, I.Weisberg, V.Schmidt, G.Helbig, summarized and further expanded.

In Russian linguistics, the term “valency” was first used by S.D.Katsnelson, who defines this concept as follows: “determining the category of words based on their ability to connect other words”¹². He views valency as a syntactic force based on the short meaning of a word, that is, the ability to attach another specific full-

¹¹Теньер Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. – М., 1988. – 125 с.

¹²Кацнельсон С.Д. О грамматической категории // Вестник ЛГУ, 1949. –№2. – 114 с.

meaning word to itself. In fact, one full-meaning word can be combined with another full-meaning word. But valency is a broader concept than syntactic relations. In Russian linguistics, such linguists as F.I.Buslayev, A.A.Potebnya, V.G.Admoni, M.D.Stepanova, A.M.Mukhin, B.M.Leikin, A.V.Kunin, N.I.Filicheva dealt with the problems of valency theory and this is described in this section of the work.

The concept of valence is already used in the methodology of emotional significance. Emotional valence is understood as the ability of a given language unit to enter into emotional relationships with other language units using hidden or obvious emoticons, thereby fulfilling its function of expressing emotions. In the meaning of a language unit, the presence of a single, even hidden, emotion-expressing theme is always enough for its realization, and therefore such a unit is considered to have emotional valence. On the one hand, this type of valence is useful in explaining “unexpected”, unusual, even “unnatural” combinations. On the other hand, it is justified that some language units, which can be combined logically-semantically, cannot form a combination due to the fact that their emotional symbols are not compatible with each other. We can see the realization of emotional valence in the example of the following sentence: *The houses turned their backs on the passer-by.*

The analysis of the literature allows us to conclude that the theory of valence has firmly entered linguistics and that scientists continue to work on its further development. In recent years, the valence theory has undergone a certain development, and many of the rules of this theory have been revised, expanded and deepened. Initially, this term was associated only with the verb, but later, other parts of the sentence were also included in the valence analysis.

The third section of the chapter is called “Dictionaries of word combinations in world lexicography”. In this section, the history and current state of world lexicography of word combinations in dictionaries is described. There is not much information on the solution of the problem of concatenation dictionaries and their classification in the theoretical literature on concatenation dictionaries. Relying on the division of word cohesion into types, three types of cohesion dictionaries can be distinguished: 1) dictionaries reflecting lexical cohesion; 2) dictionaries reflecting lexical-semantic cohesion; 3) dictionaries reflecting lexical-syntactic cohesion. The division of dictionaries into these types is based on the fact that the types of conjunctions differ sharply from each other.

The Russian scientist V.M.Vlavatskaya, who was engaged in researching the principles of word cohesion and the creation of dictionaries on cohesion, said that “the implementation of the lexicographic project of creating cohesion dictionaries consists of three stages in Russian linguistics: preliminary, basic and final”. believes that. At the first stage, the directions of the dictionaries to be created are created, sample units of word combinations are collected, the initial materials necessary for this type of dictionaries are collected, perfected, and lexicographical traditions are researched. In the second stage, necessary words for the dictionary are selected, and their necessity for conjugation dictionaries is checked. At the final stage, the created dictionaries are presented to the public. It is natural that

there are different ways of reflecting cohesion in dictionaries, and scientists have different opinions about cohesion dictionaries and their functions. For example, according to A.N.Baranov, “the vocabulary of cohesion is an educational dictionary that includes the active lexicon and reveals its usage methods, belonging to the “dictionaries of speech usage””¹³. And V.A.Fedosov defines the dictionary of conjunctions as “a guide to recognizing words that do not express a specific idea, but words that can express this idea”¹⁴. And V.V.Morkovkin considers conjugation dictionaries as “educational vocabulary that systematically and fully demonstrates the valence (conjugation) properties of frequently used words in a certain language”¹⁵. According to N.K.Ryabseva, “the vocabulary of conjugation includes the base, i.e. the most used lexicon, which shows how to connect words, what style is characteristic of the resulting combination, in this, he pays the main attention to the descriptive material, the use of words and compounds connected with it in natural texts to reveal the meaning”¹⁶.

The analysis of foreign dictionaries shows that compound dictionaries are educational dictionaries that show the student the possibility of using a certain word in combinations and sentences. In addition to users of foreign languages, such dictionaries will undoubtedly help students who are native speakers of the dictionary to discover the features of a word, such as the ability to mean different meanings in different contexts.

The first part of the second chapter of the dissertation entitled “The problem of word combination and valence in Uzbek linguistics and the issue of its lexicographic interpretation” is devoted to the analysis of “The study of word combination issues in the history of Uzbek linguistics and its problems”. Currently, there are a number of scientific and research works on all levels of the Uzbek language. In particular, syntax, combinations of words formed from it, word combinations formed as a result of combinations, phrases, phrases and sentences have been sufficiently studied. The combination of words in a formal approach (A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, A.Nurmonov) and in a substantial approach (H.Nematov, R.Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, S.Nazarova) by our leading scientists was studied.

Representatives of the formal approach, while thinking about the types of syntactic communication, come to the conclusion that according to the relationship of the elements, they are divided into equal and subordinate types, as a result of equal communication, a string of words is formed, and as a result of subordinate communication, a sentence and a word combination are formed. But some scientists do not lack the opinion that there are also word combinations made up of equal parts. “Understanding the phrase in this way seems to be related to only one side of the matter. Because it is fully recognized in today’s linguistics that there are

¹³Баранов А.Н. Введение в прикладную лингвистику. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, 2001. – С. 70. (360 с)

¹⁴Вопросы изучения и преподавания русского языка и литературы в ВНР. Части 1-2. Ред.: АЛ.Гребенев, Н.Л.Журавлева, В.Ю.Копоров и др. – Будапешт, 1986. – С. 129.

¹⁵Морковкин В.В. Опыт идеографического описания лексики. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, 1977. – С. 13.

¹⁶Рябцева Н.К. Словарь оборотов и сочетаемости общенаучной лексики. 3-е изд., испр. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2002. – С. 591.

also word combinations that are formed by entering into a relationship on the basis of equality of its components”¹⁷. In this regard, S. Shodiyev relies on the opinions of A.Ahmedov in “The Meaningful Syntax of the Uzbek Language”: “Thus, a sentence and a word combination differ from each other as predicative and non-predicative units. A word combination is a syntactic unit formed by a non-predicative combination of two independent words. The word combination includes not only entities formed on the basis of subordinate relations, but also constructions formed on the basis of equal relations”¹⁸. In our opinion, the naming of compounds made of equal parts as word combinations has not been popularized and has not found its scientific confirmation. On the other hand, in textbooks and manuals, non-predicative (predicative compounds are interpreted as sentences) compounds formed as a result of subordinate relations were recorded as word compounds.

In structural linguistics, as in phonetics, lexicon, and morphology, syntactic phenomena were distinguished linguistically and rhetorically. Linguistic events have the characteristics of freedom from materiality, limitation, repetition, sociality and obligation, and are opposed to speech events that have the qualities of ownership of materiality, unlimitedness, uniqueness, individuality, voluntariness. Phrases and sentences evaluated as speech phenomena were summarized at the linguistic level as linguistic syntactic patterns (abbreviated LSQ). In each speech fragment, events of different levels occur in a mixture. For example, the phonetic (sound system, tone), lexical (words), morphological (grammatical forms) and stylistic (for example, the attitude of the speaker or stylistic neutrality) levels have left their mark in the speech. Traditional syntax studies the speech fragment as a mixture of particles of different essences and does not pay attention to its mixture. Structural syntax ignores aspects of the speech passage that are not related to the syntax of the mixed state. “Traditional syntax recognizes the given sentence as a particularity, while substantial syntax examines it as an abstraction, taking into account the difficulty of understanding the essence due to the mixture of various events in it. Because complex phenomena are excluded, the essence is “purified” by structural syntax, and because concreteness is not directly observed by structural syntax, it is treated as abstraction by traditional syntax”¹⁹.

The issue of combining words has been theoretically studied in detail in Uzbek linguistics. However, the possibilities of combining words, patterns of specific combinations of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language, their structure, models of direct (contact) and indirect (distant) conjugation have not been developed, and perfect conjugation dictionaries have not been created.

The second part of the chapter is called “Valence theory and its problems in Uzbek theoretical linguistics”. In Uzbek linguistics, enough studies have been conducted on the valence theory. The first works on the theory of valence date back to the middle of the last century, and therefore, as in the Russian language,

¹⁷Shodiyev S.E. Turg'un so'z birikmalarining sintaktik direvatsiyasi. Filol.fan.b.fal.dok (PhD) diss. – Samarqand, 2020. – B. 11-12.

¹⁸ Ahmedov A. Sintaktik birliklar tarkibi // O'zbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. – Toshkent, 1992. – B. 17.

¹⁹Sayfullayeva R., B.Mengliyev, G.Boqiyeva, M.Qurbonova, Z.Yunusova, M.Abuzalova. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili, III qism. – Toshkent, 2006. – B. 13-14.

these studies were mainly based on the lexical properties of the verb. In linguistics, there are hypotheses that along with the concept of semantic valence of a word, there are external, internal, formal, syntactic, logical valences, each of which is distinguished by its own characteristics. Our opinion is proved by the studies of Uzbek linguists I.Kochkortoyev, R.Rasulov, A.Nurmonov, Sh.Safarov, N.Turniyozov, S.Mukhamedova, M.Mirtojiyev, O'.Sharipova, M.Abuzalova²⁰. The possibilities of combining words in a sentence with other words in a certain environment are not random and completely free. They are subject to certain laws. The laws of the syntactic connection of a certain language unit with another are united in the concept of valency. The syntactic relationship between words is based on the possibility of combining words. The syntactic relationship shows that the word has valency, that the general property of being able to combine is manifested in live speech, in various combinations between words – in particularity, and this is, in fact, a manifestation of the dialectic of “generality and particularity, essence and phenomenon” to be.

Valence is a set of possibilities that ensure the syntactic connection between words, the combination of words and grammatical forms in speech. Syntactic relation does not result in valence, but valence in syntactic relation. Word valence and syntactic connection are dialectically related, mutually integral, inseparable, at the same time, relatively independent phenomena. It turns out that valence has been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. Differences in the naming of some terms (for example, word valence in one source, lexical valence or semantic valence in another source) do not prevent understanding of the general essence of valence. Valence is a concept that means the ability of language units to combine, a lexical, syntactic, grammatical form; linguistic, speech; divided into such types as governor and subordinate. At this point, in linguistics, there are hypotheses that along with the concept of semantic valence of a word, there are also valences such as external valence, internal valence, formal valence, syntactic valence, logical valence, each of which is distinguished by its own characteristics. Due to the fact that one of these types of valences originates from the semantic properties of a specific word, another from the possibility of conjunctions, and the other from the form of interconnected words, it repeats the theories specific to the valence of lexical, syntactic and grammatical forms, and divides valence into these three types. Justifies the appropriateness of learning.

The third part of the chapter is called “Giving the characteristics of words in Uzbek dictionaries”. In this section, the representation of word combinations in dictionaries is analyzed on the example of several dictionaries. In Uzbek lexicography, dictionaries of word combinations, information aimed at dividing them into certain types, are not found so much in linguistics literature. Because

²⁰ Rasulov R. O'zbek tilidagi holat fe'llari va ularning obligator valentliklari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1989. – 141 b.; Qo'chqortoyev I.K. So'z ma'nosi va uning valentligi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1977. – 167 b.; Sharipova O'. “O'zbek tilida yumush fe'llarining ma'no valentliklari”. Fil.fan.nomz.diss. avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 1996; Жоллибекова М.Р. Типология неполных предложений диалогической речи в разносистемных языках (на материале английского и каракалпакского языков). Дисс. канд. филол.наук. – Нукус, 2008. – 156 б.; M.Abuzalova, Substantial morfologiya, valentlik va sintaktik qurilma. filol. fanl. dok. (DSc) diss. Avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2018.

dictionaries of this type are among the problems that should be solved by applied linguistics, which is relatively new in Uzbek linguistics. In accordance with this, the main goal of linguists should be the creation of dictionaries describing language units. There is no doubt that the lexicographic researches carried out in Uzbek linguistics and the dictionaries created up to that time will serve as a rich source in the creation of dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

“Dictionary, as stated by V.V.Morkovkin, is, firstly, a philological activity aimed at creating separate dictionaries, sets of dictionaries, dictionary systems, and secondly, it means the description of language units and their combinations in dictionaries”²¹. In accordance with this, the main goal of linguists should be the creation of dictionaries describing language units. The lexicographic researches carried out in Uzbek linguistics, the dictionaries created up to that time serve as a rich source for the creation of dictionaries of word combinations of the Uzbek language. In this section, the combination of words is reflected in dictionaries for different purposes in one form or another: 1) Five-volume “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” published in 2020 by the state scientific publishing house “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan”; 2) Annotated Dictionary of Current Uzbek Active Words” by A.Hojiyev, A.Nurmonov and others, published by “Sharq” publishing house in 2001; 3) some translation dictionaries; 4) It was analyzed on the example of dictionaries such as “Uzbek language vocabulary of word combinations” by N.Yoldosheva and N.Musulmonova, published in 2006 by “Yangi asr Avlodi” publishing house. For example, more than ten expressions with the head word are listed as dictionary articles in “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”. Such expressions as it happened to one’s head, one experienced(il), to put one’s head on one’s head, to have a headache (or to freeze) are among these. Compounds and sentences are actively used in the illustrative materials presented in order to explain these expressions and express their use in texts. The eye sees what is in the head (Proverb); A doctor is not a doctor, he is a doctor (Matal); My dear, I was created with so much happiness that God put so many burdens on my head (Oibek, Selected Works); Illustrative materials such as “I will make life perfect” (S.Siyoyev, Yoruglik) show the use of this word in Uzbek texts.

The analysis of the dictionaries shows that the syntactic connection, word combinations, word sequences and sentences formed through it are found in almost all types of dictionaries. Conjugation in dictionaries serves various purposes: explaining the meaning of the main word (in explanatory dictionaries), clarifying the translation of the main word (in translation dictionaries), showing the conjugation property of words in a certain language (combination lug is used for the purpose of Taking into account that the number of Uzbek speakers is more than 50 million, it is necessary to create a perfect conjugation dictionary of the Uzbek language. It will undoubtedly serve for the further development of applied linguistics.

²¹Морковкин В.В., Основы теории учебной лексикографии. Авт. дисс. д-ра фил.наук. – М., 1990. – С. 58.

The first part of the third chapter of the dissertation entitled “Types and classification of word combinations in the Uzbek language” is devoted to “The syntactic position of words in the Uzbek language: the features of combination of words with dominant and subordinate positions”. In Uzbek linguistics, the combination of words, one of its types, subjunctive, subjunctive, and subjunctive words have been thoroughly studied. In this field, scientists such as A.Kononov, F.Kamol, A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, G‘.Abdurahmonov, N.Mahmudov, H.Ne‘matov, A.Nurmonov, R.Sayfullayeva, M.Qurbonova, B.Mengliyev research is important.

Analyzing the syntax at the linguistic level, the linguist B.Mengliyev emphasizes that the factors of integration play an important role in the speech realization of the linguistic syntactic pattern²². In fact, in the process of mutual observation of the words that make up the combination, the internal law of the combination is discovered. In this case, the members should be compatible with each other according to three factors: spiritual, location and form. In this case, the possibility of subordinating lexemes is realized, and the requirement of dominating lexemes is satisfied. These three factors are integral in every word that makes up the compound, and the spiritual factor never falls to the third degree. “It is impossible for the moral factor to move to the last place in the members of the word combinations. Because the initial requirement for word combinations is the spiritual compatibility of members”²³.

Of course, in forming a compound, the category of the word also has a certain importance. For example, a verb connects more nouns and adverbs, and a noun connects categories such as number, adjective, and pronoun. It is more complicated to combine an adverb and an adjective or an adjective and a verb. At the same time, in our opinion, the fact that the lexemes forming a combination must have matching dictionary meanings (except for the figurative use of words) does not require an explanation. Sometimes the dictionary meaning of the subordinate and governing words and the grammatical meaning of the connective are not enough to determine the meaning of the compound. Non-linguistic phenomena, such as the speech situation, the general characteristics of the speaker and the listener, the place of the combination in the text, can also affect the general meaning of the combination. In fact, although the dictionary meanings of the word subordinate and ruler are not compatible with each other, there are also cases in which an unusual combination is formed, which is caused by the leadership of pragmatic factors according to the intention of the speech. For example, in the sentence “Miryokub laughed with a poison that came from the beating of his pride, and the engineer also scratched his face” (Cholpon, “Night and Day”), the combination of beating his pride and scratching his face is typical. cannot exist²⁴. But in the work of art, it is successfully used in the form of a combination to more effectively express the meanings of “to be brutally trampled” (beating of pride), “not to speak at all, to beat the pumpkin”.

²²Mengliyev B.R. O‘zbek tilining struktural sintaksisi. – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2003. – B. 27.

²³O‘sha manba – B. 29.

²⁴Cho‘lpon. Kecha va kunduz. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2000. – B. 59.

The second part of the third chapter of the dissertation is called “Simple and complex word combinations with special conjunctions in the Uzbek language”. Word combination as an important object of syntax in Uzbek linguistics is theoretically considered both in traditional linguistics (A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, G‘.Abdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, Sh.Rakhmatullayev) and in structural linguistics (N.Mahmudov, H.Ne‘matov, A.Nurmonov, R.Saifullayeva, M.Qurbonova, B.Mengliyev, M.Abuzalova, Sh.Akramov, R.Bobokalonov, S.Nazarova, L.Raupova, B.Yorov) were studied in detail. For a long time, linguists have debated whether a phrase is a language or speech unit. As a result of the approach based on the conflict between language and speech, the word combination patterns were evaluated as linguistic, and the word combinations formed from these patterns were qualitatively evaluated as a speech phenomenon. “Indeed, valence and word combination are mutual essence and event relation. The essence is general, and the phenomenon is its specific manifestations. Valence exists at the level of abstract thought (essence), and conjugation exists at the level of live observation (phenomenon). A language unit is a model of connection of words specific to a certain language norm, and the completion of this model with lexical units, its concrete realization, manifestation in events is a speech unit. Therefore, the contradiction between language and speech is also characteristic of word combinations”²⁵.

Due to the fact that it manifests various figurative meanings in live speech and the impossibility of covering all of them, we found it necessary to pay attention to the cases in which they are used in their own meaning when distinguishing the specific combinations of lexemes. In the process of analyzing the narrow or broad valence through the given examples, the agent valence of the verbs was focused on. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the lexeme it is a special compound of the lexeme *akillamaq*. Because it is natural that when one of these two lexemes is pronounced, the second comes to the mind of Uzbek speakers. We don’t see this situation in general conjunctions. Because they are just one of the infinite combinations that fill the “empty part” of the word governor.

Complex compounds with special connectives are mainly formed from the expansion of the governing part. In this case, each of the words joining the word “*hokim*” may be a special conjunction or some of them may be a common conjunction. For example, in the complex combination of a five-story building under construction, each of the five-story and under-construction compounds is private. A five-story building in our neighborhood includes a common (because the neighborhood may have other things than a building: a problem, a stadium, a park, etc.) and a five-story private joint.

The third section of the third chapter of the dissertation is called “Direct (contact) and indirect (distant) special conjunctions of words in Uzbek language texts”. On the one hand, in speech, words combine with each other and enter the linear nature of the language, mainly into mutual relations, as a result of which it is not possible to pronounce two speech units at the same time. These units are placed

²⁵ Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. O‘zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1995. – B. 5.

sequentially throughout the speech. Combinations of words that form such a series can be called syntagms. On the other hand, lexemes that have something in common outside of speech form specific groups in memory based on various relationships. F.de Saussure, the founder of research on syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations between words, wrote: “These relations can be called associative (this term was later called “paradigmatic” by scientists) relations”²⁶.

First of all, we considered it appropriate to analyze texts in which contact and distant types of common conjunctions are found. In Uzbek texts, there are various types of general contact (direct) conjunctions. Distant connectors do not connect directly to the governor lexeme, but first connect to another lexeme and through this lexeme to the lexeme in the status of governor. For example:

“At that moment, at the beginning of the street, there is a donkey with drooping ears from old age, as thin as a goat”²⁷.

In this excerpt from O‘tkir Hashimov’s short story “Dunyoning ishlari”, at this moment, the words at the beginning of the street are distantly connected to the clause-participle (it seems) that is the absolute ruler (because at that moment, the street in the beginning with the words participle – there are words such as old age, hanging ears, goat-like, thin ass). Ears drooping, goat-like, skinny-like pieces second head piece-directly subordinated to the owner and two words (piece) – ears hanging down and if the word goat is distantly connected, the word thin is connected in a contact manner. The word old is directly attached to the secondary clause (the determiner of drooping ears). Therefore, the words (fragments) of old age, ears hanging down, goat-like, thin are distant conjunctions in relation to the participle. The word “ass” is a contact conjunction because it is directly attached to the participle. On the other hand, the word “goat” is a distant conjunction of the owner (ass), and the word “thin” is its contact conjunction.

From the above, it can be concluded that if a certain word is directly combined and is considered a contact compound in relation to the word located next to it in the text, another word among the members forming the compound (s) is considered a distant conjunction. At this point, it should be noted that the fact that a clause can be directly subordinated to the governing word does not mean that it is a contact conjunction.

The contact and distant conjunctions of the main clauses in this sentence are reflected in the table as follows:

Bosh bo‘lak	Kontakt birikuvchi	Distant birikuvchi
Ko‘rinadi (kesim)	eshak	shu payt; ko‘cha boshida.
Eshak (ega)	ozg‘in	echkidekkina; qariligidan quloqlari osilib qolgan.

Compounds formed with special compounds are distinguished by their frequent occurrence in the speech of native speakers. The formation of a vocabulary of conjunctions based on special conjunctions will contribute to the

²⁶Соссюр де. Ф. Умумий лингвистика курси. – М.: Прогресс, 1977. – Б. 155-156.

²⁷Hoshimov O‘. Dunyoning ishlari. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2018. – Б. 167.

development of fields such as machine translation, computer linguistics, and will be the linguistic basis for the national corpus of the Uzbek language.

In the first part of the fourth chapter of the dissertation, entitled “Dictionary of conjugation of independent words of the Uzbek language and modeling of special compounds in it”, “The need and importance of the dictionary of conjugation of Uzbek words” is revealed. Lexicography, like other branches of applied linguistics, is one of the rapidly developing fields today. V.V.Morkovkin, who made great progress in this field, divided general dictionaries into two types: 1) anthropocentric; 2) linguocentric²⁸. While in anthropocentric dictionaries, the main emphasis is on helping to form the ability to describe the language in the human mind and use it correctly and effectively in the speech process, in linguocentric dictionaries, the focus is on the language, and the main task is to find the facts in the language is lighting. Most modern dictionaries are dominated by anthropocentric features.

The properties of a word’s composition depend on its dictionary meaning, of course. Lexical-semantic units are included in certain lexical paradigms with their meaning and combine with other units. Linguistically and methodologically correct description of words in dictionaries should be based on the fact that words in the language exist not in isolation, but in connection with other words. Taking into account these features in lexicography makes it possible to more consistently and systematically reflect the various features of lexical units, including the features of combination. The use of word combinations in research on the analysis of word meaning is based on this. Thus, as one of the means of semantic analysis of the word, the importance of the combination of words is very great. But currently, the lack of practical and theoretical research in this field shows the need for vocabulary of cohesion and research related to them.

Another need to conduct research on the combination of words and create dictionaries of combinations is determined by the fact that so far a rich source has been collected in this field, and it is necessary to systematize them. But this activity (research of word conjugation) faces the following problems and is realized by solving them: 1) complexity and heterogeneity of the concept of conjugation; 2) it is not determined what factors affect cohesion over time; 3) the principles of the formation of lexical combinations of words have not been determined. Of course, such problems will also be solved by future perfect concatenation dictionaries and concatenation research.

Another area in need of concatenation dictionaries is linguistics, and developers of programs that use information about language in general, and they are primarily faced with the problem of lack of, sometimes non-existence of, this information. By data we mean different types of dictionaries, corpus data, grammar guides, in general, any information about the word for the program to be created. It is the information about the word that is important in creating an idea about the language and its uniqueness in other areas.

²⁸Морковкин В.В. Антропоцентрический versus лингвоцентрический подход к лексикографированию // Национальная специфика языка и ее отражение в нормативном словаре. – М., 1998. – С. 132-133.

Conjugation dictionaries are also used in situations where it is difficult to understand the meaning of the word combinations, when it is difficult to understand which meaning is meant in the text, where it is impossible to determine which word the words in the sentence belong to can serve as a solution to the problem. For example, in the compound dog with a long leash, it is possible to determine whether the determiner long is related to the leash or the dog through the conjunction dictionary. In other words, it is possible to draw a conclusion based on the combination dictionary, which of the two words the long word forms more combinations with in live speech, and which of the two words forms a more logical combination when combined with it.

The second part of the fourth chapter “The structure of the linguistic patterns of the independent words of the Uzbek language, the special conjunctions, the dictionaries of conjugation, and the fact that the word combinations have many meanings, it is difficult to understand that some of their meanings are intended in the text, can serve as a solution to the problem in situations where it is impossible to determine which word the words in the sentence depend on. For example, in the compound dog with a long leash, it is possible to determine whether the determiner long is related to the leash or the dog through the conjunction dictionary. In other words, it is possible to draw a conclusion based on the combination dictionary, which of the two words the long word forms more combinations with in live speech, and which of the two words forms a more logical combination when combined with it” is called. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, numbers, adverbs and pronouns were selected as the main words for the interpretation of patterns of compounds and their structure. In this case, the words that are often found in combination with the main word in Uzbek texts and have such a possibility were selected. We will try to analyze the word combination, more precisely, its linguistic syntactic form (LSQ) at the linguistic level. Like other linguistic phenomena, the restoration of LSQs of a phrase and its realization in speech differ from each other. The realization of the LSQ of the word combination is in the “language-speech” direction, and this direction goes from generalities through intermediate forms to speech events, that is, specifics. In this case, [W-W] is a general linguistic syntactic pattern. [O_{at}^{q.k.} – O_{tur.}^{e.q.}] is considered one of the lower linguistic syntactic patterns. The derivation of [Karim’s book] can serve as an example of speech phrases based on this LSQ. [Frd-F] – hol – hollanmish forms thousands of compounds such as to think and speak, to come after leaving, to wait until he returns, to come to study. These compounds, like the previous pattern derivatives, have commonalities according to the features of the pattern, and differences according to the features of the lexemes filling the pattern. We can consider the presence of a case-in-case relationship in all of them as one of their commonalities. Differences in adverbial forms, based on which different types of cases are formed, are also differences in word combinations. For example:

to think and speak – a sign that expresses how the action is performed – an action with this sign;

to come after leaving – the completion time of a certain action – the action performed at this time;

to have time to return – the time limit until a certain action is performed – the action performed before this time limit;

to come to study – the purpose of performing a certain action – an action performed for this purpose.

The general conjunctive phrase at the linguistic level is in the form of LSQ [W-W], and intermediate LSQs are [W^{mv} – W^{mv}], [W^{k.q.} – W^{e.q.}] and so on, it continues to pass to speech phrases. The occurrence of LSQ is considered a phrase. Lexical and grammatical differences can be observed in the word combination, but these differences are not reflected in LSQ. The realization of the LSQ of a word phrase takes place in the “language-speech” direction, and the restoration of the LSQ of a word phrase takes place in the “speech-language” direction.

Phrases with possessive conjunctions cannot appear in the form [W-W]. Because this template is specific to general compounds, it cannot represent specific compounds. Patterns of idioms with idioms are located at the lower linguistic level, and instead of W, a word (or its group) that can be a idiom is placed. In compounds with special connectives, complete generality cannot be shown. For example, the fact that the word “qag‘illamaq” in Uzbek is mainly combined with the word “raven” can be explained by the fact that when one of them comes across, a reference to the other appears in the minds of speakers of this language. Also, in O‘TIL, the word knocking is interpreted as follows:

“KAGILLAMOQ” to make a “Kag-kag” sound; to cackle. The stream is cold, the trees are covered in snow, the crows are cawing, they are grateful. Fame. ... he fell in love with the oleander, which was clucking on the branch of a tall poplar. Ne‘mat Aminov, Suvarak”²⁹.

It is understood that the word kagillamak can be combined with another word (olahakka) from crow, even in rare cases. Almost all of the texts found when the word crowing is entered into the Google search engine contain combinations with the word crow. From this, we can conclude that the word crowing can be a special left-hand conjunction for the word crow. In this case, the verb on the left side must take the adjective form. After all, the adjective form is considered a variable category, and it attributes the verb to a category that performs a task other than a participle – an adjective. Because the adjective has the task of “connecting the verb to the noun”³⁰. So, we can express the linguistic pattern of the combination of the cawing crow (olahakka) with a special conjunction as follows: [Qag‘illamoq^{MV} – O_{qush}].

The third section of the fourth chapter is called “Preliminary software modeling of direct (contact) and indirect (distant) combination of words in Uzbek language texts”. “Model is a comprehensive concept. This concept is used in sciences other than mathematics, production, industry, economy, and has its own meaning in these areas”³¹. Models help to give a clear idea of what is being modeled, thus facilitating the study of any field of science. The following types of modeling can

²⁹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati, besh jildlik, V jild, tuzatilgan 2-nashri. – Toshkent: O‘zME, 2020. – B. 271.

³⁰ Sayfullayeva R.R., Mengliyev B.R. va boshq. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiyalar, 2010. – B. 193.

³¹ Po‘latov A. Kompyuter lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2011. – B. 275.

be distinguished: informational, linguistic, mathematical, mathematical-cartographic, molecular, logical, pedagogical, psychological, statistical, structural, physical, economic-mathematical, imitative, evolutionary, cognitive and computer-based modeling³². The language corpus to be created is presented as a set of different models. Since the corpus is an open system, it is possible to introduce morphological, syntactic, semantic and other linguistic models. In general, the modeling of direct (contact) and indirect (distant) combination of words in Uzbek language texts should be evaluated as a part of this larger process.

Based on the nature of the associations, it will be necessary to form their linguistic support, and to create their linguistic model by means of this support. In Chapter IV, the models of compounds found in Uzbek texts were created and analyzed. Commonly used symbols for modeling in computer linguistics were used. In the absence of such symbols, new symbols were selected individually for some morphological tools in the models reflecting cohesion.

It is important to know the results of the research of linguist O.Kholiyrov in modeling the direct and indirect combination of words in Uzbek texts. In the process of forming the initial base of the morpholexicon of the Uzbek language, the researcher determined the ratio of word groups in the Uzbek language as follows: 3949 verbs, 22599 nouns, 7172 adjectives, 1856 adverbs, 30 numbers, 182 pronouns, 106 auxiliaries, 52 conjunctions. there are 45 download words³³. Of course, the words in the texts that we will analyze below are also in the above list. As in the previous seasons, we decided to start the modeling of conjugation with words belonging to the verb group. We used texts from the works of Uzbek writers. For example:

“I looked at the past of my people wearing the blessed glasses of the teacher”³⁴. The participle in this sentence is the past tense of the word (I looked) and these compounds can be modeled using the above symbols as follows:

1) I looked at the past - N + SFN + V+ SFV

In this, N is a noun, SFN is a syntactic form of a noun, V is a verb, SFV is a syntactic form of a verb.

In this place, through the symbol of SFV, tense, mood, person-number forms (-di, -adi, -mokta, -yotir, -yap, -maj; -(a)y, -gin, -sin, -(a) It should be noted that it is possible to pronounce ylik, -(i)ngiz; -m, -ng, -k, -ngiz / -man, -san, -miz, -siz).

A submodel of a typical model of compounds like I looked at the past can be given as follows:

N + SG + PS _aff + Acc_CS_aff + V+TS aff + ShS aff

In this, N is a noun, SG is a singular, PS _aff is a possessive form, Acc_CS_aff is a case of departure, V is a verb, TS aff (we decided to express the tense form using this symbol based on the English word “Tense”), ShS aff – person-number form (we decided to express the person-number form this way).

³²Шемакин Ю.И. Начало компьютерной лингвистики. – М.: МГОУ, 1992. – 81 с.

³³Xoliyrov O'. O'zbek tili ta'limiy korpusini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari. Filol. fan. bo'yicha fal. dok-ri. diss. avtoref. – Termiz, 2021. – B. 16.

³⁴Qahhor A., Asarlar 5-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 1989. – B. 130.

We decided to give the glasses of the master and the blessed one in separate models:

1) master's glasses – N + SFN + N + SFN

In this, N + noun, SFN - syntactic forms of noun, N + noun, SFN – syntactic forms of noun. This typical model can be expressed in a submodel as follows:

N + Gen_ CS_aff + N + PS _aff

Here, N is a noun, Gen_ CS_aff is a demonstrative case, N is a noun, PS _aff is a possessive form;

2) blessed glasses – ADJ + N + PS _aff

In this, ADJ + adjective, N + noun, SFN – syntactic forms of noun. A submodel of this model would be:

ADJ + N + PS _aff

Here, ADJ is an adjective, N is a noun, PS _aff is a possessive form.

Since modeling is the main tool of natural language processing, this issue should occupy a central place in modern linguistics. That's why modeling the syntactic properties of words is a very important step for a syntactic analyzer. By analyzing the combination possibilities of independent words in the determined morpholexicon, creating a combination dictionary, modeling compounds, and coordinating the work on this matter, the supply prepared for the national corpus to be created will be quickly and easily assimilated³⁵.

CONCLUSION

1. In foreign linguistics, the classification of compounds, their division into types, and related problems are carried out with the requirement of word research perfection. Because a word fully manifests its semantic properties only through paradigmatic, syntagmatic relations. Sometimes not only a word or a combination, but also sentences can express a meaning far from the author's intention outside the text.

2. In world linguistics, the units referred to by the term collocation are composed of words that are characterized by juxtaposition and joining in the speech of the speakers of the language. Although they are evaluated as semantic devices of phrases, they differ from them in that members retain their lexical meaning.

3. Providing a perfect definition of the term collocation in linguistics, creating bilingual dictionaries in this regard will contribute to the rapid development of applied linguistics, in particular lexicography, and serve to reduce the problems of electronic translation to some extent.

4. If the combination of words is presented in foreign dictionaries, first of all, in explanatory dictionaries, the texts explaining the meaning of the main word are presented in illustrative materials, and then in order to show the possibilities of combining and combining exactly one word.

³⁵Hamroyeva Sh. O'zbek tili morfologik analizatorining lingvistik ta'minoti. Monografiya. – Toshkent: GlobeEdit, 2020. – B. 197.

5. Conjugation dictionaries belong to educational dictionaries, and their purpose is to provide practical help to the user in showing the necessary and linguistically correct list of a certain word.

6. In our linguistics, the issue of combining words has been theoretically studied in detail, but their combining possibilities, special combinations of independent lexemes of the Uzbek language, patterns of combinations with special combinations, their structure, models of direct (contact) and indirect (distant) combination have not been developed.

7. Based on the needs of today's linguistics, it is important to research the properties of words in order to create a perfect conjugation dictionary of the Uzbek language at the level of the educational dictionary. Such information is important in various areas of applied and theoretical linguistics, including corpus linguistics, machine translation, and automatic input.

8. In the combination, each of the subordinate and dominant words forms a combination based on the compatibility of the spiritual, formal, and locational factors. In some cases, the inconsistency of these factors is caused by the impact of pragmatic tools, such as the speech situation, circumstances, the speaker's and the listener's condition, according to the speaker's intended speech goal.

9. A phrase with the participation of common connectors at the linguistic level is in the form of a common linguistic syntactic pattern [W-W]. Phrasal patterns with proper conjunctions cannot be generalized at the [W-W] level. Molds of private joints consist of intermediate molds. The ready presence of special conjunctive compounds in the lexicon of language owners requires the study of their patterns.

10. Uzbek texts use distant (indirect) and contact (direct) conjunctions in order to express the idea more clearly. Distant conjunctions are used as a "piece of a piece" in order to clarify the meaning of a word that is directly connected to the word "hokim". Distant and contact conjunctions differ not only semantically, but also grammatically.

11. For the development of modern areas such as computer linguistics, applied linguistics, and machine translation, high-quality compact dictionaries are very necessary. In the presence of such dictionaries, users will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the compositional properties of lexical units, learn the solutions to problems in learning a foreign language, and generally use all the achievements of modern educational lexicography.

12. Modeling the features of the combination of words is a necessary step for a syntactic analyzer. It is important from the point of view of linguistics to create a dictionary of combinations by analyzing the possibilities of combinations of independent words in the defined morpholexicon, and to model combinations. The modeled data can be enriched based on changes in the language.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

КАРШИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ИБРАГИМОВ ЖАВЛОН ЁРМАТОВИЧ

**СОБСТВЕННЫЕ СОЧЕТАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЛОВА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫХ
ЛЕКСЕМ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ИХ МОДЕЛИ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по филологическим наукам

Карши – 2023

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована за номером B2022.4.DSc/Fil2824 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии.

Диссертация выполнена в Каршинском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации доступен на трёх языках (на узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета Каршинского государственного университета (www.qarshidu.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet». (www.ziyo.net).

Научный консультант:

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доктор филологических наук, профессор

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Ведущая организация:

Самаркандский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Каршинском государственном университете «31» 03 в 2023 года в 10⁰⁰ часов (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, улица Кучабог, 17. Тел.: (0 375)) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz). Каршинский государственный университет, 2-корпус (аудитория № 202).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 155 (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабог, 17. Тел. (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «18» 03 2023 года
(протокол-реестр рассылка № 1 от «18» 03 2023 года).



Handwritten signature of N.N. Shadmonov in blue ink.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской диссертации (DSc))

Целью исследования определить специфические сочетания самостоятельных лексем узбекского языка, выявить важность разработки их моделей при создании словарей сочетаний.

Объектом исследования были выбраны слова, представляющие собой особое сочетание самостоятельных лексем узбекского языка.

Научная новизна исследования:

доказано, что изучение вопроса словосочетаний и теории валентности в мировой лингвистике привело к созданию словарей сочетаний, а словари послужили развитию таких областей, как машинный перевод и автоматический ввод текста;

выявлено, что лексикографические особенности словосочетаний заключаются в уточнении объяснения основного слова в толковых словарях, обеспечении перевода слова на иностранном языке в словарях-переводах, а также в выражении возможности образования соединений с другими словами при словосочетаниях словари;

доказано, что лингвистическое значение словаря узбекских словосочетаний проявляется в полном раскрытии семантических свойств слова, в выяснении того, какими словами оно может употребляться в живой речи и в каких речевых ситуациях;

отличие простых и сложных образцов самостоятельных лексем узбекского языка со специальными союзами от образцов словосочетаний с общими союзами выявляется размещением образцов со специальными союзами на относительно более низком уровне;

доказано, что разработанные модели прямых и косвенных специальных конъюнктивных сочетаний слов, используемых в текстах на узбекском языке, служат запасом для синтаксического анализатора национального корпуса.

Внедренность результатов исследования. По результатам изучения лексем в мировом и узбекском языках:

фундаментальное исследование FA-F1-G003 на тему «Формирование служебных слов в современном каракалпакском языке» выполнено в Каракалпакском отделении Академии наук Республики Узбекистан, Каракалпакском гуманитарном институте, использованном в проекте (справка № 17-01/186 от 22 июля 2022 года Каракалпакского филиала Академии наук Республики Узбекистан). В результате материалы проекта обогатились новыми научными источниками и сведениями об особенностях словосочетаний, связанных с новым словообразованием, их представлении в общих и словосочетательных словарях;

из результатов исследования, выявившего, что лексикографические особенности сочетаемости заключаются в обеспечении перевода иноязычного слова в переводных словарях путем уточнения толкования заглавного слова в толковых словарях, выражении возможности образования сочетаний с другими словами в словарях сочетаемости, Каракалпакстанским филиалом научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук Узбекистана

имени Ташмухаммада Кари-Ниязи номер F3-2016-0908165532, выполнен в 2020-2022 гг. «Методика развития родного языка и литературы в соответствии с новыми алфавитно-орфографическими правилами Каракалпакского языка» (Справка Каракалпакского филиала Узбекского научно-исследовательского института педагогических наук имени Кари-Ниязи от 19 октября 2022 года № 281). Результатом стало повышение уровня научных статей, тезисов и монографий, подготовленных в рамках фундаментального проекта;

лексикографические особенности словосочетания представляют собой возможность уточнения определения основного слова в толковых словарях, обеспечения перевода слова на иностранном языке в словарях-переводах, образования сложного слова с другими словами в словарях-словарях 5220100 – Филология и преподавание языков (узб. язык) были использованы при составлении разделов учебника «Современный узбекский язык» под названием «Единицы языка», «Устойчивые соединения» (Зарегистрировано на основании № 274-312 в соответствии с приказом Министра высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан № 274 от 27 марта 2018 года). В результате теоретически и практически обогащается информация о языковых единицах и устойчивых сочетаниях в учебнике, их отражение в словарях спряжения;

отличие простых и сложных форм самостоятельных лексем узбекского языка с особыми союзами от моделей словосочетаний с общими союзами, от мнений относительно размещения форм с особыми союзами на относительно более низком уровне. Bv-Atex2018-(251+143) использовано в практическом грантовом проекте на тему «Создание аудиокнижного обеспечения по языкознанию для слабовидящих студентов» (Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои, 14 ноября 2022 г., 04-1 исх. номер 3108-1). В результате удалось уточнить информацию о значении самостоятельных лексем в узбекских текстах, значении словарей-словарей;

на основе детального анализа представлений о том, что примеры разработанных моделей прямых и косвенных сочетаний слов, используемых в текстах на узбекском языке, служат источником для национального корпусного синтаксического анализатора, сценарий радио «Открытое общение» создана передача программы «Золотой оазис» Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпания, использовано при подготовке (справка № 17-05/345 от 27 декабря 2022 года Кашкадарьинской областной телерадиокомпания). В результате содержание материалов, подготовленных для данной радиопередачи, доведено до совершенства и богато научно подтверждено.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть; Ipart)

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3. Ibragimov J.Y. Jahon tilshunosligi tarixida so'zlar birikuvi masalasining o'rganilishi // QarDU xabarlari. Qarshi davlat universitetining ilmiy-nazariy, uslubiy jurnali. 2022. №4/2. – B. 196-199. (10.00.00. OAK rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 296/6-son qarori)
4. Ibragimov J.Y. Jahon lug'atchiligida so'zlar birikuvchanligi lug'atlari // “O'zMU xabarlari” ilmiy jurnali. – Toshkent, 2022. 1/9-son. – B. 268-271. (10.00.00. №15)
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II bo'lim (II часть; part II)

12. Ibragimov J.Y. Lisoniy birliklarning nutqiy voqelanishi ochiq sistema sifatida. // 2019-yil “Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yili”ga bag'ishlangan

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16. Ibragimov J.Y. O‘zbek tili matnlarida so‘zlarning bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchilari // “Akademik Vohid Abdullayev va Samarqand adabiyotshunoslik maktabi taraqqiyoti” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – Samarqand, 2022. – B. 428-436.

17. Ibragimov J.Y. O‘zbek tili matnlarida so‘zlarning bevosita (kontakt) va bilvosita (distant) birikuvchanligini dastlabki dasturiy modellashtirish // “Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: nazariya va amaliyot” nomli Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – № 28. 2022. – B. 497-501.

Avtoreferat Qarshi davlat universitetining “QarDU xabarlar” ilmiy-nazariy, uslubiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi (16.03.2023 yil).

Guvohnoma № 14-061
16.03.2023. Bosishga ruxsat etildi.
Ofset bosma qog‘ozi. Qog‘oz bichimi 60x84 1/16.
“Times” garnituras. Ofset bosma usuli.
Hisob-nashriyot t. 3.2. shartli b.t. 3,7.
Adadi 60 nusxa. Buyurtma № 31.

Qarshi davlat universiteti
Kichik bosmaxonasida chop etildi.

