DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF VALENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALENCE THEORY

Xusanboyev Bekzod Ulug'bek o'g'li

Namangan viloyati Chust tumani

2-sonli texnikumi ingliz tili o'qituvchisi

Abstract

This article analyzes the content of the concept of valency, its significance in linguistics and stages of development. Information is provided about the first appearance of the theory of valency, the views of linguists related to it, as well as its place in modern syntax. The forms of expression of valency are also considered using the example of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: valency, syntax, verb, sentence structure, linguistics, valency theory

In the scientific literature, one can find several conflicting opinions about who first introduced the concept of valency into linguistics. There are also linguists who consider the Russian linguist S.D. Katsnelson to be the "author" of this concept, such as the German linguist K. Buhler, the French linguist L. Tenier, or A.W. de Groot, as the scientist who introduced the concept of valency into linguistics. V.G. Gak believes that S. D. Katsnelson first introduced the concept of valency in his work "On Grammatical Categories", published in the Bulletin of Leningrad State University No. 2 in 1948[1].

Comparing the concept of valency in Soviet and Western European linguistics, V.G. Gak emphasizes that, unlike Western European linguistics, a broader concept of

[1] Гак В. Г. Валентность. Языкознание. Большой энциклопедический словарь. Москва: «Большая Российская энциклопедия», 1998, с. 79–80.

valency was developed in Soviet linguistics, where the term valency was used to denote the compatibility of verbs and determined the number of actants that a verb can attach to itself. Such a broader understanding of valency is also found in S.D. Katsnelson, who considers valency to be the general ability of words and units of a different degree to combine. We have already mentioned the application of the concept of valency to other parts of speech (nouns, adjectives). It is interesting that S.D. Katsnelson even spoke about the valency of compound words and prepositions, but this idea was not developed in detail in his scientific works.

The next source we turn to in order to find an explanation and interpretation of the term "valency" is the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova. In this dictionary, valency is defined as "the ability of a word to enter into phrases with other words.[2]"

Kasatkin, Klobukov and Lekant, explaining the concept of valency, recall that "only words that denote situations (states) in which a certain number of obligatory participants perform certain roles have valency." In most cases, such words are verbs, but such words can also include nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in addition to verbs. In A.K. Karpov's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms and Concepts", valency is defined as the general compatibility of units of different degrees, and semantic valency is described as follows: "The property of a word to be connected in meaning with a certain circle of other words, to enter into syntactic relations with other words." The linguistic dictionary does not mention syntactic valency, but it can only be emphasized that the term valency is often used in lexical, grammatical and Morphemic derivational levels are used to designate the potential properties of units. Also, in N.V. Vasileva's "Concise Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", the ability of a valence word to enter into syntactic (semantic and formal) relations with other words (semantic compatibility), as well as formal compatibility (right and left) is given. In the German encyclopedia

[2] Кацнельсон, С. Д. К понятию типов валентности. Вопросы языкознания 1987, № 3, с. 20–32.

Kleine Enzyklopädie. The following information can be found on the Deutsche Sprache valence: “This term was borrowed from chemistry by the French linguist L. Tenier and transferred to linguistics[3].

It was first used in syntax and indicated that different verbs can independently bind different number of particles. Thus, valency was initially understood as a (syntactic) property of the verb phrase. The particles attached to the verb were called actors or actants and were divided into (syntactic) obligatory and (syntactic) optional auxiliaries. The parts of speech that are not connected to the verb are called adverbs (circumstantial sentences)”. From the above, it follows that German linguistics uses the term valency in the sense in which it was introduced into scientific use by the French linguist L. Tenier. As the authors emphasize, valency gradually began to be considered not only as a syntactic property, but also as a semantic property. Agreeing with S. D. Katznelson, we consider valency as a word We understand valency as a sign of a certain type of word in a sentence, expressed or implied in meaning. From this point of view, valency is not a sign of all full-valued words, but only of words that in themselves give a feeling of incompleteness of speech and require completion in speech[4]. In conclusion, it can be said that linguists, starting from the second half of the 20th century, Paying serious attention to the study of valency, a lot of work has been done in several languages on the theory of valency of verbs, on the valency properties of one or several verbs. Having provided information about the emergence of valency theory above, let us now briefly provide information about the development of valency theory in world linguistics[5].

Russian linguistics began addressing the concept of valency through the works of S. D. Katsnelson, who examined this issue within a broader range of linguistic studies. His

[3] Розенталь, Д. Э. – Теленкова, М. А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терми-нов. Пособие для учителей. Москва: «Просвещение», 1985.
[4] Касаткин, Л. Л. – Клобуков, Е. В. – Лекант, П. А. Краткий справочник по совре-менному русскому языку. Москва: «Высшая школа», 1991.
[5] Карпов, А. К. – Фролов, Н. К. – Шурыгин, Н. А. Учебный словарь лингвистических терминов и понятий: Учебное пособие. Нижневартовск: Изд-во Нижневартовского педагогического института, 2002.

research covered various areas, including the relationship between language and thought, the theory of meaning, morphology and syntax, psycholinguistics, the study of children's speech, as well as comparative-historical linguistics, particularly in Indo-European and Germanic studies[6]. According to Katsnelson's approach, the valency characteristics of the predicate, which become evident in speech, are inherent to the predicate itself and function as structural "slots" that need to be filled. In this framework, valency is interpreted as the syntactic potential of a word. This potential arises from the lexical meaning of the word and reflects its ability to combine with other elements that provide a complete semantic structure. Thus, valency can be defined as the capacity of a word to be complemented by specific types of lexical units within a sentence, a requirement that is either explicitly expressed in the word's meaning or implicitly implied by it. When discussing semantic aspects of valency, it is also essential to refer to the prominent representative of the Moscow semantic school, Yu. D. Apresyan. In the course of his lexicographic research and his attempts to provide a systematic description of the Russian language, Apresyan focused on semantic valency from both theoretical and lexicographic perspectives. In his well-known work *Lexical Semantics*, he emphasized that semantic valencies stem directly from the lexical meaning of a word, which he characterizes as a unique lexical unit that differentiates one word from another[7]. He emphasizes the need to distinguish between semantic valence (actants) and other types of dependence, emphasizing that most words have low valence and that their morphological expression is often idiomatic, and that this valence also depends on which word it belongs to. Yu.D. Apresyan, comparing semantic valences with other types of dependencies, emphasizes that the morphological structure of other dependencies is more or less standard and is determined primarily not by meaning, but by the content of the corresponding subordinate connection. Applying the basic rules of the theory of valence in the

[6] Fleischer, W. Kleine Enzyklopädie. Deutsche Sprache. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1983.
[7] Кацнельсон, С. Д. К понятию типов валентности. Вопросы языкознания 1987, № 3, с. 20–32.

compilation of dictionaries and the study of vocabulary, Yu.D. Apresyan then emphasizes the need to provide information on the valency of a word in dictionaries and reference books, calling it the "syntactic zone." Lexicography should be devoted to describing the semantic valencies of a word: there are not many of them, and therefore they can be accurately described in lexicography; they can be expressed idiomatically and therefore they should be clearly described by this word. On the other hand, the non-idiomatic nature of the morphological expression of other types of dependencies makes it unnecessary to describe them in the dictionary entries of separate words, and their large number makes this practically impossible[8].

Yu. D. Apresyan highlights that the main distinction between his lexical-syntactic approach and the traditional linguistic perspective lies in the effort to identify the systematic principles underlying the governing properties of verbal lexemes. Within this framework, verbs are not analyzed as isolated units; rather, they are examined as members of broader lexical groups or smaller subclasses. The classification of verbal lexemes into particular groups is primarily based on their ability to function within identical syntactic constructions and to undergo similar syntactic transformations. In other words, verbs that share comparable combinational and structural properties tend to form unified classes. Consequently, the concept of valency emerged as a result of extensive linguistic investigation. Through detailed analysis, researchers were able to identify its defining features and distinctive characteristics. The following chapters will further explore these properties and discuss the specific aspects of the valency phenomenon in greater detail.

References

1. Гак В. Г. Валентность. Языкознание. Большой энциклопедический словарь. Москва: «Большая Российская энциклопедия», 1998, с. 79–80.

[8] Гак В. Г. Л. Теньер и его структурный синтаксис (вступительная статья). In Основы структурного синтаксиса. Москва: Прогресс, 1988, с. 5–21.

2. Кацнельсон, С. Д. К понятию типов валентности. Вопросы языкознания 1987, № 3, с. 20–32.

3. Розенталь, Д. Э. – Теленкова, М. А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терми-нов. Пособие для учителей. Москва: «Просвещение», 1985.

4. Касаткин, Л. Л. – Клобуков, Е. В. – Лекант, П. А. Краткий справочник по совре-менному русскому языку. Москва: «Высшая школа», 1991.

5. Карпов, А. К. – Фролов, Н. К. – Шурыгин, Н. А. Учебный словарь лингвистических терминов и понятий: Учебное пособие. Нижневартовск: Изд-во Нижневартовского педагогического института, 2002.

6. Fleischer, W. Kleine Enzyklopädie. Deutsche Sprache. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut, 1983.

7. Кацнельсон, С. Д. К понятию типов валентности. Вопросы языкознания 1987, № 3, с. 20–32.

8. Гак В. Г. Л. Теньер и его структурный синтаксис (вступительная статья). In Основы структурного синтаксиса. Москва: Прогресс, 1988, с. 5–21.

9. Филлмор, Ч. Дело о падеже. In Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. X. Лингвистическая семантика.

Москва: « Прогресс», 1981, с. 369–496.

10. Кацнельсон, С. Д. Типология языка и речевое мышление. Ленинград: «Наука», 1972. С 177

11. Кацнельсон, С. Д. К понятию типов валентности. Вопросы языкознания 1987, № 3, с. 21