

Types of Content-Syntactic Relations and Attributive Phrases in Hindi and Uzbek Languages

NODIRA SAIDNAZAROVA

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the types of relations between word combinations are studied, and the attributive phrases in Hindi and Uzbek languages are compared based on collected examples; in order to reveal the similar and different aspects of the models, several Uzbek, Russian, and Indian scientists scientific works were studied. In the research, the attributive combinations are discussed in detail based on the necessary information on word combinations and the types of meaningful-syntactic relations. Attributive word combinations in Hindi and Uzbek languages were studied in detail, and according to the results of the research, they were divided into models; differences between models and specific aspects of attributive word combinations in both languages were determined and analyzed based on descriptive analysis, and comparative-typological methods were used. In the research process, the common, similar, unique, and different aspects of attributive combinations in Hindi and Uzbek languages were highlighted, and conclusions were given. According to the conclusions, the types of content-syntactic relations in Hindi and Uzbek languages are slightly different, and there are no significant differences between the models and examples of attributive combinations in this article; similarities and dissimilarities are identified between examples.

Keywords: Word combination, subordinative relation, coordinative relation, headword, non-headword, attributive phrase, appositional phrase.

INTRODUCTION

There are different languages and language families in the world. Languages differ from one another by definition. They do not differ along a single dimension but along many [11]. Each language has its characteristics, differences, and similarities; we have analyzed these in part in this research within the syntax. The syntax is one of the essential branches of linguistics, which studies the syntactic structure of language, syntactic units, and the relationship between them. Currently, most scientists recognize only two types of syntactic units –word combination and sentences [1]. The smallest unit of syntax is a word combination.

Several scientists have researched word combinations in Uzbek and Russian linguistics. Including F. F. Fortunatov, A. M. Peshkovsky, V. V. Vinogradov, N. N. Prokopovich, V. V. Burlakova, N. I. Filicheva, A. A. A. N. Reformatskiy. Scientists in Turkic and Uzbek linguistics, such as Baskakov, Y. M. Seyidov, M. B. Balakayev, F. Abdullayev, A.A. Koklyanova, N. Makhmudov, A. Nurmonov, Kh. Kholiyorov, M.K. Sharipov, A. Berdialiyev, and M. Chetin have extensively researched word combinations and created some scientific sources[6]. In this scientific work, they discussed word combinations, their relation and connection, and the differences between words and word combinations. Among the Indian scientists, Prof. SurajBhan Singh (“A Syntactic Grammar of Hindi”) gave an overview of the relations between word combinations and their types. In Russian Indology, O.G. Ultsiferov’s[8] works about word combinations in Hindi are significant. This topic remains relevant in Uzbek Indology.

METHODS

In the article, many scientific sources and scientific articles at the international level are studied, specific aspects of examples collected in Hindi and Uzbek languages are studied, and they are analyzed based on descriptive, comparative-typological methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The consciousness of the native speaker navigates the combinability of words. It plays a significant role in the process of formation of utterances and provides for the natural verbalization of thought by means of semantically and structurally related words [4]. Some word combinations become compound words due to gradual changes over time. Based on the views of several scientists and these opinions, we can say that compound words previously formed a word combination and then began to be used as a whole. Unlike compound words, word combinations are formed in the human mind in the process of speech.

The interaction of the elements of the material world reflected in the human mind is the meaningful relation of syntactic units, and it is divided into types depending on the link between the object and its sign, characteristic; the relation between the action and its sign, manner of action, place, time; the relationship between action and subject; action and object. In general, meaningful-syntactic relations can be divided into four types [7]:

1. **Subordinative relation:** This is a one-way relation, and it is divided into the following four types: 1) predicative relation (the relation between subject and predicate); 2) objective relation (the relation of object); 3) attributive relation (the relation of adjective, qualifier. In part, explanatory interpretation is also considered as a type of attributive relation, for example, poet Erkin Vahidov, writer Shekspir); 4) adverbial relation (the relation of adverbial modifiers).
2. **Coordinative relation, i.e., two-way communication:** In this case, the words are connected on both sides, that is, both the headword and the non-headword require a linking device. In the Uzbek language, this includes the relation of the suffix -ning (i.e., of, aphostrof -'s) and the possessive suffix. The part that takes the suffix -ning (i.e., of, aphostrof -'s), i.e., the non-headword, requires the possessive suffix in Uzbek. This is a coordinate relation.

3. **Copulative relation:** The relationship of cohesive clauses.
4. **Introductive relation is divided into two types:** 1) vocative relation – the relationship between the vocative case and the content of the sentence (A vocative case is an expression of direct address.); 2) modal relation – the relationship of the introductory word with the content of the sentence. Of these, subordinative, coordinative, and copulative relations have syntactic means of communication. An introductive relationship does not have this feature.

In modern scientific sources about the syntax of the Hindi language, the types of relations between word combinations are slightly different. The relation of word combinations in the Hindi language is mainly divided into three types: attributive, coordinative, and appositional [9]. In the article, the attributive relation from the syntactic relations mentioned above will be discussed in detail, and a comparative analysis will be made on the example of Hindi and Uzbek languages.

Attributive relation is the relationship between the determiner and the noun being determined [2]. The attributive relation is specific to the word combination in the semantic model of sign, feature + object, for instance, qizil qalam (a red pen), uchta daftar (three notebooks). Also, In the Uzbek language, the relation of the shoir Abdulla Oripov, yozuvchi Mark Tven, ishchi Raj (poet Abdulla Oripov, writer Mark Twain, worker Raj) is considered as a type of attributive relation[7]. Some researchers focusing on attributive combinations note that in attributive combinations mainly, the relation of similarity and various specific characteristics of similarity is manifested[12]. So, attributive combinations arise in the language due to the need to differentiate and distinguish this or that object from other similar objects to reflect its specific features. These signs can be very different, and they describe the thing externally or internally. For example, it represents the following:

1. Appearance (e.g., in Uzbek: siyrak qoshlar, uzun sochlar, keng yelkalar, charos ko'zlar (sparse eyebrows, long hair, broad shoulders, big eyes); in Hindi: उदास चेहरा [udaas chehra], मोटी भौहें

- [moTee bhauhen], छोटी आँखें [chhoTee aankhen] (sad face, thick eyebrows, small eyes));
- 2) Internal qualities, character traits (e.g., in Uzbek: jahldor yigit, xushchaqchaq ayol, qiziqqon kishi (angry man, cheerful woman, curious person); in Hindi: समझदार बच्चे [samajhdaar bachche], दयालु पिता [dayaalu pita], ईमानदार लकड़हारा [eemaandaar lakarhaara] (intelligent children, loving father, conscientious woodcutter));
 - 3) Colors (e.g., in Uzbek: qizil ko‘ylak, moviy dengiz, ko‘m-ko‘k dala (red dress, blue sea, green field); in Hindi: सफ़ेद रुमाल [safed rumaal], लाल किताब [laal kitab], पीला फूल [peela phool] (white handkerchief, red book, yellow flower)), etc.

Besides, in attributive combinations, several non-headwords can be used in a row, but the headword is one for them all, e.g., in Uzbek: eski, rangi o‘chgan, ko‘k jinsi kiyimlar (old, faded, blue denims) [11]; yangi, chiroyli, qizil palto (new, beautiful, red coat). In Hindi: सुन्दर, बुद्धिमान, प्यारी माँ [sundar, buddhimaan, pyaaree maan] (beautiful, intelligent, loving mother); बड़ा, मोटा, सफ़ेद कालीन [bara, moTa, safed kaaleen] (a big, thick, white carpet).

Attributive combinations are divided into the following groups of models according to the word forms of non-head word parts connected to the headword:

1. *Noun + Noun*

This type of word combination is one of the most widespread types in the Uzbek language. This form of the word combinations in the opposite sense, such as yozuvchi Oybek, shoir Genri (writer Oybek, poet Henry), is also a type of attributive word combination in the Uzbek language, and this type is also widely used. For example, yog‘och uy, kumush qoshiq, yuk mashina, shoir Erkin Vohidov (wooden house, silver spoon, truck (this word consists of 2 words in the Uzbek language, that is, it forms a word combination), poet Erkin Vahidov), etc.

In Hindi, attributive combinations in the noun + noun model are relatively rare. For example, कविता कोश [kavita kosh], शिक्षा मंत्री [shiksha mantree], रक्षा मंत्री [raksha mantree] (a collection of poems, Minister of Education, Defense Minister).

According to the scientific sources of Indian linguists, unlike the Uzbek language, word combinations in the form of noun + noun, such as, बादशाह अकबर [baadshaah Akbar], कवि सूरदास [kavi Soordaas], लेखक प्रेमचन्द [lekhak Premchand] (Emperor Akbar, poet Surdas, writer Premchand) are included in the appositional phrase [6] in Hindi, they are not considered attributive combinations in Hindi.

2. *Pronoun + Noun*

Only some pronouns can be combined with the headword represented by the noun; therefore, in Uzbek, this type can participate in mainly demonstrative and defining pronouns, and in rare cases, hech (no, e.g., no one) word that forms indefinite pronouns. For example, o'sha bog', shu inson, barcha talabalar, hech kishi, butun dunyo (i.e., that garden, this person, all students, no one, the whole world). However, demonstrative pronouns are often found in this type of word combination in the pronoun+noun model in Hindi: वह सड़क [vo saRak], यह घर [ye ghar], वह संदूक [vo sandook] (that street, this house, this chest). The non-headword part of attributive combinations in this model has no phonetic change in Uzbek [5]. But in Hindi, the demonstrative pronoun changes depending on the plural of the noun after it and whether or not the postposition is after the noun: ये पुस्तकें [ye pustaken](these books), वे घर [ve ghar] (those houses), इस घर में [is ghar mein] (in this house), उन कापियों को [un kaapiyon ko] (to those notebooks).

The types of pronouns in the Hindi language also differ; therefore, the attributive combinations of the pronoun + noun type are also different from those in Uzbek. Hindi does not have defining pronouns and uses more attributive combinations in the model of demonstrative + noun. Hindi also uses the pronoun + noun type with कोई [koe], कुछ [kuchh] indefinite pronouns. For example: कोई आदमी [koe aadmee] (one person, someone), कोई चीज़ [koe cheez] (something), कुछ लोग [kuchh log] - several people, some people.

3. *Numerals + Noun*

In this type, we can distinguish the following types of word combinations:

- Cardinal numeral + Noun: yigirmata talaba, o‘nta ayol (twenty students, ten women);
- Ordinal numeral + Noun: yigirma beshinchi maktab, o‘ninch iuy (twenty-fifth school, tenth house);

In the Uzbek language, there are also types of numerals, such as approximate numerals and distribution numerals, which are formed by adding suffixes to numbers. Therefore, they are considered one word in Uzbek.

- Approximate numeral + Noun: o‘ntacha o‘quvchi, beshtacha qiz (about ten students, about five girls);
- Distribution numeral + Noun: ikkitadan qalam, yettitadan daftar (two pencils, seven notebooks, e.g., The teacher gave all students two pencils from seven notebooks).

Unlike the Uzbek language, the Hindi language does not have the types of numerals, such as approximate numerals and the distribution of numerals. Since these meanings are expressed in Hindi by using words like लगभग [lagbhag] (about, approximately) and repeated use of numbers, they do not belong to this type of word combination. Therefore, in Hindi, we can find the following forms of the numeral + noun model of attributive combinations:

- Cardinal numeral + Noun: दस विद्यार्थी [das vidyaarthee], सात लड़कियाँ [saat larkeeyan] (ten students, seven girls);
- Ordinal + Numeral: पंद्रहवाँ घर [pandrahvaan ghar], तीसरी मंज़िल [teesree manzil] (fifteenth house, third floor)

Due to the gender category (i.e., like, masculine, feminine) in Hindi, the part of non-headword of attributive word combinations in the ordinal numeral + noun model is represented by the ordinal numeral, and this ordinal numeral changes depending on the

gender and plurals of the headword (undergoes a phonetic change, i.e., in gender and plural non-headword adapts with the headword.) For example: आठवाँ अस्पताल [aaThvaan asptaal](eighth hospital), आठवीं मंज़िल [aaThveen manzil] (eighth floor).

In the Uzbek language, such a situation does not occur; that is, the non-headword part of the attributive word combinations of the numeral + noun model does not undergo any phonetic change and does not accept any suffix but possessive suffix, the Case, and plurals suffix the headword takes depending on the content of the sentence: o'ninchi maktabda (suffix -da, in the tenth school), beshtadan daftarlar (plural suffix -lar, five pencils). In Hindi, the headword can also be used in the plural, with postpositions: बीसवीं शताब्दी में [beesveen shataabdee mein] (in the twentieth century), पाँच लड़कियों को [paanch larkeeyon ko] (in five girls).

4. *Adjective + Noun*

The most common type of attributive combination in which adjectives with different meanings are widely used; for example, many adjectives can express such meanings as taste, characteristic, shape, color, smell, volume, measurement, place, and time.

Attributive combinations of this type are among the most frequently used in Uzbek and Hindi. For instance, in Uzbek: nordon olma, issiq choy, toza havo, uzoq safar, moviy osmon, kuzgi hosil (sour apple, hot tea, fresh air, long journey, blue sky, autumn harvest); in Hindi: मज़ेदार भोजन [mazedaar bhojan] (delicious food), सुन्दर प्रकृति [sundar prakriti] (beautiful nature), उदार व्यक्ति [udaar vyakti] (generous person), विशाल साम्राज्य [vishaal saamraajya] (vast empire), बड़ा घर [baRa ghar] (big house), सुगंधित फूल [sugandhit phool] (fragrant flowers).

In the Uzbek language, the non-headword does not change in this type of combination. In the Hindi language, in the attributive combinations of the adjective + noun model, changes occur in the structure of the non-headword expressed by mutable adjectives (adjectives in Hindi are of two types: mutable adjectives and

immutable adjectives), depending on the gender and plurals of the headword, that is, the mutable adjective adapts with the noun in gender and plurals. But the structure of immutable adjectives does not change at all.

For example: अच्छा अध्यापक [achchha adhyaapak] (good teacher) – masculine, अच्छी लड़की [achchhee larkee] (good girl) – feminine, अच्छे बच्चे [achchhe bachche] (good children) – plurals.

5. *The participle + Noun*

The participle, which is one of the functional forms of a verb, is combined with a noun to form word combinations, and in this model, mainly in the Uzbek language, there are many forms of the participle with the suffix -gan, -digan, -yotgan, and sometimes in rare cases, mainly, in fiction, participles in the form with the suffix -ar, -ur, -jak, -ajak can also be combined with a noun to form a combination: bo'ladigan bola, o'qigan qiz, yozayotgan talaba, borar joy (a child who will be (good person), a girl who studied, a student who writes, the place where (we) will go);

Unlike the Uzbek language, attributive combinations of the participle + noun model are common in Hindi, and the participle changes depending on the gender and plurals of the headword; that is, the participle adapts with the gender and plurals of the noun following it. For example: चुनी हुई कविताएँ [chunee huee kavitaen][10] (poems which were selected) — feminine, पढ़ी हुई कहानी [paRhee huee kahaanee] (story which was read) – feminine, गाते हुए मज़दूर [gaate hue mazadoor] (workers who are singing) – plurals, बहता हुआ पानी [bahta hua paanee] (water which is flowing) – masculine.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of the above research and analysis, we reached the following conclusions:

1. According to the relationship between the object and its sign, characteristic, action and its sign, manner, place, time, action

and subject, action and object, content-syntactic relations are generally divided into the subordinative relationship (predicative, objective, attributive, adverbial relations); coordinative relationship, i.e., two-way communication, copulative, introductive relationships (vocative, modal relations).

2. Attributive combinations also arise due to the need to differentiate and distinguish objects, clearly reflect their specific characteristics, and express various external and internal characteristics (colors, taste, sign, volume, smell, appearance).
3. Attributive combinations were analyzed by dividing them into five models, of which attributive combinations of the noun + noun model have similar and different aspects in Hindi and Uzbek languages. This type of combination is much more common in Uzbek. Relatively less in Hindi, and during our research, it was found that the word combinations with an appositive relationship, such as poet Pushkin, in the Uzbek language are also attributive combinations. This form's word combinations in Hindi are not attributive but appositional phrases.
4. Non-headword part of attributive combinations of pronoun + noun model in the Uzbek language is often expressed by demonstrative, defining, indefinite pronouns. However, in Hindi, it is mainly used by demonstrative pronouns, rarely by indefinite pronouns. In Uzbek, the non-headword part of attributive combinations does not change at all, but in Hindi, depending on the plural of the headword, i.e., noun, whether it is used with a postposition or not, the non-headword expressed by a demonstrative pronoun adapts with headword.
5. There are types of attributive combinations in the numeral + noun model in Uzbek, such as cardinal numeral + noun, ordinal numeral + noun, approximate number + noun, distribution number + noun. In Hindi, only attributive combinations are specific to the cardinal numeral + noun, ordinal numeral + noun model. In Hindi, the ordinal numeral, i.e., non-headword in the attributive combinations of the ordinal numeral + noun model, adapts depending on the

gender and plural of the noun. Such cases do not occur in the Uzbek language.

6. There are a lot of attributive combinations in the form of adjective + noun, both in Uzbek and Hindi. In the Uzbek language, the non-headword, i.e., the adjective, does not change in such combinations; only we can add a suffix of degrees of Comparison. In Hindi, the non-headword expressed by mutable adjectives adapts in gender and plural with the noun (i.e., headword) that comes after it. Still, this condition does not occur in immutable adjectives.
7. Attributive combinations in the participle + noun model are also widely used in Hindi and Uzbek languages. In this type of combination, the non-headword expressed by the participle in Uzbek remains unchanged. Whereas, in Hindi, the participle adapts to it depending on the gender and plural of the headword that comes after it.

REFERENCES

1. A. Nurmonov, N. Makhmudov, A. Akhmedov, S. Solikho'jayeva, Meaningful syntax of the Uzbek language, Fan (1992).
2. A. Khojiyev. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms, National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan (2002).
3. C.F. Hockett. Approaches to syntax. *Lingua*. 1997, 100 (1-4), 151-170. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841\(96\)00041-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0024-3841(96)00041-1)
4. Elena I. Archipova. The Principles of Non-equivalent Word-combinations Selection for Ideographic Dictionary Compiling. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*. 2015, 200, 387-392. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.08.083>
5. F. Abdullayev, How do words connect to each other?, Fan (1974).
6. M. K. Sharipov, The issue of the syntax of word combinations in the modern Uzbek language, Fan (1978).
7. N. Makhmudov, A. Nurmonov, Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language, O'qituvchi (1995).
8. O.G. Ultsiferov, Word combinations in Hindi, Nauka (1971).
9. SurajBhan Singh, A Syntactic Grammar of Hindi, Ocean Books (2012).
10. V.M. Beskrovny. A.P. Barannikova, Hindi - Russian dictionary, GIS (1959).

11. Wilbert Heeringa, Charlotte Gooskens, Vincent J. van Heuven. Comparing Germanic, Romance and Slavic: Relationships among linguistic distances. *Lingua*. 2023, 287, 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2023.103512>
12. Zachary Estes. Attributive and relational processes in nominal combination. *Journal of Memory and Language*. 2003, 48 (2), 308-319. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X\(02\)00507-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-596X(02)00507-7)

NODIRA SAIDNAZAROVA
MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENT,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH AND
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN LANGUAGES,
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY
OF ORIENTAL STUDIES,
TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <NODIRA_SAIDNAZAROVA@TSUOS.UZ>