

**PATENTED BINDING COMPOUNDS AND THEIR FORMS WITH RAVISH
PARTICIPATION**

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Abstract

This article analyzes the linguistic nature, structural-semantic features, and basic patterns of private-connected combinations with ravish participation in Uzbek linguistics. The study examines the degree of participation of adverbs in private unions, the balance between their semantic transparency and stable combinatorial properties, the mechanisms of formation, and the syntactic functions.

Keywords: Ravish, private conjunctive conjuncts, conjunctive templates, phrase, structural-semantic analysis, stable conjuncts, syntax, semantics.

**ЗАПАТЕНТОВАННЫЕ ВЯЖУЩИЕ СОЕДИНЕНИЯ И ИХ ФОРМЫ С УЧАСТИЕМ
RAVISH**

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется лингвистическая природа, структурно-семантические особенности и основные закономерности частносвязных сочетаний с участием равиша в узбекской лингвистике. В исследовании изучается степень участия наречий в частных союзах, баланс между их семантической прозрачностью и устойчивыми комбинаторными свойствами, механизмы образования, а также синтаксические функции.

Ключевые слова: Равиш, частные конъюнктивные конъюнктивы, конъюнктивные шаблоны, словосочетание, структурно-семантический анализ, устойчивые конъюнктивы, синтаксис, семантика.

**RAVISH ISHTIROKIDAGI XUSUSIY BIRIKUVCHILI BIRIKMALAR VA ULARNING
QOLIPLARI**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilshunosligida ravish ishtirokidagi xususiy birikuvchili birikmalarning lingvistik tabiati, strukturaviy-semantik xususiyatlari va asosiy qoliplari tahlil etiladi. Tadqiqotda ravishlarning xususiy birikuvchili birikmalardagi ishtirok darajasi, ularning semantik shaffofligi bilan barqaror kombinatsion xususiyatlari o'rtasidagi muvozanat, hosil bo'lish mexanizmlari hamda sintaktik funksiyalari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ravish, xususiyy birikuvchili birikmalar, birikma qoliplari, kollokatsiya, strukturaviy-semantik tahlil, barqaror birikmalar, sintaksis, semantika.

Word combinations have always occupied a central position in linguistic research, as they play a significant role in the formation and expression of sentences and are of key importance in revealing the complex mechanisms of the language system. In Uzbek linguistics, numerous scientific studies aimed at identifying the various types of word combinations, their specific differences, and common aspects have been conducted precisely for this reason; interest in this area is explained by the need for a deeper understanding of the syntactic structure of the language. The scholar who first systematically and comprehensively investigated word combinations from semantic, morphological, and syntactic perspectives is N.A.Baskakov[1]. However, taking only these factors into account is insufficient to fully reveal the essence of the word combination and to determine its place within the language system. Therefore, the issue of distinguishing word combinations from other adjacent linguistic phenomena—in particular, from idioms and separately written compound words—remains a pressing scientific problem. To identify these distinctions, a deep and comprehensive analysis of the structural types of word combinations is required, since it is precisely their structural properties and internal relations that demonstrate the fundamental difference between word combinations and other syntactic constructions. Furthermore, the division of syntax into two independent parts—word combination syntax and sentence syntax—also necessitates a detailed examination of the types of word combinations, their interrelations, and functional properties.

Word combination constitutes one of the primary objects of study at the syntactic level and occupies an important and central place in the overall grammatical structure of language. It is a unified syntactic unit formed through the grammatical and semantic interconnection of two or more independent words. Semantically, a word combination expresses a holistic concept, and its overall meaning possesses a far more complex, profound, and integrated character than the simple sum of its constituent parts; here, the clarification, concretization, and completion of the head word’s meaning by the dependent word emerges as the principal factor. Consequently, word combinations that possess semantic integrity are also observed to function syntactically as a specific part of a sentence. Syntactic constructions arising from the combination of words differ according to their degree of stability: some are free combinations that arise naturally and freely in speech, while others are stable combinations that conform to the norms and regularities of the language. Word combinations are formed in speech on the basis of natural and normative rules, which constitutes an important factor determining speakers’ linguistic proficiency, competence, and ability to apply linguistic norms correctly. The study of word combinations enables language learners to master words not as isolated lexical units but in their natural, contextual, and functional combinatory forms. In general, the word combination is an important syntactic unit that manifests the lexical and grammatical richness of language, and a deep and comprehensive understanding of its properties plays a significant role in ensuring the fluency, correctness, effectiveness, and cultural appropriateness of communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, simple word combinations are distinguished as syntactic units formed through the direct combination of two independent words. In this context, auxiliary words, particularly postpositions, are not regarded as devices that complicate simple word combinations; rather, such constructions are analyzed as structures based on the direct combination of independent words. The principal characteristics of speech word combinations are identified as follows: first, they consist of more than one independent word, which establishes their status as simple syntactic units; second, the combining words are lexically and grammatically compatible, that is, they correspond both semantically and formally; third, a head-

dependent relation exists between the members, whereby the head word governs the dependent word and subordinates it to its own meaning; fourth, they express a specific concept[2]. It follows from this that word combinations, like individual words, express concepts; however, the concept expressed by a word combination is considerably more precise, concrete, and profound than the meaning of a single word.

The communicative function of the word combination consists in clarifying, concretizing, and explaining to the listener or reader a specific object, phenomenon, or process. The degree of informativeness of word combinations belonging to different groups can be determined only within the framework of a specific text and on the basis of its overall context and semantic field. To establish this, it is essential to examine the extent to which the word combination contributes to the information conveyed through the text and the degree to which it carries complete, independent, and contextual information. In simple word combinations, the expression of a concept involves only two parts—the dependent and the head parts. Each of these parts consists of a single independent word. Units belonging to the adverb category, by virtue of their categorial properties, frequently occupy the dependent position and serve to clarify, complete, or concretize the meaning of the head word.

Grammatical sources specifically note that the adverb category is morphologically invariant and denotes the attribute of units expressing action and state. At the same time, these sources emphasize that the adverb category is problematic, that its meaning and function are close to those of several other categories, and that defining its boundaries is complex[3]. In other words, units belonging to the adverb category do not differ fundamentally from other nominals in terms of meaning and function, yet they are sharply distinguished from them by their morphological properties—namely, their invariance. The general grammatical meaning of the category is recorded as primarily expressing the attribute of action and, partially, of the object. With respect to proximity to nominals, the expression of attributes by units of this category is regarded as the principal criterion. As has been emphasized, the adverb category does not change through morphological forms, and this property sharply distinguishes it from other inflected categories. When analyzing simple word combinations involving the adverb category, all the aforementioned aspects—the morphological invariance of the category, similarities in meaning and function, and problematic boundaries—must be taken into account.

Within the framework of the research, explanatory dictionaries were employed to identify and classify units belonging to the adverb category. This type of dictionary “includes more than 80,000 words and word combinations in wide use in contemporary Uzbek literary language, terms related to the fields of science, technology, art, and culture, words used in several dialects, and certain historical and obsolete terms”[4:452]. Analyses based on the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (O‘TIL) established that a total of 1,865 units belonging to the adverb category are recorded in this source. Among them, the following were identified as private combiners: *Ablahlarcha, achingandek, adibona, ag‘dar-to‘ntar, akalarcha, alang-jalang, aldab-suldab, alohida-alohida, andijonchasiga, apil-tapil, apir-sapir, appon-sappon, aravakashchasiga, askarchasiga, astoydil, atroflicha, avvalgiday, aybdorlarcha, ayyorcha, ayyorona, azza-bazza, bachkanalarcha, bafurja, bahamjihat, bahodirlarcha, bahodirona, bajonidil, bamaslahat, bamaylixotir, banogoh, baqadrihol, baqamti, baqraygancha, baralla, basma-bas, basma-basiga, basmabaslikka, batafsil, bedarak* and others. The combinability of these adverbs is extremely limited; they can combine only with head words belonging to specific semantic groups. For this reason, they are classified as private combiners.

The low degree of combinability of private-combiner adverbs is explained by their semantic specialization and stylistic markedness. For example, the adverb *baralla* expresses the meanings “clearly,” “distinctly,” and “openly,” and can combine only with verbs such as

ko‘rinmoq (to appear), aytmoq (to say), kuylamoq (to sing), and gapirmoq (to speak). This situation demonstrates that *baralla* does not modify any action or state whatsoever but rather specifies the attribute of verbs related exclusively to perception, expression, and sound production. Such restricted combinability provides deeper insight into the dependent position of adverbs in simple word combinations and the degree of their subordination to the head word. In general, the study of private-combiner adverbs is of significant importance for determining the syntactic valence of the adverb category and the functional properties of simple word combinations in Uzbek. The examples provided in O‘TIL also illustrate combinations formed with such verbs:

“BARALLA [f. – aniq, ochiq; ro‘yirost] Dangal, ro‘yirost, ochiqdan ochiq; dadillik bilan, tortinmasdan, bemalol. *Baralla aytmoq. Qiz bo‘lib tursang-u, yigit so‘zini Baralla aytolsang o‘z dushmaningga.* U.Hamdani, Tinchlik bahori. ...*hali o‘zbek ayoli o‘zining insonlik huquqi haqida minbardan turib, baralla gapirgan emas.* A.Muxtor, Opa-singillar. *Qo‘shni xonadagilar, mening qulog‘im dingligidan bexabar, baralla so‘zlasha boshladilar.* E.A‘zam, Muzqaymoq. *Mufti kelganlar bilan baralla rus tilida gaplashardi.* A.Hakimov, Ilon izidan”[4:286-287].

In the cited examples, the adverb *baralla* forms combinations with verbs such as *gapirmoq*, *aytmoq*, and *so‘zlamoq*. The highly restricted combinability of the lexeme is also reflected in the results of searches conducted via internet search engines:

Baralla yangra madhiyam; How is *baralla* said in Turkish?; Thank you to those whose hearts danced as I sang my songs openly in the wedding circle!; Say openly that I love you[5].

In simple word combinations, when two parts participate, the adverb category typically occupies the dependent position and serves to clarify or concretize the meaning of the head word. In combinations involving private combiners, however, the relation between the members is extremely close and organic. Consequently, in such combinations private combiners do not connect distantly to the head word through intervening elements. In the examples above, in seven out of nine sentences the private combiner *baralla* is directly linked to the head constituent. Distant connection of the private combiner to the head part is observed in only two instances:

Baralla yangra madhiyam;

Turk tilida baralla qanday aytiladi?;

To‘y davrasida ashularimni baralla kuylab, yurakdan raqs tushganlarga rahmat!;

Sevaman, deb baralla ayt[5].

In these cases, the broader valence of the verbs functioning as head words—that is, their capacity to combine with other elements—was the determining factor. Nevertheless, the members that form private-combiner combinations are stored in speakers’ minds as possibilities and become activated in the process of speech.

Language serves as the principal instrument in the process of communication. In this context, linguistic (*lison*) and speech (*nutq*) phenomena are clearly distinguished. *Lison* refers to the storage in human memory of linguistic units in a form ready to be realized according to specific norms and rules, as symbols. In general, *lison* consists of linguistic phenomena standing in definite relations to one another, which are realized in speech according to precise rules. In other words, while the combinatory possibilities of general-combiner combinations exist in the human mind and are freely activated, private-combiner combinations are regarded as phenomena that are becoming stabilized—indeed, partially stereotyped—for speakers. This situation is explained by the high degree of semantic and syntactic closeness between their members.

“Concept can be acquired not only through sensation-perception-imagination but also through reading, listening, and explanation. Thus, concept is not merely a vessel of the concept but also a means of transmitting it”[6:50-54]. Knowledge of conceptual aspects in the formation of word combinations makes it possible to form a precise and profound understanding of this

linguistic phenomenon. For example, the norms and rules that play an important role in the formation of word combinations are stored in human memory, and the regularities governing the filling of word-combination patterns also proceed on the basis of cognitive processes. Therefore, the formation of a word combination is directly dependent on the conceptual meaning of its members. Concept is defined as a mental unit, a constituent element of consciousness. The human mind functions as an important bridge between the physical world and language. Knowledge related to communication is absorbed, systematized, reshaped in the mind, and applied in practice. From this perspective, the lexical meaning of the word that forms the combination is determined and delimited by the definition provided in lexicographic sources. Consequently, it may be stated that private-combiner combinations possess a certain “history” – that is, a stabilized pattern of their formation and use – stored in speakers’ memory. This distinguishes private-combiner combinations from general combiners not only syntactically but also cognitively and psycholinguistically.

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