

SOME EXPLANATIONS ABOUT THE VALENCE OF ADJECTIVES AND ITS USE

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Annotation:

Scientific practical essence of the theory of valency is determined by the position of the lexical-syntactic power of the word. The semantics, which is the soul and soul of a word, ensures its connection with other words, so that the combination of words should be considered as a result of semantic possibility, valence relation is observed.

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By now, valence theory has been separated as a separate branch of linguistics with its own problems and terminology.

The term "Valency" was first used in 1948 by Kanselson in his work "On Grammatical Categories". He argues that valence is the inherent meaning property of filled-in blanks, such as those on questionnaires. In other words, "valence" means the empty space understood from the meaning of the word or hidden in it, and the need to fill it with some words in the sentence.

T.Tener in his grammar relies on the verb as the basis of its structure in the process of structural analysis of the sentence. Professor G.Helbig also developed methods of verb valence based on language materials, "Verb valences and distribution in the German language" and created the dictionary "Verb valences and distribution in the German language". These models were originally defined based on only one word group - verb, but in the 70s it was reported that valence models can be formed not only based on verbs, but also based on other words.

"Valency" is a characteristic of the combination of a word and its entry into a syntactic relationship with other words based on its meaning.

So, the objectivity, actuality, scientific practical essence of the theory of valency is determined by the position of the lexical-syntactic power of the word. The semantics, which is the soul and soul of a word, ensures its connection with other words, so that the combination of words should be considered as a result of semantic possibility, valence relation.

Valence is evaluated as a result of the substantive approach to the word, as an internal possibility of the word, as a specific semantic property.

Word valence is directly related to the occurrence of speech units expressing ideas from speech units expressing complex concepts. Words do not connect to all words as required by the grammatical model, but only some of them.

Words take some of the affixes required by the word-formation model, a feature called valency. The following conclusion follows from the above considerations:

1. The possibility of combining words is limited;
 2. The possibility of combining words is measured by the possibility of each word;
- The sema composition of the connecting word scheme contains a common sema that is not repeated in any two of these lexemes. It is this general scheme that makes possible the semantic relationship of these lexemes. The German scientist Rudi Konrath in his "Definition of Valence" refers to the connection of words or parts of sentences as valence.

Russian scientist G.G. Pochentsov: He recommends using the term "Semantic Field" to determine the paradigmatic properties of words, and studying the syntagmatic properties of verbs based on the principle of valence /order of attachment/.

From the above points, the concept of valence, on the one hand, refers to the syntactic connection between words, the mutual association of words in the living speech. On the other hand, the semantic possibility of lexemes. So, valence does not arise from syntactical connection, but syntactical connection arises from valence. Valency is an internal possibility, potency, and syntactic connection is its realization. Valence is a linguistic unit, while semantic communication is a speech unit.

Valence is essentially a phenomenon of syntactic communication.

While valence is a generality, syntactic particularity.

Valence is the result of syntactic communication if it is a cause.

Russian scientist E.M. Mednikova expressed the following opinion about word valence: "Word valence is inextricably linked with the composition of word meaning. The meaning of the word used in the sentence has whatever content it has,

it will appear accordingly with its valence. A linguist puts forward the question whether the meaning of a word is primary or its valence is primary. He states that semasiology should be derived from the syntagmatic and pragmatic characteristics of the word and that the meaning should take the lead in it.

G. Helbig, a German scientist who contributed a lot to the development of the theory of valence, says: "The pattern of semantic valence also determines the syntactic context in verbs, but the latter is determined only by means of archisema of common meaning symbols."

Uzbek linguists I. Kochqortoev and R. Rasulov also thought about verb valence in their works, and they relied on verbs in this. Among them, the young scientist U. Iminova in her candidacy thesis "Semantic valences of the verb to work" she stated the valence of meaning:

1. Agen
2. Contragen
3. Object and counterparty
4. Tool
5. Addressee
6. The place is divided into valences.

And we use the valences in our work:

1. Semantic valence
2. We set the goal of learning by syntactic valences.

In this process, G. Helbig, I. We relied on the work of Trier, G, Ipsen.

As we know, syntactic valence indicates the syntagmatic relationship between lexemes and semantic valence with word meaning. The correlation of word valence with word meaning is evident in the analysis of synonyms. For example, the lexical valences of the words face, aft, bashara, chehra, turk, which have the same subject meaning, are different.

Face, (chehra)	Beautiful
	Attractive
	Ugly
Face, (bahsara, turq)	Dark Black

So, while the words "face" and "chehra" have a positive meaning, the words "face", "aft", "bashara" and "turk" have a negative meaning. Words expressing a positive feeling /emotion/ are combined with words with a positive emotional color, while words with a negative emotional color are combined with words expressing a negative emotion. Word valency is the ability of a certain lexical unit to combine with other units in speech.

From this point of view, word valence is a phenomenon that describes the lexical meaning of a word and defines its semantic range. Valence can be divided into 2 types, depending on the way it is attached to the word and the place it occupies in the language structure

1. Internal valency.
2. External valency.

Internal valency is the selection of constituents of a certain word /stem /, while external valence is the combination of the word with other words in speech.

Now let's talk about lexical valence. Lexical valence is distinct from syntactic valence. Factors that represent its relative accuracy, that is, limit the scope of this valency, can be divided into 2 groups.

1. Extralinguistic factors.
2. Linguistic factors.

The theory of valence is formed in the process of studying how many words a certain word connects. We know that originally verbs were studied as base words/connecting words. This is known to us from the works of L. Tener, G. Helbig. In their works, the noun of the subject performing the action is also attached to the verb. Actions are actions that are expressed by the words attached to the verb. This term was first used by L. Tener.

Actants are those who perform the action expressed by the verb and are participants in the performance of the action. Participants of actions are also called /souchastnik/. When we say actants, we mean not only animate objects, but also inanimate objects. For example:

There are 3 actants in the sentence "Rustam gave a gift to Adaham":

1. Rustam
2. Adaham
3. gift

So, it shows that the verb to give has 3 valences.

L. Tener numbers the actants indicated by the verb root as the first actant and the second actant. From the semantic point of view, the first actant consists of the subject performing the action expressed in the verb /has/. These actants are close to the concept of possessor in linguistics. The object /subject/ affected by the action expressed in the verb is the second actant.

The concept of the second actant in the concept of L. Tener, the concept of speech, corresponds to the valences of content and object within the framework of speech verbs.

In traditional linguistics, this concept is referred to by the term indirect complement. The object directed to the action expressed in the verb is considered the third actant and is called addressee valence.

This actant is called an instrumental complement in traditional linguistics./synsematics/.

Linguistic semantics

Verb

1. Agence /agent/

2. content object.

3. Addressee.

Traditional linguistics

Possessive

1. Owner

2. Indirect filler

3. Media filler

"Karim gave me the book."

If we clarify the analysis in this sentence, in semantics "Karim" is the subject /agents/, me-the object, the book is the /addressee/ object:

In traditional linguistics, "Karim" has, "me" is an indirect object, book is an object object.

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