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THE NECESSITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF A WORD COMBINATION DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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This article examines the objective necessity, theoretical foundations, and the practical and didactic significance of a dictionary of word combinations in Uzbek linguistics and practical lexicography. The syntagmatic connections of linguistic units, the possibilities of lexico-semantic valency, and the patterns of the correct use of set phrases in speech are analysed. The article highlights the differences between phrase dictionaries and traditional explanatory and translation dictionaries, in particular, their role in reflecting the speech environment and the lexical coherence of a word.

Keywords: phrase, compounding, valency, lexicography, derivational vocabulary, syntagmatics, lexical coherence, educational lexicography, computational linguistics, speech culture.

O‘ZBEK TILI SO‘ZLAR BIRIKUVCHANLIGI LUG‘ATINING ZARURATI VA AHAMIYATI

Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilshunosligi va amaliy leksikografiyasida so‘zlar birikuvchanligi lug‘atini yaratishning obyektiv zarurati, nazariy asoslari hamda amaliy-didaktik ahamiyati tadqiq etiladi. Til birliklarining sintagmatik aloqalari, leksik-semantik valentlik imkoniyatlari hamda barqaror so‘z birikmalarining nutqda to‘g‘ri qo‘llanish qonuniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada so‘zlar birikuvchanligi lug‘atlarining an’anaviy izohli va tarjima lug‘atlaridan farqli jihatlari, xususan, so‘zning nutqiy qurshovi va leksik muvofiqligini aks ettirishdagi o‘rni yoritib beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: so‘zlar birikuvchanligi, kollokatsiya, valentlik, leksikografiya, kollokatsion lug‘at, sintagmatika, leksik muvofiqlik, o‘quv leksikografiyasi, kompyuter lingvistikasi, nutq madaniyati.

НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СЛОВАРЯ СЛОВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

В данной статье исследуются объективная необходимость, теоретические основы, а также практико-дидактическое значение словаря словосочетаний в узбекском языкознании и практической лексикографии. Анализируются синтагматические связи языковых единиц, возможности лексико-семантической валентности и закономерности правильного употребления устойчивых словосочетаний в речи. В статье освещаются отличия словарей словосочетаний от традиционных толковых и переводных словарей, в частности, их роль в отражении речевого окружения и лексической согласованности слова.

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Ключевые слова: словосочетание, словосложение, валентность, лексикография, словообразовательная лексика, синтагматика, лексическая согласованность, учебная лексикография, компьютерная лингвистика, культура речи.

As is well known, the field of lexicography is considered one of the main tools that demonstrate a country's level of development. After all, the development of a state in the spiritual, social, economic, and cultural spheres is also reflected in the various dictionaries created within those spheres. Lexicography, like other branches of applied linguistics, is today one of the dynamically developing fields. V. V. Morkovkin has achieved great success in the field of lexicography; he divided general dictionaries into two types: 1) anthropocentric; 2) linguocentric. While the main focus of anthropocentric dictionaries is to foster in a person's mind the ability to describe language and use it correctly and effectively in the speech process, linguocentric dictionaries primarily focus on language, the main task of which is to shed light on the facts in the language [1:132-133]. The vast majority of modern dictionaries are anthropocentric in nature.

In particular, the function of any explanatory dictionary belonging to the category of anthropocentric dictionaries is to convey information about the unity that is presented as the headword, which is necessary for the correct understanding in the minds of society, that is, of native speakers, and for its correct use in speech. Since the lexical meaning of a particular word (the headword) can be easily and accurately expressed even with a minimum of grammatical data, explanatory dictionaries have been sufficient for many years. However, for a number of reasons such as the increased efficiency of language use, its transformation into a "computer language," and the use of linguistic units in speech for various purposes it is quite natural that explanatory dictionaries, although they provide excellent definitions of words, are insufficient to meet the demands of modern linguistics. Since explanatory dictionaries do not reflect the place and meaning of a word within the language system, indicating its combinations with other words and phrases is not considered the main purpose of such dictionaries; they reflect only certain spiritual properties of words. Lexical dictionaries reflect phenomena directly related to the lexical meaning of a word, such as the frequency of use of the word in everyday speech and the possibility of accessing various combinations. Even if the listed features are to some extent reflected in explanatory dictionaries, this is not considered the main function of the dictionary. Consequently, the language demonstrates the importance of interpreting a word as a unit of text rather than as a whole, since it primarily serves communicative purposes. After all, every word has the ability to combine with other words, and this ability is manifested in speech.

One of the founders of theoretical linguistics, "Language," said V.Humboldt, "is the spirit of a nation": "language and the spirituality of a people develop not separately and sequentially, but inseparably" [2:68]. Indeed, the native language, as a means of expressing the value and spirituality of a nation, acquires special significance in the National Awakening, the process of "jipsization," self-realization, and the spiritual improvement of the people. After all, language is the main indicator of a nation's presence in the world. Even in linguistic science, which focuses on the fact that language is a complex phenomenon, several new trends emerged by the 21st century those that arose as a result of the research conducted. As a result of the emergence and development of such trends as psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, paralinguistics, and forensic linguistics, the objects of study in linguistics began to transform and become closer to living speech. The development of computers and their becoming an integral part of

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human life have put on the agenda the issues of programming languages and automatic translation. It is necessary to take into account that work carried out in the field of linguistics, including concordance dictionaries, can also serve as a resource for newly created programs (for example, word annotation, editing, and automatic search programs). Below, we will examine the necessity, significance, and methods of compiling such dictionaries.

One of the most pressing issues in modern linguistics is the question of the combinability of words. The conjunctive property of words refers to their use in a sentence, phrase, or other syntactic structure, surrounded by other words. This property is governed by the lexical, grammatical, and other linguistic rules of a particular language. That is, in this case, the interaction of several branches of language (lexicology, syntax, phraseology, morphology) is necessary. Because, although the spiritual compatibility of words in combination is related to lexicology, the morphological means of combining them and their use in speech indicate a connection with such aspects as morphology, syntax, and methodology. On the other hand, the fact that the meanings of phrases are equivalent to a single word means that they have the same status as a word in a sentence structure.

The ability of a word to be conjugated is also directly related to its lexical meaning. Lexico-semantic units, in terms of their meaning, belong to certain lexical paradigms and combine with other units. The precise linguistic characterization of words in dictionaries is based on the fact that words in a language do not exist in isolation, but in connection with other words. Taking these features into account in lexicography makes it possible to reflect the various properties of lexical units, including the properties of conjugation, in a more consistent and systematic way. Providing the characteristics of the main vocabulary in a dictionary entry helps to most fully express its semantic structure, since the study of lexical individual vocabulary, in our view, is the main tool for its analysis. It is worth noting here that the meaning of a word and its connotation have been the most pressing issue in world linguistics since the mid-20th century. This is due to the fact that the uniqueness and inevitability of the interrelation of linguistic units in a text are reflected in virtually all of their paradigmatic relationships. In fact, the connection between conjunctions and such areas as lexicology and syntax also contributes to very valuable scientific conclusions about those areas of linguistics for which its detailed study in a particular language is a priority. It is precisely this that underlies the use of word combinations in studies devoted to the analysis of word meaning. Thus, the significance of word combinations as one of the means of semantic analysis of a word is very great. However, at present, the lack of practical and theoretical research in this area indicates the need for coherence dictionaries and related studies.

The relevance of studying the issue of word combinations (including the creation of word combination dictionaries) can currently be justified by the fact that this field is focused on studying such issues as the practical and speech-related aspects of modern linguistics, direct communication, the development of word meaning, its formation, and its use in speech. Generalizing and classifying the properties of the combinability of linguistic units is a necessity for modern linguistics. Additionally, the expansion of foreign language teaching creates a need for comparative and typological studies of word combinations. However, at later stages, there arises a need to create special dictionaries of word combinations in various areas of language use.

Another reason for conducting research on collocations and creating collocation dictionaries is that, by now, a wealth of resources has been accumulated in this area, which needs to be systematized. However, this activity (research on collocations) faces such problems as the complexity of the issue of

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collocations, the lack of research into the factors that may influence collocations over time, and the uncertainty about how the principles of collocations are formed and how they are implemented. Of course, such problems will also be solved by creating a dictionary of perfect conjunctions and by researching conjunctions.

One of the areas in which dictionaries that reflect word combinations need dictionaries is the creators of applications that use information related to linguistics (or language in general). They face the problem of a shortage, and sometimes even a complete absence, of this information. By "data" we mean dictionaries of various types, corpus data, grammatical guides, and, in general, any information about a word that is relevant to the program being developed. It is the information about a word that is considered important for forming an understanding of the language and its uniqueness in other areas. At each level of the language, a word carries its own information (phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, etc.). Semantic information can be understood as a collection of data presented in the form of a word annotation in explanatory dictionaries. At the same time, translation dictionaries are also an important source of information required for automatic searching, which provides explanations of words in different languages[3:206-213]. On the other hand, syntactic information is a set of data about the conjugation possibilities of words, their properties, and the structures that arise as a result of their implementation. Conjugation dictionaries are dictionaries that reflect the forms of communication (for example, the conjugation of a word in the possessive case with a word in the possessive form; data such as the influence of relationship forms on the properties of verb conjugation are provided in conjugation dictionaries), the correspondence between lexical and syntactic valencies, word combinations, as well as the conjugation of words with other figurative meanings (i.e., special conjugation dictionaries). The importance of conjugation dictionaries lies in the fact that they can serve as a basis for creating other dictionaries that reflect syntactic properties. Syntactic data from conjunction dictionaries are considered important in electronic programs (although artificial languages are undoubtedly created primarily with consideration of their compatibility with electronic programs). Since special additional information about the conjunction eliminates the ambiguity associated with polysemy in the meaning of the conjunction, this type of ambiguity is one of the main problems associated with automatic search. Below are several examples of what can cause misunderstanding in automatic search:

Karim took the bread from the table and put it down.

The pronoun U in this example most likely replaces the word "bread." It's hard to believe that everything will be the opposite, that is, the table will be lowered. Let's analyze another sentence:

Karim took the bread off the table and wiped it.

Now, the fact that the pronoun "he" is used instead of the word "table" is understood by native speakers of this language, people who have a general idea of the world that is, as a rule, that a table doesn't fall, that bread doesn't get wiped off. (Here, rare cases where a table did fall, for example, during transportation, or where bread was wiped off (for example, to remove lumps during unloading), were not taken into account.) But electronic devices, such as computers and smartphones, do not possess such knowledge. However, this data can be easily modeled using coherence dictionaries. Because dictionaries of adverbs will mark such adverbs as "to omit bread," "to wipe the table." Also, programmers can enter combinations such as "to wipe the furniture," "to omit food" into the automatic search system. In this context, the table is a kind of furniture, and the information that bread is also food in general naturally comes to mind.

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