



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE SPECIFIC COLLOCATIONAL PROPERTIES OF NOUNS

Mamarakhimov Sirojiddin Murtazayevich

Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Linguistics, Faculty of Philology,

Gulistan State University

mamaraximov90@umail.uz

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18081689>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 25th December 2025

Accepted: 26th December 2025

Online: 27th December 2025

KEYWORDS

collocational dictionary, valency theory, corpus linguistics, word classes, language education, creative thinking.

ABSTRACT

The study reveals that, to date, the principles for compiling specialized collocational dictionaries by word classes have not been sufficiently explored. The existence of only the outdated "Orthographic Dictionary" hinders the development of language competence and creative thinking. Therefore, the necessity of creating specialized collocational dictionaries has been identified. The study employs valency theory and corpus linguistics methodologies to analyze the collocational properties of words and their practical applications in language education

It is well known that the conceptual foundations of mother tongue education in secondary schools emphasize two essential tools of language instruction: textbooks and dictionaries. One of the key factors in developing students' creative thinking and speech competence is systematic work with dictionaries. The object of the present study is to examine the extent to which dictionaries currently used in Uzbek schools reflect the collocational properties of words, as well as to analyze the impact of these dictionaries on students' creative thinking and language development.

The study places particular emphasis on how the collocational features of nouns are presented and taught through dictionaries and how these features are applied in educational practice. Qualitative research methods were employed in the study. Data were collected through the analysis of relevant academic literature and an examination of dictionaries actively used within the educational system. In addition, interviews and questionnaires were conducted to determine how effectively these dictionaries represent word collocations and to assess their influence on students' linguistic competence and creative thinking.

Furthermore, corpus linguistics methodology was applied to identify and analyze the collocational behavior of words in authentic language use. While a wide range of specialized dictionaries has been developed for every level of education in developed countries, the findings indicate that general secondary schools in Uzbekistan primarily rely on a single dictionary type—the Orthographic Dictionary. The orthographic dictionaries currently in use, most of which were developed during the 1960s–1970s, are mainly designed to demonstrate correct spelling and do not adequately represent the collocational properties of words.

Since the orthographic rules currently in use were developed on the basis of the Cyrillic script approved in 1956, they no longer meet contemporary orthographic requirements. This situation constitutes a significant obstacle to the development of the Uzbek language and

adversely affects the advancement of students' linguistic competence and creative thinking. In particular, collocational dictionaries of nouns provide valuable opportunities for an in-depth investigation of the syntactic and semantic properties of the Uzbek language from a linguistic perspective. Such dictionaries play a crucial role in analyzing lexical relations, phrase structures, and fixed expressions, thereby helping learners understand appropriate word combinations. For example, in teaching verb–noun and adjective–noun relationships, collocational dictionaries enable students to use language more effectively, accurately, and fluently.

In world linguistics, the concept of valency (collocability) is closely connected with the syntactic structure and semantic meanings of language, and various theoretical approaches have been developed in this field. In generative grammar, Noam Chomsky contributed to the understanding of linguistic structure by representing valency through the number of arguments associated with verbs. At the same time, theoretical frameworks such as Dependency Grammar and Role and Reference Grammar provide deeper insights into valency and the collocational behavior of words. These theories pay particular attention to the relationships between syntactic roles and semantic meanings.

European linguists, including S. D. Kasnelson, have extensively studied valency and word collocation in their works. Kasnelson's contributions within the framework of Role and Reference Grammar are especially significant, as this approach integrates semantic and syntactic roles, allowing for the identification of collocational patterns within linguistic structure and meaning construction. Building on European linguistic principles, Mirtojiyev analyzed the collocational properties of words in the Uzbek language and proposed innovative approaches in this area. Based on Mirtojiyev's studies, Uzbek linguistics has shaped its understanding of valency by drawing on European theoretical models, thereby enabling the application of modern linguistic methodologies to the analysis of syntactic and semantic structures, as well as the number and types of arguments associated with words.

International linguistic experience demonstrates that collocational dictionaries are an effective tool in language teaching. For instance, in English language education, collocation dictionaries help learners use words in appropriate combinations, enhancing fluency and clarity of speech. Similar dictionaries should be developed for Uzbek, as they would assist learners in gaining a deeper understanding of the syntactic and semantic dimensions of the language.

Valency theory facilitates a more comprehensive understanding of both the syntactic and semantic aspects of language. It is applied to analyze how words interact with their arguments and how they function within sentence structures. In Uzbek linguistics, applying valency theory through collocational dictionaries allows for the practical identification of the number and types of arguments associated with verbs.

Corpus linguistics methodology is widely employed to study word collocation in real language use. Corpus-based analysis makes it possible to identify the contexts in which words occur and to determine which lexical items frequently co-occur. This methodology should also be applied to Uzbek, as it would contribute to the development of more accurate and up-to-date dictionaries aligned with modern linguistic standards.

In the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP), collocational dictionaries play an essential role in machine translation, text analysis, and language processing systems. In global linguistic practice, such dictionaries enable more precise and efficient use of language in automated systems.

Based on the findings of the study, it has been established that the dictionaries currently used in Uzbek schools do not sufficiently cover the collocational properties of words, which necessitates their revision in line with internationally recognized linguistic approaches. In world linguistics, collocational dictionaries are regarded as one of the primary tools for language teaching, linguistic analysis, and the application of language in automated systems. The development of such dictionaries in Uzbek could make a substantial contribution to linguistic scholarship.

In language education, collocational dictionaries support the expansion of learners' vocabulary and promote a deeper understanding of the syntactic and semantic structure of the language. Therefore, there is a pressing need to develop principles for the compilation of thematic educational dictionaries, particularly collocational dictionaries of nouns. Employing modern methodologies and technologies in the creation of these dictionaries would enhance the quality of education and provide learners with more effective language learning tools. Moreover, such dictionaries would establish a solid foundation for advanced linguistic research and for the efficient use of the Uzbek language in automated and computational systems..

List of References:

- 1.Sharipov M.K. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida so'z birikmalari sintaksisi masalalari. Toshkent: Fan, 1978. – 88 .b.
- 2.Ibragimov.J. O'zbek tili mustaqil leksemalarining xususiy birikuvchilari va ularning modellari. Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi. Qarshi – 2023. 237.b.
- 3.Sayfullayeva.R va boshq. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Darslik. Toshkent – 2010. 404.b.
- 4.<https://brightmindpublishing.com/index.php/ev/article/view/224/247>
- 5.Rizaqulovich, E. I., Murtozayevich, M. S., & Qizi, N. O. A. (2024). OTNING XUSUSIY LUG 'AVIY SHAKLLARI HAQIDA. Central Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 1(3), 26-29.
- 6.Doniyorovich, O. R. A., & Shavkatovna, A. S. (2024). O 'ZBEK TILIDA LEKSEMA TALQINI. Central Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 1(18), 144-146.