

The Issue Of Words Formal And Semantic Valence In Uzbek Language

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Abstract – The article reveals the lexemes semantics manifestation at the linguistic and verbal levels, their formal and semantic valence, subordinative and coordinative relations.

Keywords – Valence, Subject, Dominant, Linguistic Unit, Lexeme, Seme, Syntactic Connection, Actant.

Valence is actually a chemical term, in linguistics it is applied to a linguistic phenomenon that linguistic units study as a non-emergent cohesiveness- adhesion possibility [6:286]. The phrase is formed by revealing the dominant word valence, filling its vacancies in the opportunity form. There are three types of valence - syntactic, semantic and lexical. The valence required by the grammatical form of the dominant word is syntactic, the semantic connection possibility of words is semantic, the connection possibility of words with different nominative meanings is lexical valence [1:31-36]

It is well known that the valence theory was one of the subsequent achievements of linguistics, which came into being as an interconnection possibility of linguistic units in form and meaning. Initially, the term valence was used in L. Tenier's research on the French language example in the 1930s. He divides the French verbs into 4 groups according to how many actants the verbs can attach to their surroundings: non-valent verbs, such as monovalent, bivalent, and trivalent [9:7-17].

Later in Russian linguistics, issues such as phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and stylistic valence began to be studied extensively by S.D. Katsenelson and other scholars [3:21].

In Uzbek linguistics, professors such as Prof. I. Kochkartoev, Prof. Kh. Nematov, Prof. R. Rasulov, Prof. R. Sayfullaeva conducted research in the lexical, syntactic, semantic and grammatical form valence areas [5:7:286-291]. Also, within syntactic units, valence is divided into formal and semantic valence. While semantic valence forms the intra-semantic side of word combinations, formal valence forms its expressive side. Hence, syntactic valence is a particular independent word ability to combine with another independent word. Semantic valence reveals different syntagmatic relationships between lexemes [7].

Philosophers liken the words tendency state to combine with another word in a certain grammatical form according to their intrinsic meaning, i.e., valence, to the gravitational action of iron and melody pieces. In the composition of word combinations, according to the dominant word requirement, the subordinate word can be combined in different forms on the basis of valence. In fact, for two or more independent words to enter into a syntactic relationship with each other, both semes must be semantically compatible with each other. In other words, there is a common seme in both of the two independent words in the correct combination of content in speech. For example: *the singing* lexeme represents the seme of the bird's pleasant sound. In fact, the singing feature is unique to birds. But not all birds have the ability to sing. This means that only bird names such as nightingale and quail can be

combined with the singing seme. That is: as the nightingale's singing, the singing nightingale, the nightingale's beautiful wailing voice.

There is also a second portable meaning of the seme of *signing*, which is also used for people who *talk a lot*, who *speak fast*. This is why the *fast and multi-talk* seme can be combined with the *human* seme. See: *The chairman sang (spoke a lot) at the meeting*. In this sentence, the second seme of the *singing* lexeme creates a semantic tension with the seme of *the chairman speaking a lot in the meeting*, [1].

The valence division into types such as semantic and syntactic began much earlier in general linguistics and this phenomenon was first described in Uzbek linguistics at the beginning of the last century by prof. R.Rasulov showed on the example of case verbs [8]. Prof. Kh. Nematov states that «prof. R.Rasulov studied this issue in originality, opportunity, reality, language and speech, the ability to combine with other words and forms (linguistic valence), which is embodied as a hidden possibility in the spiritual structure of the word, is one of the noun qualities (word, lexeme), and the specific occurrence of these possibilities in speech (i.e., speech valence) revealed it as a manifestation, a material occurrence»[8].

It is known that valence is a phenomenon specific to various branches of linguistic units, and so far in Uzbek linguistics, mainly the formal and semantic valence of lexical and syntactic units has been widely covered. Formal valence is a way of expressing semantic valence. In formal valence, a particular word is formally connected and expressed using the syntactic, morphological elements of a particular language.

Semantic valence, on the other hand, is related to the word meaning and arises from the semantic connection possibilities of the words that make up the word combinations. The semantic scope of semantic valence is very wide, as it sometimes realizes syntactic valence even in a figurative sense. For example, some verbs that serve to express human characteristics are also used figuratively in relation to *birds, animals, and poultry*. As a result, the phrases expressed in such a linguistic pattern form the following valences semantically:

The nightingale *reads* a book,

the worms *weave* silk.

Bees bring honey.

the birds will *find* luck (Kh.O).

In the above examples, verbs such as *read, weave, find* are used in a figurative sense, and semantic valence is formed in speech. The syntactic pattern of these phrases is twofold, that is, they are connected by a syntactic form and a syntactic meaning. In this case, the morphological structure of the dominant word is not important for the word combination. However, the morphological formation of the subordinate word plays an important role in determining the formal grammatical aspect of word combinations. In addition to grammatical devices, logical devices such as word order and tone are involved in the syntactic connection of compounds.

«It has long been known that grammatical forms, while expressing a particular meaning, perform a syntactic function specific to certain forms. Only in linguistics have these aspects been studied in isolation from each other in grammatical forms. Some forms (e.g., number, degree, voice, sometimes possessive categories) were classified as purely spiritual, while some categories (e.g., case, mood, tense, personal number) were classified as purely syntactic. The inherent approach to grammatical forms allows the dialectical unity of the spiritual (semantic) and syntactic (functional) aspects in these matters, to correctly identify and understand the weakness of the other side when one side is exaggerated. As a result, it was found that the meanings are hidden in the forms of number, degree, voice, possession, as well as specific syntactic possibilities, and, conversely, in the forms of case, mood, tense, personal number, defined as non-semantic» [2].

This raised the question of the spiritual ability and syntactic possibility of the grammatical form, i.e. the grammatical form valence. For example, let's take *kitobim (my book)* word form and *kitob(book)* lexemes. In the *kitob(book)* lexeme, neither the spiritual nor the syntactic need, i.e., valence, caused the necessary connection with my word form. But *kitobim (my book)* has such a need in word form. Hence, this necessity (**-im**) depends on the possessive suffix. In fact **-im** has the necessary valence to bind to the first person singular. As mening *kitobim (my book)*, for example. Such a feature can be found not only in person-number or possession, but also in other types of affixes. The grammatical forms themselves either expand or limit the linguistic (spiritual and syntactic) valence of the lexeme to which they are added. For example, possessive suffixes allow words belonging to the noun

category to which it is added to enter into a subordinate clause with another noun in the accusative case. That is, it expands the syntactic capacity of the word to which it is added. The semantic and syntactic valence of a word-form is broader than the linguistic valence of a lexeme, which is the basis for that word-form[1].

A similar phenomenon can be observed in other compounds valences. It is well known that valence is a phenomenon that requires a two-way bond. So, valence is a means of providing live speech, the connection between words, the words interconnectedness. In syntactic communication, valence is realized, it becomes an influencing force. Valence is a language unit; syntactic communication is a speech unit. Valence is not formed from a syntactic bond; on the contrary, a syntactic bond emerges from a valence.

In the modern Uzbek literary language there are three methods of syntactic communication: adjoining, control, adaptation, in which the laws of dominant and subordinate words combination on the basis of mutual formal and semantic valence are different. Because syntactic valence creates different syntactic relationships between lexemes. For example, an attributive (beautiful city), relativistic (slow-speaking) relationship between phrases connected by the adjoining method; an objective (love of country) or relational (message from the village) attitude from managerial communication and from a adaptive relationship emerges an attributive (school garden) and a coordinative relationship.

Simple word combinations in an attributive relationship that enter into a syntactic relationship with Adjoi's method can form a valence by one or both. For example:



The simple phrases valence formed by the above adjoining method can be continued again according to the semantic relation.

In the speech process, one of them is necessary to form an attributive relation by combining according to the dominant word demand. The two or more independent words combination in the composition of word combinations - valence is also manifested in different forms, depending on the account of synonymous or antonymous words. For example, it is natural for it to form valences both at the expense of synonyms such as the street lexeme (*beautiful, pretty, attractive*) mentioned above, and at the expense of contradictory words such as (*ugly, dirty*). But they cannot be combined on the basis of valence with words such as *barno, khushroy* (*handsome*), *suluv* (*beauty*), which form a synonymous series of the *beautiful* lexeme. The reason is that the semantic factor that forms the word combinations does not allow this. That is why such phrases as *barno street, khushroy street* are not found in our speech. Hence, their semantic aspect is of great importance in the adjoining connection of a particular independent word at the request of the dominant word.

The dominant word plays an important role in phrases that enter into syntactic communication through the method of control. Therefore, the verb or noun in the dominant word function (in the broadest sense) forms a variety of formal and semantic valences. The fact that the subordinate word enters the form required by the dominant word, i.e., is dependent on the dominant word, creates a subordinate one-way connected relationship. For example, like *to love the homeland, the country, the job, the*

profession, the study; respect for homeland, people, friend, teacher. In such word combinations, the verb or noun combination in the dominant word function with the control forms method a one-way connected relationship.

In adaptive (coordinative) communication, the independent words in a compound sentence correspond to each other in person and number. For example, as *my friend, your friend, his friend*. In this case, the grammatically subordinate word according to the dominant word demand takes the accusative form, the dominant word takes the possessive suffixes and forms a two-way equal relationship from left to right and from right to left. Therefore, prof. I.Rasulov and F.Abdullaev suggest that terms such as *relationship, coordination* should be applied to such adaptive relationships as control on the one hand and adaptive communication on the other[2].

Thus, the two-way (coordinative) relationship is used in the word combinations context in relation to the definite article, as well as in relation to the cut-off indicators that provide prediction in the sentence structure: *as I came, he wrote*. That is why we have chosen to study the two-way - left-to-right and right-to-left tabular relationship as one of the adaptive communication methods while preserving tradition in word combinations.

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