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ADVERBIAL WORD COMBINATIONS WITH SPECIFIC COMBINABILITY: STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS

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Annotatsiya
Maqolada hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida ravish ishtirokida hosil bo'ladigan, tobe komponenti xususiy (cheklangan) birikuvchanlikka ega bo'lgan so'z birikmalari va ularning lisoniy qoliplari tadqiq etiladi. Ravishning sintaktik valentligi umumiy va xususiy turlarga ajratilib, xususiy birikuvchanlik leksik-semantik, grammatik va uslubiy omillar bilan belgilanishi asoslanadi. Ravish tobe bo'lgan [Rv + F], [Rv + Sf], [Rv + Rv], [Rv + Ot] hamda ravish hokim bo'lgan [Ot-dan/-ga + Rv] qoliplari ajratilib, har birining nutqiy voqelanishidagi cheklovlar misollar asosida ko'rsatiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari o'zbek tili sintaksisini o'qitish, izohli va valentlik lug'atlarini tuzish hamda kompyuter lingvistikasida sintaktik tahlil modellarini ishlab chiqishda qo'llanishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: ravish, so'z birikmasi, xususiy birikuvchi, sintaktik valentlik, birikma qolipi, hokim va tobe komponent, bitishuv, leksik-semantik moslik, holat ravishi, daraja-miqdor ravishi.

Аннотация
В статье исследуются словосочетания современного узбекского литературного языка, образуемые с участием наречия, зависимый компонент которых обладает частной (ограниченной) сочетаемостью, а также их языковые модели. Синтаксическая валентность наречия



разграничивается на общую и частную; обосновывается, что частная сочетаемость определяется лексико-семантическими, грамматическими и стилистическими факторами. Выделены модели [Нар + Гл], [Нар + Прил], [Нар + Нар], [Нар + Сущ] и [Сущ-дан/-га + Нар], показаны ограничения их речевой реализации. Результаты применимы в преподавании синтаксиса, лексикографии и компьютерной лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: наречие, словосочетание, частная сочетаемость, синтаксическая валентность, модель словосочетания, главный и зависимый компонент, примыкание, лексико-семантическое согласование.

Abstract

The article examines adverbial phrases in modern literary Uzbek whose dependent component shows restricted (specific) combinability, together with their abstract syntactic patterns. The syntactic valency of the adverb is divided into general and specific types, and it is argued that specific combinability is governed by lexical-semantic, grammatical and stylistic factors. The patterns [Adv + V], [Adv + Adj], [Adv + Adv], [Adv + N] and [N-dan/-ga + Adv] are identified, and the constraints on their realization in speech are illustrated with examples. The findings can be applied in teaching Uzbek syntax, compiling valency dictionaries and building syntactic parsers.

Keywords: adverb, phrase, specific combinability, syntactic valency, phrase pattern, head and dependent, adjunction, lexical-semantic compatibility.



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Introduction

A word combination is the smallest syntactic unit of sentence construction, and its composition is determined by the mutual combining potentials of the dominant and subordinate components. In Uzbek linguistics, word combinations have been thoroughly studied by scholars such as A. G‘ulomov, M. Asqarova, N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, and B. Mengliyev. However, in combinations involving adverbs, the question of which words the subordinate component can combine with—that is, its range of combinability—has not yet been an object of dedicated investigation.

Material and Methods:

The study utilizes examples collected from literary, journalistic, and conversational texts, as well as data from the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2006–2008). The methods employed include descriptive, distributional, componential, transformational, and valency analyses.

- **General combinability** — the ability of a word to combine with an entire part of speech based on its categorical properties. For example, the adverb tez (fast / quickly) combines with almost all action verbs: tez yurmoq (to walk fast), tez yozmoq (to write quickly), tez gapirmoq (to speak fast), tez o‘smoq (to grow rapidly).

Patterns of Combinations Involving Adverbs

A linguistic pattern (template) refers to a generalized, recurring model of unlimited actual combinations in speech. Combinations involving adverbs exhibit the following patterns:



1. The $[\text{Adv} + \text{V}]$ Pattern

This is the most productive pattern among adverbial combinations. The adverb attaches to the dominant verb through juxtaposition. Specifically combining adverbs are particularly abundant in this pattern:

- **Adverbs of manner/state:** yalangoyoq yurmoq (to walk barefoot), boshyalang chiqmoq (to go out bareheaded), tik turmoq (to stand upright), cho‘nqayib o‘tirmoq (to sit squatting), yonma-yon o‘tirmoq (to sit side by side);
- **Adverbs of mode of action:** piyoda bormoq (to go on foot), qo‘lma-qo‘l uzatmoq (to pass from hand to hand), og‘zaki so‘ramoq (to ask orally), yoddan aytmoq (to recite from memory);
- **Adverbs of purpose:** ataylab qilmoq (to do intentionally), atayin kelmoq (to come on purpose) — combine exclusively with intentional action verbs; *ataylab charchamoq (to get tired intentionally) is unnatural;
- **Adverbs of time:** birdan to‘xtamoq (to stop suddenly), nogahon ko‘rmoq (to catch sight of unexpectedly) — combine with momentary action verbs; adverbs of duration such as hamisha (always) or doim (continually) require iterative or durative actions.

2. The $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adj}]$ Pattern

In this pattern, adverbs of degree and quantity primarily function as subordinate components: juda chiroyli (very beautiful), g‘oyat katta (extremely large), nihoyatda og‘ir (exceedingly heavy), eng a’lo (most excellent), sal ko‘kish (slightly bluish). The specific combinability of these adverbs lies in the fact that they combine only with qualitative adjectives expressing gradable properties. They do not combine with relative adjectives: *juda temir (very iron), *eng yog‘och (most wooden). Furthermore, adverbs like sal and salgina (slightly / a bit) are actively used mainly with adjectives indicating weak degrees (e.g.,



suffixes -ish, -imtir) or negative evaluations: sal xomroq (slightly raw / undercooked), salgina ko‘kimtir (a bit bluish).

3. The $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adv}]$ Pattern

An adverb of degree is subordinated to another adverb: juda tez (very fast), ancha erta (rather early), g‘oyat sekin (exceedingly slowly), eng oxirida (at the very end). In this pattern, the dominant adverb must also allow for the gradation of a property: juda tez is valid, whereas *juda piyoda (very on foot) or *juda kecha (very yesterday) are invalid.

Literature Review of the Most Important Works on the Subject

The topic of combinations involving adverbs has been addressed in Uzbek linguistics within three framework directions: traditional (descriptive) grammar, valency theory, and substantial (system-structural) linguistics.

- **Traditional Grammar:** In A.N. Kononov's Grammar of the Modern Uzbek Literary Language (1960), the adverb is described as a word combining with verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, though combinability restrictions are not subjected to dedicated analysis. In Volume II of the academic Grammar of the Uzbek Language (1976) and in the textbook Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Syntax (1987) by A. G‘ulomov and M. Asqarova, word combinations are divided into verbal, nominal, adjectival, and adverbial combinations according to the category of the dominant word. This classification acknowledges the function of the adverb as a head component, but does not reveal the selectional features of the subordinate adverb.

Analysis reveals that existing works have classified adverbial combinations at the pattern level, but specific combinability within each pattern—namely, the semantic selection of the dominant word by the subordinate adverb—has not been studied separately. This article aims to fill that gap.



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Analysis Results and Discussion

As a result of the analysis, five main patterns and the semantic conditions governing specific combinability within each pattern were identified in combinations involving adverbs. The findings are summarized in the table below:

Pattern	Subordinate / Dominant	Specifically Combining Adverb Group	Semantic Condition Required for Dominant Word	Examples	Invalid Combination
$[\text{Adv} + \text{V}]$	Adverb is subordinate	Adverbs of state (tik, chalqancha, yalangoyoq)	Presence of body posture or locomotion sememe	tik turmoq, yalangoyoq yurmoq	*tik o‘ylamoq
$[\text{Adv} + \text{Adj}]$	Adverb is subordinate	Adverbs of degree (juda, g‘oyat, eng)	Gradable (qualitative) property	juda chiroyli, eng katta	*juda temir
$[\text{Adv} + \text{Adv}]$	Adverb is subordinate	Adverbs of degree	Gradable adverb	juda tez, ancha erta	*juda piyoda

Key Observations

1. The vast majority of adverbial combinations fall under the $[\text{Adv} + \text{V}]$ pattern. Specific combinability is most prominently manifested in this pattern, as adverbs of manner and state strictly select the lexical-semantic class of the verb.

2. In the $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adj}]$ and $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adv}]$ patterns, restriction relies on a single common sememe—gradability. Thus, these patterns can be grouped under a unified "degree pattern".



3. Specific combinability is governed by three main factors: **lexical-semantic** (presence of a specific sememe in the dominant word), **grammatical** (categorical and morphological markers of the dominant word), and **stylistic** (expressive properties of adverbs such as bir dunyo, bir talay in text).

Recommendations. Textbook Enhancements: Uzbek language textbooks should move beyond categorical classifications of adverbial combinations to explicitly demonstrate the range of combinability of adverbs. Lexicographical Application: Future editions of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language should include typical combinations (collocations) for specifically combining adverbs. Valency Dictionaries: The patterns and semantic conditions identified here can serve as a foundation for compiling a Valency (Combinability) Dictionary of the Uzbek Language.

Conclusions. The syntactic combinability of adverbs is divided into general and specific types. A specifically combining adverb selects its dominant word based on the presence of a particular sememe. Combinations involving adverbs are generalized into five linguistic patterns: $[\text{Adv} + \text{V}]$, $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adj}]$, $[\text{Adv} + \text{Adv}]$, $[\text{Adv} + \text{N}]$, and $[\text{N-abl/dat} + \text{Adv}]$ where the adverb acts as dominant. The most productive among these is the $[\text{Adv} + \text{V}]$ pattern. The obtained results enrich the theoretical framework of Uzbek syntax and offer practical utility in pedagogy, lexicography, and computational linguistics. Prospective research should aim to quantitatively verify these patterns using data from the National Corpus of the Uzbek Language.



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