

IN THE INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN AND RUSSIAN LINGUISTS, THE SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF ATTRIBUTIVE PHRASES IN HINDI

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Abstract

This article examines the opinions of Hindi scholars and Indo-scientists about attributive word combinations in the Hindi language and explores their similarities and differences. Also, in interpreting Indian scholars and Indologists, the specific expressive aspects of attributive phrases in the Hindi language are analyzed.

Keywords: attributive combinations, word combinations, headword, non-head word, appositional combination, noun combination, verb combination, adverbial combination.

According to the relationship between the words in the word combinations, they are mainly divided into attributive, objective, and relative types, including the predicative type, which many scientists analyze as a sentence rather than a word combination. In attributive phrases, the non-head word expresses the quality of the headword, and attributive phrases are the combinations in relation to qualifying adjectives.

In addition, most linguists, first of all, depending on the characteristics of the head word in the word combinations, divide them into noun and verb combinations. In noun phrases, the headword is represented by a noun, and in verbal phrases, the headword is represented by a verb, and they are studied in turn by types. In different languages, there are common aspects as well as specific aspects of word combinations [1, 113]; depending on the specificity of each language, scientists also divide word combinations into types. In particular, while closely studying Hindi language phrases, the Russian Indologist O.G. Ultsiferov [2] divides them into substantive phrases, verbal, adjectival, pronominal, numeral, and adverbial phrases, and also studies them into types. He also divides the head and non-head words into models according to which word group they are expressed in word combinations, talks about their expression types and situations, studies the lexical and grammatical tools used in the formation of word combinations in Hindi, and divides them into groups according to the meanings expressed in the word combinations. In particular, it should be noted that not all of the word combinations used with का, के, की postpositions such as बाप का घर (father's house/father's house), भाई की पुस्तक (brother's book), किसान की ज़मीन (farmer's land) are

attributive combinations, the word expressed by these postpositions. He mentioned that if it expresses the quality of the headword, it can be considered an attributive phrase. Indian scientist Suraj Bhan Singh [3, 44] also expressed a similar opinion. He divided Hindi word combinations into attributive, coordinative, and appositional. According to Suraj Bhan Singh, not all word combinations with the suffixes का, के, की are attributive phrases. It states that the non-head word represented by these postpositions is considered an attributive phrase only if it expresses the quality, characteristic, quality, or quantity of the head word and becomes its qualifier. For example, if बिना दूध की चाय (tea without milk), गरम ही पानी (warm water), नींबू की चाय (tea with lemon) are included as attributive combinations, समिति के अध्यक्ष (chairman of the committee), भारत की राजधानी (of India) capital), includes combinations such as श्री वर्मा (Mr. Varma), नौकर राज (worker Raj) as oppositional phrases, because these word combinations have the meanings of belonging, characteristic. Suraj Bhan also mentions phrases such as ऊपर वाला मकान (house on the hill), दिल्ली वाला व्यापारी (merchant from Delhi) formed using the word-formative morpheme -वाला, possessive, attributive. Singh pointed out that it belongs to the group of attributive phrases. In his analysis and classification of word combinations, one can see aspects that are very different from other scientists.

In the studied works, we can observe that each scientist used different terms in the synonymic series to name the word combination and attributive combination terms. In particular, in the works written in English, the word combination - phrase, word combinations, attributive phrases - attributive phrase, attributive combinations, adjectival phrases [4, 173], and in the works written in Hindi, the word combination expressed in terms of पद बंध, पद बंध [5, 469], वाक्यांश [6, 408].

Among them, Indologist Michael C. Shapiro [7, 40], in his work, analyzes the group of adjectives in the Hindi language, examines the cases of their occurrence as a word combination, and briefly touches on the fact that they form an attributive combination and perform the function of an adjective in a sentence. However, attributive conjunctions are not analyzed in depth separately.

Omkar N. Kaul names attributive phrases in Hindi as adjective phrases and partially analyzes them. According to him, in attributive phrases, the non-head word expresses the quality of the headword, for example, लम्बी कमीजें (long dresses), छोटा मकान (a small house) and some words expressed by the postpositions का, के, की refer to the headword, its origin, its It is said that the combinations that express the quality, characteristic are attributive, i.e., combination with a qualifier, for example, combinations like दूर का रिश्तेदार (distant relative).

This scientist, unlike others in Hindi, the word formed using the word-forming morpheme -वाला performs the function of a non-head word in relation to the headword and includes word combinations that express the quality, belonging, and characteristic of the headword, as well as attributive (adjective) phrases, for example: दिल्ली वाला दुकानदार (shopkeeper from Delhi). Dr. Prem Bharti, an Indian scientist, has also studied word combinations in Hindi in detail, and he divided them into several types depending on the word groups of the words that formed the words; his classification is fundamentally different from that of other scientists. For example, he studied word combinations, divided into the following types: 1. संज्ञा पदबंध - noun combinations; 2. सर्वनाम पद बंध – pronoun combinations; 3. विशेषण पद बंध – adjectival (attributive) combinations; 4. क्रिया पद बंध – verb combinations; 5. क्रिया विशेषण पद बंध – adjectival combinations; 6. अव्यय पद बंध – invariable word combinations (such combinations are not observed in Uzbek linguistics, therefore, we conditionally called them "invariable word combinations" are involved). He, in turn, divided them into internal types and analyzed them. However, he did not write on attributive combinations. The examples studied in the scientist's work show that some features and examples included in adjectival combinations can correspond to attributive combinations in terms of form and content.

Also, the Indian scientist Kamtaprasad Guru briefly touched on word combinations. He mainly expressed valuable ideas about the difference between word combinations and sentences but did not analyze the phrases in detail and depth.

In his grammatical work, Russian Indologist Z.M. Dimshis [8, 144-146] specifically focused on word combinations. He divided word combinations into simple and complex types according to their content and distinguished phraseological, terminological, and syntactic (free) word combinations according to their lexical essence. In addition, depending on which independent parts of speech the headword is represented by, the scientist divides them into three types: 1) noun phrases, 2) verb phrases, and 3) adverbial phrases, and studied them internally using different models. This scientist also briefly touched on attributive phrases and expressed his views but did not analyze these combinations in depth.

Indian professor Chaturbhuj Sahai [9, 144-155] does not analyze word combinations separately; he talks about what word combinations are formed from them within parts of speech. In particular, while analyzing the adjective phrase, he also mentions his analysis of विशेषण पदबंध, i.e., adjective combinations, in this topic. It also corresponds to a part of attributive phrases. According to his interpretation, adjectives form attributive (adjectival) phrases, and in such phrases, adjectives and their degrees, according to the participation of several adjectives in one phrase, are mainly 1) परिमाण (superlative) of adjectives; 2) तुलना

(comparative); 3) उपमा (resemblance) 4) संयोजन (combination - with 2 or 3 adjectives) forms adjectival phrases.

In conclusion, we can say that, as can be seen from our analysis, the views of the Russian Indologist Ultsiferov, the Indian professor Suraj Bhan Singh, and the American Indologist Omkar N. Cole regarding attributive combinations are more similar and, it should be said, there are some differences. Indologist Michael C. Shapiro gave a brief opinion about attributive combinations, as mentioned above. Indian scientist Dr. Prem Bharti and Russian Indologist Z.M. Dimshis have their views on the analysis of word combinations; they divided the word combinations into types depending on the parts of speech they contain; the Indian professor Chaturbhuj Sahai, unlike all scholars, did not know what word combinations of those words were formed within the parts of speech. Dr. Prem Bharti and Z.M. Dimshis expressed ideas partially close to his thoughts and confirmed with examples the existence of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and other types of word combinations, and it became known that adjective combinations can be an example of attributive combinations.

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