
About Valence of the Word in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: The theory of valence is formed in the process of studying a particular word combinations with how many words. We know that verbs were originally studied as base words/as conjunctions.

Key words: valence, grammatical categories, Uzbek language, valences of the word, semantic feature.

By now, the theory of valence has begun to stand out with its problems and terminology as a separate branch of linguistics.

The term "valence" was used by Kantselson in 1948 in his "About Grammatical Categories". He emphasizes that valence is a feature of the existing meaning of "vacancies" filled in just like in the questionnaire. In other words, under valence, which is understood from the meaning of the word or is hidden in it, that is a sign of the need to fill in the blanks and some words in the sentence.

In his grammar, T. Tener relies on the verb as the basis of its structure in the process of analyzing the structure of the sentence. Professor G. Helbig also developed the method of valence of verbs on the basis of linguistic materials "German verb valences and distribution" and compiled a dictionary "Valences and distribution of verbs in German". While these models were initially defined on the basis of only one-word group - verbs, in the 70s valence models revealed that they could be formed not only on the basis of verbs, but also on the basis of other words.

"Valence" is a feature of the combination of the words, that enters into a syntactic relationship with other words based on its own meaning.

Hence, the objectivity, relevance, scientific and practical essence of the theory of valence is determined by the position of the lexical-syntactic power of the word. The spirit and the soul of the word is its semantics, which ensures its combinations with other words and the combination should be considered as a result of the semantic possibility, the valence relation of the words.

Valence is the internal possibility of a word as a result of a substantial approach to the word, evaluated as a specific semantic feature.

Word valence is directly related to the occurrence of complex conceptual expressive speech units ranging from thought-expressive speech units. Words are not attached to any words required by the grammatical model, but only to some of them.¹

Words take some of the suffixes required by the word-formation model, this feature is word valence.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above considerations:

1. The ability of words to interact is limited;
2. The ability of words to interact is measured by the ability of each word;

The semaphore of a compound word scheme contains a common semaphore that is not repeated in either of these lexemes. This general sema allows for the semantic relation of these lexemes. The

German scholar Rudi Konrat calls the connection of words or parts of speech a valence, in his book, which is called "The Definition of Valence". Russian scientist G.G. Pochentsov recommended to use the term "semantic field" in determining the paradigmatic properties of words and to study the syntagmatic properties of verbs on the basis of the principle of valence.

From the above considerations, the concept of valence, on the one hand, refers to the syntactic connection between words, the interconnection of words in live speech. On the other hand, it refers the semantic possibility of lexemes. Hence, valence does not arise from a syntactic bond, but a syntactic bond arises from valence.

If valence is an internal possibility and a potential, syntactic connection is its realization.

If valence is a unit of language, semantic communication is a unit of speech.

If valence is essence, syntactic communication is its incident.

If valence is a general, syntactic is property.

If valence is the cause, syntactic connection is a result.

Russian scientist E.M. Mednikova commented on word valence: "Word valence is inextricably linked with the structure of word meaning. Whatever the meaning of the word used in the sentence, it will appear with its own valence accordingly". The linguist raises the question of whether the semantic structure of a word is primary or whether its valence is primary. He explains that semiotics is derived from the syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the word and that meaning must take the leadership.

A German scholar G. Helbig who contributed much to the development of the theory of valence, said: "The semantic valence pattern also defines the syntactic siege in verbs, but the latter is defined only by the general meaning of the characters using the archetype".

Uzbek linguists I.Kuchkartoev and R.Rasulov also thought about the valence of verbs in their works and they relied on verbs. In particular, the young scientist U.Iminova in her dissertation "Semantic valences of the verb Yumush" said:

1. Agens
2. Contractors
3. Object and counterparty
4. Nepenthes
5. Addressee
6. Divides into the space valences.

In our work, we aimed to explore a valence by dividing following parts:

1. Semantic
2. Syntactic valences.

In this process we relied on the works of G. Helbig, I. Trier, G. Ipsen.

We know that syntactic valence refers to the meaning of a word, while semantic valence refers to the syntagmatic relationship between lexemes. The dependence of word valence on word meaning is evident in the analysis of synonymous words. For example, the lexical valences of the words "yuz", "aft", "bashara", "chehra", which have the same subject meaning, but their lexical valence are different.

beautiful

“yuz”, “chehra”

open



ugly

“bet”, “bashara”

dark

This means that while the words "yuz", "chehra" take on words that have a positive character, the words "bet", "aft", and "bashara" take on words that have a negative character. While words with a positive character /emotion/ expression are combined with words with a positive emotional color, words with a negative emotional color are combined with words that express a negative emotion. Word valence is the ability of a particular lexical unit to combine with other units in speech.

From this point of view, word valence is a phenomenon that describes the lexical meaning of a word, defining its semantic scope. Valence can be divided into 2 types depending on its attachment to the word and its place in the structure of language: 1. Internal valence. 2. External valence.

While internal valence is the selective acceptance of the constituents of a particular word /core/, the external valence is the combination of the word with other words in speech.

Now let's talk about lexical valence. Lexical valence is more precise than syntactic valence. The factors that represent its relative accuracy, i.e., the limits of this valence range, can be initially divided into 2 groups.

1. Extralinguistic factors.
2. Linguistic factors.

The theory of valence is formed in the process of studying a particular word combinations with how many words. We know that verbs were originally studied as base words/as conjunctions. We know this from the works of L. Tener and G. Helbig. In their work, the name of the subject who performs the action is also attached to the verb through the verb. Events that are expressed by the words that are attached to a verb are called actans. This term was first used by L. Tener. Actans are those who perform an action represented by a verb and participate in the execution of an action. They are also called actans' participants.

When we say actants, we mean not only living objects, but also inanimate objects. *For example:* There are 3 actants in the sentence "**Akmal gave a gift to Nodir**":

1. Akmal
2. Nodir
3. gift

Hence, the verb to give indicates that it has 3 valences.

L. Tener numbers the actants which indicates the verb as the first and second actants. Semantically, the first actant consists of the subject who performs the action expressed in the verb. These actants are close to the concept of Subject in linguistics. The object affected by the action expressed in the verb is the second actant.

The second actant concept in L. Tener's concept, the concept of speech, the content within the context of speech verbs, corresponds to the object valences.

In traditional linguistics, this concept is referred to by the term direct object. The object directed to the action expressed in the verb is the third actant and is called the addressee valence.

This actant is called an indirect object in traditional linguistics.

Linguistic semantics Traditional linguistics

Verb Subject

1. Agens/agent 1. Subject

2. Content object 2. Direct object

3. Address 3. Indirect object

"Karim gave me the book."

If we define the analysis in this sentence, in semantics "Karim" is subject/agent/, "me" is object, "book" is addressee/object/:

In traditional linguistics, "Karim" is subject, "me" is direct object, "book" is indirect object.

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