

On The Issues Of Phraseological Valency

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ABSTRACT

The article proposes that phraseological units build up a syntagmatic relation like other linguistic units, and the possibility of building up such a relationship is valency. The introduction of the concept of valency into linguistics, the scholars who conducted research in this regard, the distinctive features of phraseological valency, the main differences from lexical valency and grammatical valency are revealed.

Key words: valency, actant, logical-grammatical valency, semantic and syntactic valency, formal valency, subject, object, purpose, time, place, state, reason, operator, argument, obligatory valency, optional valency.

INTRODUCTION

Units of each level of the language build up syntagmatic relations with other units. The ability of phraseologisms to accompany with other linguistic units and the emergence of this possibility constitutes their syntagmatic relationship. In other words, all the possibility of combining phraseologisms with other linguistic units constitutes its linkage property. A phraseological syntagmatic relationship is the relationship of a phraseological unit with a word (lexeme).

To this day, researchers have studied the valency of morphemic and syntactic level units of the Uzbek language, but not enough attention has been paid to the issue of the valency of phraseological units and their modeling on the basis of form and content. In general, the problem of a special study of the valency of phraseological units has not been a separate object of study. This determines the relevance of the topic of the article.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is known that the theory of valency was founded in the middle of the 20th century. In the history of linguistics, the concept of valency was mentioned and substantiated for the first time in 1948 by the Russian linguist S.D.Katsnelson "On Grammatical Categories"[4], and in 1953 by the French linguist L.Tesnière in the book "Essays on Structural Syntax" [5]. G.Helbig, based on the materials of the German language, recommended valency models of units belonging to the verb word group. On this basis, the researcher compiled the "Dictionary of valency and distribution of verbs in the German language" [3].

The theory of valency was brought into Uzbek linguistics in the 70s of the last century. I.Kochkortoiev founded the Uzbek theory of valency with his monographic research on valency and component analysis of speech verbs [8]. R.Rasulov [13] and S.Muhamedova studied the valency of action verbs [10] and served to enrich this theory. Later, the publication of the book "Semantic syntax of the Uzbek language" [11] under the leadership of A.Nurmonov further expanded the scope of the valency theory.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods of classification, description, comparison, differential-semantic and component analysis were used to investigate the topic.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Valency is the ability of linguistic units to build up a syntagmatic relation with others. These similarities provide a convenient opportunity to study unknown aspects of more complex level units by comparing them with less complex level units known to the researcher. Therefore, it is of great importance to clarify the nature of an

unknown object on the basis of determining the isomorphism between any newly studied object and the internal structure of a previously studied object. There are also such close similarities between lexemes and phraseological units. This is evident in the nominative function and content structure of lexemes and phraseologisms.

Phraseological units, like other linguistic units, build up mutual paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. In particular, the syntagmatic relationship indicates the possibility of each phraseologism to connect with other linguistic means and the realization of this possibility. The syntagmatic relationship of phraseological units is inextricably linked with their valency.

L.Tesnière defined the concept of valency on the basis of means attached to verbs, that is, predicate actants expressed by verbs. The theory of valency, founded by S.D.Katsnelson [3] and L.Tesnière [5], has become widespread in the world linguistics and has stimulated the emergence of a number of new studies.

G.Helbig, based on the materials of the German language, recommended valency models of units belonging to the verb family. On this basis, the scholar compiled his dictionary of valency and distribution of German verbs [3]. In linguistics, the wide spread of the valency theory has also emerged its various internal classifications. In particular, G.Helbig divides lexical valency into logical-grammatical, semantic and syntactic valency [14].

Valency theory was initially concerned with collocating possibilities of lexical units, but later it also covered other level units of language. The concept of valency was also applied to morphemic and syntactic units [6, 15]. The publication of the book "Semantic syntax of the Uzbek language" further expanded the scope of the valency theory. In the book, the authors explained that the sentence is the result of the expansion of a predicate valency, and it is the root of syntactic relations [11: 42-44].

The authors of the book distinguish formal and semantic valency: "Formal valency is associated with a certain word form and conditioned by an element of the syntactic morphology of a certain language. Semantic valency is related to the meaning of a word and, of course, has no dependence on morphology" [11: 42-44]. The views on valency are analyzed and the semantic valency of verbs in the Uzbek language is divided into subject, object, goal, time, place, state, cause valency, and fifteen different types of syntactic devices are shown according to the realization of verb predicate valency [11: 59-60].

Professor R.Rasulov says that "Valency, on the one hand, provides a lively speech, that is a syntactic relation between words, a mutual combination of words, and on the other hand, it is realized in a syntactic relation between words, in a combination of words, it becomes an influencing "power". Therefore, valency does not arise from a syntactic relation, but a syntactic relation arises from valency. "Valency is an internal possibility (potency), while a syntactic relation is its realization" [13].

Professor M. Mirtojiev completed the valency theory with new materials by stating his observations on verb valencies in the Uzbek language [9]. The author paid special attention to the issue of semantic-syntactic disproportion of parts of sentence in Uzbek [8].

The concept of valency is explained in scholarly sources as follows: according to its nature, a characteristic of a specific unit to form a predictable open position (open space) around it is understood as valency. At the stage of logic, such a unit corresponds to a judgment predicate and is called an operator. In the language stage, the function of an operator is usually performed by the verb lexeme. A unit that occupies an open position specific to an operator is called an argument. At the language stage, the function of an argument is usually performed by a noun lexeme. Determining the mental relationship between the operator and the argument is the basis of logic valency. The valency of logic is universal and common to all mankind [11: 3].

Most of the research on valency theory has been devoted to the study of lexical valency. In particular, the book "Semantic Syntax of the Uzbek Language" describes the concept of syntactic and semantic valency, and presents that syntactic valency is related to a word meaning, and on this basis, it is closely related to semantic valency. At the same time, in the book: "Semantic valency indicates different syntagmatic relations **between lexemes** (the emphasis is ours - Sh.G.)" [10: 43].

We know that phrasemes have almost the same status as a lexeme at the language level. Therefore, to the extent that lexical valency attracts the attention of researchers, phraseological valency should have the same status. The syntagmatic relationship of phraseologisms is inextricably linked with their valency. Accordingly, based on the above opinion, it can be said that the semantic valency represents syntagmatic relationships between the lexeme and the phrasemes, and at the same time, between the phrases. The ability of each phraseological unit to combine with other linguistic means and the realization of this opportunity is shown as a result of syntagmatic relationship.

Professor I.Kochkortoiev classified speech verbs into four groups according to the amount of valency [7: 15]. In the book "Semantic syntax of the Uzbek language" it is said that there is no valency list of all verbs because the valency analysis of other verbs in the Uzbek language has not been studied [10: 59].

In the years of independence of Uzbekistan, as the result of increased attention to the study of theoretical issues of Uzbek phraseology, the paradigmatic features of phraseologisms began to attract the attention of researchers, and their syntagmatic features as well. In particular, specific studies focused on the linking of verb phrasemes by professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev [2], moreover, on the issue of the cohesion of phraseological units by K.Hakimov [8] were developed.

Sh.Rakhmatullaev states that linkage in verb-form phrases is a multifaceted phenomenon, in particular, semantic connection is related to ideographic semes [12: 125]. According to K.Hakimov: "Valency should be

considered not only the ability of a word, but also of all language units to connect with each other. Phrasemes also have their own valency” [2: 5].

Professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev highlights the uniqueness of lexical and phraseological valency through the valency of verb lexemes and verb phrasal verbs, and divides verb phrases according to the amount of valency. In his work entitled “Linkage of Verb Phrases in the Uzbek Language”, the scholar divides verb phrases into one-link, two-link and three-link groups, and analyzes each of them into types based on what part or parts are connected within it. Also, this book provides information about verb phrases without linkage [12].

Moreover, Sh.Rakhmatullaev in his work gives about forty verb phrases without linkage. According to him, there is no relationship with the subject, since verb phrases without linking have the same structure as a sentence. The lack of linkage with the object varies:

- the verb part of such phrases is given by an intransitive verb or a verb has become intransitive;
- when the verb part of such phrases is given by a transitive verb, an indirect object is included in the phraseme, sometimes there is no need for an external linkage, even if there is no an indirect object.

The scholar recognizes phraseological units, such as *uzing uchun ul, yetim; taka bulsin, suti bulsin; yopikli kozon yopiklicha koldi* as unlinked verb phrases. The reason for this is explained by the fact that the origin of the relativity belongs to the linkage [12: 77-79].

Classification of phraseological units in the Uzbek language in terms of content and on the basis of valency features more fully present their expressive possibilities. In particular, the phraseologism *oyogi tortmadi* contains the semes “position”, “action”, and “direction”. A phraseologism requires a directional noun with the help of these semes: *hovliga oyogi tortmadi*.

Thus, this phraseme has a “place” valency. The realization of an active valency is related to a noun in the position case. The first component in the structure of the phraseologism is the possessive *oyogi*. This form also has its own valency, that is, a subject valency. The third-person noun (pronoun in place of the noun) in the accusative case of the subject valency is its complement.

This phraseologism also has the “cause” seme. This term refers to causal valency. Thus, this phrase has three valencies, the first and second of them are obligatory, and the third is optional:

uning *oyogi tortmadi* – subject (obligatory valency) – S + P.

hovliga *oyogi tortmadi* – place (obligatory valency) - L + P.

yolgizligi tufayli *oyogi tortmadi* – causal (optional valency) – C + P [1: 18].

Also, the phraseologism *boshi okkan tomonga* contains “place”, “direction” semes, and the phraseme has the possibility to combine with a means of direction. The phraseologism is attached to the verb with the seme “place” as a subordinate component. So, the fact that the phraseme of *boshi okkan tomonga* is in the function of the predicate argument shows its passive valency.

boshi okkan tomonga yurmok

boshi okkan tomonga bormok

boshi okkan tomonga ketmok.

Until the Uzbek phraseological units such as “*hash-pash*” *deguncha, ikki dunyoda ham, kuz ochib-yumguncha* are integrated with the common seme “time” and are connected to verbs with the seme “time” and complete the temporal valency of the verb. These phraseological units have the passive valency “time”.

As it has been shown, among the phraseological units separated by the seme “age”, there are such phrasemes as *ona suti ogzidan ketmagan, balogatga yetgan, suyagi kotmagan, bir oyogi yerda, biro yogi gurda, esini tanigan, sharti ketib, parti kolgan, un gulidan bir guli ochilmagan*. Due to the fact that the common sense for the majority of such phraseologisms is the seme “age”, they build up a syntagmatic relationship with units having a sign “person”.

It seems that phraseological units, like other linguistic units, have a valency property and create a syntagmatic relation according to this property. There is a certain relationship between the valency possibilities of phraseological units and their syntactic positions. Means connected with phraseological units can function different syntactic positions. It should be noted here that the formation of a phraseme is a phenomenon related to meaning. Accordingly, when determining the obligatory and optional valency of phraseologisms, their common, integrating and differentiating semes are considered as a possibility for valency.

K.Hakimov, dwelling on syntagmatic relations of phraseologisms and the parts connected with them, emphasizes: “the syntactic relationship formed between the parts in its composition retains its value and remains unchanged. In this case, phraseologisms in the form of a simple sentence, although they have become a linguistic unit in terms of meaning, syntactically retain the value of a simple sentence. It is considered as a sentence in the structure of speech, other parts are adapted to it, and are used in connection with a part of it” [2: 20].

It is known that there is a symmetrical relationship between meaningful units and the syntactic position of phraseologisms. For example, it is also observed that *un gulidan bir guli ochilmagan* in the Uzbek language has different syntactic functions within a certain text:

un gulidan bir guli ochilmagan kiz – **P_{ad} + S**.

kizning un gulidan bir guli ochilmagan – **S + P_{ad}**.

In the initial combination, the phraseologism acts as a qualifying attribute, has a passive valency, and completes the sign valency of the noun predicate. In the second combination, the phraseme functions as the predicate and has an active valency, and the noun in the possessive case completes its subject valency.

In addition, an asymmetrical relationship is observed between the valency of a phraseologism and a syntactic position of the arguments that complement this valency. In particular, arguments that complete the subject valency function as an object, a subject, and an attribute:

yul olmok – the argument is the subject

turt tarafi kibla – the argument is the attribute

kaysi shamol uchirdi – the argument is the object.

It is known that professor I.Kochkortoiev recommends six semantic valencies of speech verbs: agent, counterpart, object, meaning, goal, addressee. In the book “Semantic Syntax of the Uzbek Language”, summarizing the opinions on verb valency, it is recommended to distinguish the following valencies of verbs in the Uzbek language: 1) subject; 2) object; 3) purpose; 4) time; 5) place; 6) state; 7) causal valences [11: 59].

S.Muhamedova, who conducted a monographic study on valency of verbs of action in Uzbek linguistics, thinks about the valencies of agent, patient, local and emotive of action verbs. In particular, she dwells on emotional valency: “In semantic valency, words are combined on the basis of lexical semes. In emotive valency, words are also connected to each other on the basis of semes. But there is a significant difference between them: in semantic valency, words are combined according to their denotative meaning, and in emotive valency, they are combined according to their figurative meaning (specifically emotional semes)” [10: 106].

Above, when considering about the specific features between lexemes and phrasemes, it was noted that in the structure of the semes of lexemes, along with the denotative semes, in some cases there is also connotative seme, and the meaning expressed by phraseological units is consistently manifested as connotative.

CONCLUSION

To summarize the above, other units combining with phraseological units, mainly lexemes, do not need to have an emotive sense. It is obvious that, different valencies of lexemes are divided in terms of content in the Uzbek linguistics. It is important for us to highlight the issues of subject, object, state, temporal, local, causal, goal and quantitative valencies and their modeling on the basis of their common semes and content of Uzbek phrasemes.

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