



## Description of remote and contact personal connectors

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ABSTRACT

The study of the phrase requires attention to the basic unit of the language - the word. Words can only express one meaning when they form a compound with another word, whether they are single-valued or multi-valued. The limited ability of a certain lexeme to form a compound in speech is explained by the originality of its lexical meaning, that is, according to the meaning of such a word, it can form a compound with very few words. By themselves, morphological means are also limitedly used in conjunction with such a lexeme. The formation of a conjugation dictionary based on special conjunctions will contribute to the development of such areas as machine translation, computational linguistics, and will become the linguistic basis of the national corpus of the Uzbek language.

Keywords:

valence, connection, personal connector, general connector, actant, sirkostant, dependent word, main word

The study of the phrase requires attention to the basic unit of the language - the word. Regardless of whether words have one or more meanings, they can only show one meaning when combined with another word (except in cases related to the art of allusion, the purpose of which is to express two meanings in one text). V.V. Morkovkin spoke about the ability of words to combine (valency): "valence is its lexical meaning, which allows the word to have a certain syntactic set (location, morphological means)" [1; 31]. Two factors are of particular importance in relation to the combination properties of words: 1) the compatibility of the dictionary meanings of the combined words; 2) compatibility of binders with the nature of the connection. For example, nouns do not need any morphological means to form compounds with their sign, quantitative adjectives and numbers. Tone and word order will be enough to form a compound word. The same nouns must take certain morphological means when combined with action verbs. The limited ability of a certain lexeme to form a compound in speech is explained by the originality of its lexical

meaning, that is, according to the meaning of such a word, it can form a compound with very few words. By themselves, morphological means are also limitedly used in conjunction with such a lexeme. When such tokens are spoken, only tokens that can form compound words are "suggested" as compound words in the mind of the speaker (also the listener). For example, in Uzbek texts, the lexeme "sunny" is most often combined with the lexeme "country". This lexeme is rarely combined with the words of the place, such as "homeland", "country". That is, the lexeme "sunny" has a limited number of combinations, so this lexeme is involved in very few combinations.

So, a phrase is a phenomenon that manifests both lexical and grammatical features of language units. Due to this, linguistics distinguishes between lexical and syntactic types of connectivity [2; 210]. "The lexical combination of a lexeme means the selection of one of the lexemes with the lexical meaning corresponding to its meaning, and the syntactic combination is the choice of the necessary combination for this combination from among

the connecting means” [3; 10]. In fact, when we talk about the relationship between vocabulary and syntax, we mean the relationship between lexical and syntactic coherence. Below we will consider contact (direct) and distant (indirect) unions and their types in Uzbek texts.

First of all, we considered it expedient to analyze texts in which there are contact and distant types of general conjunctions. Various types of common contact (direct) conjunctions are found in Uzbek texts. Remote connectors do not connect directly to the governor token, but first connect to another token and through that token to the token in governor status. For example,

*At this moment, a donkey appears at the beginning of the street, thin as a goat, with ears drooping from old age* [4; 167].

In this passage from Utkir Khashimov's story "Дунёнинг ишлари" at this moment the words at the beginning of the street are remotely connected with the clause - participle (it seems), which is the absolute ruler (because

at this moment, between the words at the beginning of the street and the participle - appear from old age, there are such words as hanging ears, goat-like, thin donkey). Such phrases as hanging ears, goat-like, skinny are directly subordinate to the second main part - the owner, and two words (parts) - lop-eared and goat-like are remotely connected, and the word thin is connected in the form of contact. The word from old age is directly attached to a secondary sentence (determinant with drooping ears). Therefore, the words (fragments) old age, drooping ears, goat, thin are distant unions in relation to the sacrament. The word donkey is a contact conjunction because it is directly related to the sacrament. On the other hand, the word "goat" is a distant union of the owner (donkey), and the word "thin" is his contact union.

The contact and distant unions of the main members in this proposal are reflected in the table as follows:

Бош бўлак	Контакт бирикувчи	Дистант бирикувчи
Кўринади (кесим)	эшак	шу пайт; кўча бошида.
Эшак (эга)	озғин	эчкидеккина; қарилигидан қулоқлари осилиб қолган.

Although all sentences are directly subordinate to the participle, sentences with both distant and contact conjunctions are often found in Uzbek texts.

For example,

Every day when I come home from work, I involuntarily look at the bench [4; 167].

In this non-possessive sentence, all words (subordinate clauses) are directly subordinate to the participle (I look), that is, each of them can form a separate combination with the participle

(I look every day, I look on the way back from work, I look involuntarily, I look at the bench). In the examples given, when separating distant and contact unions, it is appropriate to consider a compound word, inseparable unions as one union. Because such compounds and compound words appear in syntactic analysis as one sentence.

The contact and distant unions in this sentence are placed in the table as follows:

Бош бўлак	Контакт бирикувчи	Дистант бирикувчи
Қарайман (кесим)	скамейкага	беихтиёр; ишдан қайтишда; ҳар куни.

In general, this is a distant union in relation to the possessive participle in almost all sentences, except for simple compound sentences in which both main sentences are involved. This is required by the syntactic construction of sentences in the Uzbek language.

Words that are mainly used as expanders in the speech implementation of lexical units, and in compounds are subordinate (meaning words belonging to the groups of adjectives, adverbs, numerals), can also be defined and expanded by other words. It is a little difficult to define adjectives, numbers and adverbs with other words, this can be explained by the fact that they are characterized by clarifying the meaning of nouns and verbs in accordance with their dictionary meaning.

The following definitions also prove our point of view: "The adjective is mainly a sign of a person-object, partly of an action, and how? which one of which will be the answer to his question" [5; 165]. "Adverb refers to the mode, time, place, degree-quantity of the state of action, and what is it?" when? where? How many? question word like" [5; 157]. "Basically, a person or object refers in part to an often specific amount, account, and order of action-state, as well as an abstract account. What number? How much how much? How many? How many? How many? There will be answers to such questions" [5; 174]. Thus, the word that defines such categories as quality, number and adverb becomes an indirect (distant) union for the next union. For example,

*I love your face, bright as morning, your eyes, blue as the sea.*

In this sentence, words like dawn and sea clarify the meaning of the relative clauses (light, blue) in most texts, and as a result, your face and eyes have become distant (indirect) conjunctions. So, in most cases, the words that make up the nominal and verb phrases are "candidates" for becoming distant unions (the next merger, as a result of combining a noun or verb in a subordinating position, they become distant unions). ), but in Uzbek texts they belong to such categories as quality, number and adverb, conjunctions of words can also occur as indirect conjunctions.

In the above example, we noticed that adjectives (light, blue) are in a dominant position in relation to distant conjunctions (in relation to the words "face", "eyes"). In fact, such anomalous combinations are more common in literary and colloquial texts. Because in these styles of speech, the expression of thought with an emotionally expressive coloring is more often observed.

It is appropriate to analyze the extent to which direct (contact) and indirect (remote) conjunctions of a word are involved in clarifying its meaning. When the main word is expressed by a verb, adverbs, nouns and pronouns are used as direct conjunctions. For example, *At that moment, the door opened and closed again* [6; 197].

In this sentence, taken from the novel "Mehrobdan chayan", adverbs and nouns (at this time, door, slope, again) are directly related to verbs (opened, closed), which act as the main word. Of course, each of these contact (direct) unions served to determine the meaning of the connecting parts: when (now), how much (tilt), how (again) the action was performed and what (door) caused the action.

Distant conjunctions also complement the meaning of contact conjunctions and thus indirectly contribute to determining the meaning of the control word. For example,

*Arawakash drank two loaves of bread and a cup of yogurt from the inside, tied the horse outside and stretched out on the cart* [7; 31].

Let's reanalyze the sentences in this sentence with only direct conjunctions, removing distant (indirect) conjunctions:

*He drank yogurt and lay down on it.*

As a result, the reader could not get information about where the eaten kefir came from, whether the bread came out with kefir, their quantity, what they tied up where, where and why they stretched, and most importantly, who did it. these actions. So, for the dictionary meaning of the word "basic", for the completeness and clarity of thought in the sentence, of which it is a part, along with contact conjunctions, distant conjunctions are important.

Distant and contact pronouns are also very common in Uzbek texts as important means of

revealing the speaker's speech intent. For example, in vocabulary the word *khartoum* is explained as referring to other animals, but this word basically follows the word elephant as a personal conjunction. The explanation itself is as follows:

**ХАРТУМ** [ хартум, тумшуқ, узун бурун] 1. Айрим судралиб юрвчи ва сутэмизувчилар тумшуғининг узайган бурун қисми. *Филлар хартуми билан отлиқларни ўраб олиб, ерга урар, босиб ўлдирарди.* М.Осим, Карвон йўлларида. *Фил хартуми билан сўриб олган сувни оғзига юборади. Паразит чувалчанглар илмоқ хартуми ёрдамида ичак деворига ёпишиб олади.* “ЎзМЭ” [8; 387].

It is known from the explanatory and illustrative material that elephant and *khartoum* are words found side by side in Uzbek texts. The illustrative materials provide an explanation of the word *khartoum* according to vocabulary, although these two words are not related to each other (in these examples there is no left-hand connection of the word *khartoum*, but a right-hand connection to the words surround and absorb), they are used together in the text. Distance and contact are grammatically distinct from each other, as well as from general conjunctions. If we turn the personal contact conjunction in the above sentence into a distant conjunction, then the word in the main agreement must take the form of an indicative agreement, which also proves our point.

In short, in phrases, the headword can have special distant and contact conjunctions. There are simple and complex types of them, as in ordinary compound words. In complex connections, all connections may be specific, or some of them may be general. Compositions formed by special compounds are distinguished by their frequent occurrence in the speech of native speakers. The formation of a conjugation dictionary based on special conjunctions will contribute to the development of such areas as machine translation, computational linguistics, and will become the linguistic basis of the national corpus of the Uzbek language.

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