



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd October, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

REPRESENTATION OF WORD COMBINATORIAL PROPERTIES IN UZBEK DICTIONARIES

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada o'zbek tilining izohli, frazeologik, sinonimlar va tarjima lug'atlarida so'zlarning birikuvchanlik (valentlik, sochilish, kollokatsiya) xususiyatlari qanday aks ettirilgani tahlil qilinadi. Birikuvchanlikning leksik-semantik va grammatik (sintaktik) turlari farqlanib, ularning lug'at maqolasidagi ifoda vositalari — izoh, grammatik belgi, boshqaruv modeli, illyustrativ misol va turg'un birikmalar bloki — tasniflanadi. "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"ning 1981-yilgi ikki jildlik va 2006–2008-yillardagi besh jildlik nashrlari hamda boshqa lug'atlar materiali asosida birikuvchanlik ko'pincha bilvosita, ya'ni misollar va izoh orqali berilishi, tizimli boshqaruv modeli va kollokatsiya bloki esa deyarli yo'qligi ko'rsatiladi. Tadqiqot natijasida lug'at maqolasiga valentlik formulasi, kollokatsiyalar zonasi va korpus ma'lumotlarini kiritishga asoslangan namunaviy model taklif etiladi hamda o'zbek tilining valentlik-kollokatsiya lug'atini yaratish zarurati asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksikografiya, birikuvchanlik, valentlik, kollokatsiya, leksik-semantik birikuvchanlik, sintaktik boshqaruv, lug'at maqolasi, izohli lug'at, illyustrativ misol, til korpusi.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается отражение сочетаемостных свойств слов (валентности, дистрибуции, коллокаций) в толковых, фразеологических,



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синонимических и переводных словарях узбекского языка. Классифицируются средства их фиксации в словарной статье: дефиниция, грамматические пометы, модели управления, иллюстративные примеры и блок устойчивых сочетаний. Показано, что сочетаемость в узбекских словарях передаётся преимущественно имплицитно, и предлагается модель словарной статьи с формулой валентности и зоной коллокаций на основе корпусных данных.

Ключевые слова: лексикография, сочетаемость, валентность, коллокация, управление, словарная статья, толковый словарь, корпус.

Abstract

The article examines how the combinatory properties of words (valency, distribution and collocations) are represented in Uzbek explanatory, phraseological, synonym and bilingual dictionaries. The means of recording combinability in a dictionary entry — definition, grammatical labels, government patterns, illustrative examples and a block of fixed expressions — are classified. The analysis shows that Uzbek dictionaries mostly convey combinability implicitly; a corpus-based entry model with a valency formula and a collocation zone is proposed.

Keywords: lexicography, combinability, valency, collocation, government, dictionary entry, explanatory dictionary, corpus.

Introduction

Knowing the meaning of a word is not sufficient for using it correctly: a native speaker or language learner must also know which words it can combine with, in what grammatical form, and in what semantic relation. For example, the word



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qaror (decision) combines with qabul qilmoq (to make/adopt), chiqarmoq (to pass/issue), and qarorga kelmoq (to come to a decision); however, qaror qilmoq and qaror qabul qilmoq differ semantically and stylistically. A native speaker knows such distinctions intuitively, but for language learners, translators, and natural language processing (NLP) systems, this knowledge must be explicitly recorded in a dictionary. For this reason, L.V. Shcherba interpreted the dictionary in an integral link with grammar—as a source that also demonstrates the patterns of word usage in speech.

Main Body. The Concept of Combinability and Its Types. **Combinability** refers to the ability of a linguistic unit to combine with other units in speech. In linguistics, this phenomenon is addressed through three closely related yet non-identical terms:

1. Valency — the property of a word (especially a verb) to require a specific number and type of syntactic slots (actants). This term entered linguistics through the works of S.D. Katsnelson and L. Tesnière. For example, the verb bermoq (to give) is trivalent: kim (subject: who), nimani (direct object: what), and kimga (indirect object: to whom). In Uzbek linguistics, valency theory has been studied in depth within semantic and structural syntax in the research of N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, and B. Mengliyev.

2. Distribution — the sum of all environments in which a unit can occur in speech. It is broader than valency, encompassing both mandatory and optional environments.

3. Collocation — the regular, often traditional co-occurrence of words. J. Firth highlighted this phenomenon as a factor determining word meaning, while J. Sinclair developed a corpus-based method for statistically identifying collocations. In Uzbek, combinations such as achchiq haqiqat (bitter truth), qattiq sovuq (severe



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cold), chuqur hurmat (deep respect), savol bermoq (to ask a question), and e'tibor qaratmoq (to pay attention) serve as examples: if the adjective or verb component is replaced with another synonym (e.g., using qattiq hurmat instead of chuqur hurmat), the combination becomes unnatural.

Based on these concepts, two main types of combinability are distinguished:

- **Grammatical (syntactic) combinability** — which part of speech and grammatical form a word combines with: -ga ishonmoq (to believe in), -dan qo'rqmoq (to be afraid of), -ni sevmoq (to love [smth/smb]), -ga qarshi (against [smth]), -dan keyin (after [smth]).

- **Lexical-semantic combinability** — which semantic class of words a unit combines with: e.g., the object of the verb o'qimoq (to read) possessing the sememe 'text' (kitob/xat/gazeta o'qimoq — to read a book/letter/newspaper), or the adjective sutkalik (24-hour / daily) combining with nouns of time and quantity.

Within the second type, **lexical combinability** is further distinguished. Here, combination is determined by convention rather than meaning: e.g., qaror qabul qilmoq (to make a decision), but not qaror olmoq; nutq so'zlamog (to deliver a speech), but not nutq gapirmoq. I.A. Mel'čuk's theory of lexical functions serves precisely to systematically describe such combinations. Yu.D. Apresyan substantiated the necessity of reflecting a word's combinability in the dictionary as an integral component of its lexical meaning.

Means of Expressing Combinability in a Dictionary Entry

Analysis of Uzbek dictionaries shows that combinability is reflected across five main sections of a dictionary entry. The table below outlines these means according to the type of combinability they represent and how consistently they are applied in Uzbek lexicography:



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Expression Means	Type of Combinability	Method of Representation	Application in Uzbek Dictionaries
Definition (Explanations)	Lexical-semantic	Indirect: Actant positions in the definition (kingadir [to someone], nimanidir [something])	Widespread, but inconsistent
Grammatical Labels	Grammatical	Direct: Part of speech, transitivity/intransitivity markers	Part of speech markers are consistent; government markers are rare
Government Model	Grammatical	Direct: kinga, nimaga ishonmoq (to trust whom/what)	Present in certain entries, non-systematic
Illustrative Examples	Both types	Indirect: Citations from literary and journalistic texts	Primary and most widely used tool
Fixed Expressions Block	Lexical (phraseological)	Direct: Phraseologisms listed under sub-meanings	Included in dictionary entry appendices / sub-meanings

1. Expression via Definition

In explanatory dictionaries, verbs are often defined while preserving their valency slots. For example, in the definition of the verb topshirmoq (to hand over / submit) as "biror narsani kingadir berib, ixtiyoriga o'tkazmoq" (to give something to someone and transfer it to their disposal), the description indirectly reveals its who — what — to whom model. This approach aligns with Yu.D. Apresyan's principle that a word's semantic valencies should be reflected in its definition. However,



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definitions in Uzbek dictionaries do not always explicitly provide actant slots; synonymic definitions are sometimes used (kezmoq — aylanmoq [to wander / roam]), causing combinatorial information to be lost.

2. Expression via Grammatical Labels

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, parts of speech and certain grammatical features are indicated using labels. However, the case governed by a verb is not systematically indicated by a separate marker. Consequently, differences such as ishonmoq (+dative -ga), qoʻrqmoq (+ablative -dan), and kutmoq (+accusative -ni) are revealed to the user solely through example sentences.

Representation of Combinability Across Different Dictionaries

Explanatory Dictionaries: In the two-volume dictionary (1981) and the five-volume dictionary (2006–2008), combinability is presented mainly through definitions and illustrative examples. Although the five-volume edition increased the number of examples and covered new vocabulary, a unified principle for indicating government models and collocations was not developed.

Dictionaries of Synonyms: In A. Hojiyev's dictionary of synonyms, distinctions between words in a synonymic series are often clarified through their combinatorial patterns. This is an important example of using combinability as a meaning-differentiating feature: synonyms frequently differ not by their core meaning, but specifically by their combinability.



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Phraseological Dictionaries: Sh. Rahmatullayev's dictionary indicates not only the meaning of a phraseologism but also its syntactic function and government. A. Mamatov's research highlights the transition from free word combinations to stabilized expressions in the formation of phraseologisms, providing a theoretical foundation for understanding the intermediate status of collocations.

Conclusions

Combinability is an intrinsic property tied to a word's lexical meaning; without reflecting it, a complete lexicographical description of a word cannot be provided. Grammatical, lexical-semantic, and lexical (collocational) combinability require different means of representation in a dictionary. In Uzbek dictionaries, combinability is conveyed through five primary means: definitions, grammatical labels, government models, illustrative examples, and blocks of fixed expressions. Among these, definitions and examples serve as the primary tools, while government models and collocations are the least utilized.

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