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LEXICOGRAPHIC CODIFICATION OF TERMS RELATED TO WORD COMBINATIONS

Sodiqova S.A.[©]

Andizhan State University

Uzbekistan

Abstract

The given article deals with the lexicographic codification of terms related to word combinations in the explanatory dictionaries of three languages: English, Russian and Uzbek. The terms and their definitions are taken from the dictionaries, analyzed and compared. We used Oxford dictionary, the explanatory dictionary of Russian language by Ojegov and two editions of the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language.

Key words: lexicographic codification, term, dictionary, word combination, definition, issue, subordination, government, parataxis, agreement, connection, relationship.

It is known, that the issue of word combinations in theoretical linguistics is considered one of the most controversial issues. Therefore, Ivanova and Burlakova divided the syntax doctrine into two periods: 1) the period from the XVIII century to the 50s of the XX century; 2) the period after the 50s of the XX century. Any of the coordinated or subordinated combination of words was viewed as a word combination during the first period. A sentence was described as an expanded word combination. In the second period, due to "services" of V.V.Vinogradov and his followers, a combination of words was interpreted in a very narrow sense. Consequently, this led to the fact that the word equated to the word combination, to understanding only subordinated combinations as word combinations. It is impossible to cover this important issue now. So, we will express our attitude to the issue by quoting I.P.Ivanov and other's following words and stating that V.V.Vinogradov's theory about word combinations is still inviolable in Uzbek linguistics: "It should be recalled again that in the present study a different point of view is adopted, according to which any syntactically organized group of words is treated as a word combination" [3, 101].

In order to investigate terms connected with word combinations we chose the following dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary. – Oxford University Press, Seventh edition, 2006 (further Oxford), Explanatory Dictionary of Russian Language by S.I. Ojegov and N.Y.Shvedova (further Ojegov), the first (further EDUL-1) and the second (further EDUL-2) editions of Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language.

The term *word combination* is not given in Oxford, but *collocation* is defined as follows: "**Collocation** *noun (linguistics)* 1 [C] a combination of words in a language, that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance: "Resounding success" and "Crying shame" are English collocations". 2. [U] the fact of two or more words often being used together, in a way that happens more frequently than would happen by chance: "Advanced students need to be aware of the importance of collocations"[1, 281]; Ojegov's definition: **Словосочетание**, -я, ср. В грамматике: сочетание двух или нескольких слов, объединенных подчинительной связью.//прил. **словосочетательный**, -ая, -ое [4, 731]. According to Ojegov, a *word combination* is a combination of two or more words connected by subordination. It also gives the adjective form of the term. Both of the EDUL dictionaries give almost the same definition. According to them, a word combination is two or more words connected together according to certain grammar rules of the language. At the same word list EDUL-1 defines the term sentence: "Tyran бир фикр билдирган сўз ё сўз бирикмаси гап дейилади", which means: a word combination expressing concluded utterance is a sentence [5, 118].

Summarizing all the above, we can say that, Oxford hasn't defined the term and the term *collocation* has nothing to do with the term *a word combi-*

nation. Ojegov's definition is close to V.V.Vinogradov's theory, that we haven't supported above. Different attitudes could be expressed towards the definitions of EDULs: it gives a very accurate definition to the term, as it doesn't contain either the theory of F.F.Fortunatov, or the theory of V.V.Vinogradov. But, on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why to define the term *sentence* in this word list.

The following table shows terms connected with word combination. The terms are taken from the dictionaries under investigation:

№	Oxford	Ojegov	EDUL-1	EDUL-2	Ivanova, et al.
1	agreement	согласование	мослашув	мослашув	-
2	agree	согласоваться	мослашмоқ	мослашмоқ	-
3	combining form				
4	concord	-	-	-	-
5	govern	управление	бошқарув	бошқарув	-
6	nominal	-	-	-	-
7	-	сочинение	-	-	сочинение
8	-	подчинение	эргашиш	эргашиш	подчинение
9	-	подчинить	-	эргашмоқ	-
10	-	примыкание	битишув	битишув	аккумулятивная связь
11	-	-	битишмоқ	битишмоқ	-
12	-	-	изофа	изофа	-
13	-	-	изофали		-
14	-	-	қаралмиш	қаралмиш	-
15	-	-	белгисиз қаратқич	белгисиз қаратқич	-
16	-	-	белгили қаратқич	белгили қаратқич	-
17	-	-	қаратқич	қаратқич	-
18	-	-	-	-	предикация

* In order to create a fuller picture about word combinations, we referred to theoretical grammatical sources too.

As we can see, the types of syntactic relationship (government, parataxis, agreement) vary in different dictionaries. For example, we did not find the term *parataxis* in Oxford, whereas Ivanova, et al. called it accumulative connection. Secondly, the number of terms associated with word combination is different in dictionaries (see: the Table).

We will compare the definitions of the term *government/govern*. Oxford:

"Govern 3 [VN] (grammar) if a word governs another word or phrase, it affects how that word or phrase is formed or used" [1, 646]. Ојегов: "Управление 5. В грамматике: подчинительная связь, при которой грамматически главенствующее слово требует от грамматически зависимого имени постановки в каком-н. определённом падеже. *Сильное у. Слабое у.*" [4, 836]. As we see, Ојегов defines the term as subordinate connection, in which the dominant word grammatically requires grammatically dependent to be used in a certain case form. EDUL-1: **Бошқарув 2 грам.** Бир сўзнинг синтактик алоқа талабига кўра бошқа сўз билан маълум келишида ўзаро боғланиши [5, 140]; **Бошқарув тлш.** Синтактик алоқа талабига кўра тобе сўзнинг ҳоким сўзга маълум келишик шакли ёки кўмакчи ёрдамида боғланиши. Тобе сўзнинг ҳоким сўз талабига кўра маълум келишик ёки кўмакчилар орқали боғланиши бошқарув деб аталади. "Ўзбек тили дарслиги" [6, 345].

According to the dictionaries, government – is a relationship of one word with another in compliance with a certain syntactic relationship type requirements in an appropriate case form.

As one can see, EDULs provide almost the same definition, but the definitions of Oxford and Ојегов differ.

Since the issue of speech study exists, the subject of word combinations will never become obsolete. Additionally, as we've mentioned above, both in its definitions, and in classification of its types, we observe unilateralization. The following is recognition of terms connected with word combinations taken from one of the authoritative sources: "... There is no universally accepted definition of these syntactic units so far, and there are serious discrepancies in its interpretation in Russian linguistics and abroad.

Word combinations often get a negative determination, which indicates what they are ...

... Under the influence of V.V.Vinogradov's works, interpretation of word combinations as only of subordinating structure has become traditional. However, a significant number of Russian and the vast majority of foreign linguists believe that word combinations are any syntactically organized group of words, regardless of the type of relationship, on which it is based" [3, 100]. The current situation of the theory of word combinations nowadays prove how convincing these words are.

In our view, it would be reasonable to refer to the sources published after the 80s of the XX century to investigate the history of word combinations theory. One of such kind of sources is professor V.G.Gak's works. Professor Gak suggests to divide word combination typology into two parts to work it out: a) structural-functional typology; b) semantic typology.

In structural-functional typology word combinations are classified according to the followings: 1) number of components; 2) relatedness of components

to parts of speech; 3) the features of their relationship; 4) functions of word combinations in a sentence. For example, according to the last feature, word combinations can be: 1) subjective (performing the function of subject) word combinations; 2) predicative (performing the function of predicate) word combinations; 3) attributive (performing the function of attribute) word combinations; 4) adverbial (performing the function of adverbial modifier) word combinations; 5) objective (performing the function of object) word combinations [2, 536].

Our investigations show, that terms connected with word combinations aren't given fully in the dictionaries. It is natural, that this is connected with the fact how well this issue is studied in that language. Perhaps, this is the consequence of pinning a label on the issue of word combinations as "investigated or explored much enough".

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