



COLLOCATIONS WITH THE ADJECTIVE “ACHCHIQ” (BITTER)

Jumaniyazov Atabay Jumaniyazovich¹, Allaberganova Firuza Ibrakhimovna²
Toshnazarova Dilnavoz³

¹Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Urgench State University

²Doctoral Student, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Urgench State University

³Doctoral Student, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Urgench State University

ABSTRACT

This article analyses the morphological and syntactic forms of the modifier- collocations with the adjective “achchiq” (bitter) in the Uzbek language and new semantic and stylistic changes in meaning and style. The collected examples were analyzed morphologically and lexically, and a list was compiled to analyze the changes in meaning within them. Attempts have been made to classify and analyze these lexical units according to their meaning and characteristics and ways of use in communication.

KEY WORDS: the meanings of the word “achchiq”, word combination, compound word, linguistic unit, definition.

It is known that the word “achchiq” (bitter) in the dictionary of Uzbek national language belongs to the adjectives and is made from a linguistic unit belonging to the verb group “achimoq” (to taste bitter). Therefore, in order for things or events to be “achchiq” (bitter), they must taste bitter, or things and events first become bitter, then taste “bitter”, if left for a long time, even turn into “acid” (alkali - caustic). In this sense, this word shows a polysemy. The meanings of the lexeme “achchiq” (bitter) are interpreted as follows in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (2020) [2]:

The taste, that makes the tongue sour and tingles. Bitterly hot pepper.

Example: Farg‘ona vodiysidan boshqa joylarga ekiladigan turp negadir **achchiq ta‘m**, taxir mazaga ega bo‘ladi. K.Mahmudov, Qiziqarli pazandachilik.

Translation: For some reason, radish grown in other places than the Fergana Valley has a **bitter** taste. K. Mahmudov, Interesting cooking.
Bitter tea –deeply brewed tea.

Example: chol mayingina kulib qo‘ydi va xizmat qilayotganlarga bitta **achchiq choy** olib kelishni buyurdi. Gazetadan.

Translation: ...the old man laughed softly and ordered the waiters to bring one teapot of **deeply brewed tea**. From the newspaper.
Sour, stinging. Bitter (grainy) pomegranate.

Example: Otasi **achchiq** olma yesa, o‘g‘lining tishi qamashadi. Maqol.

Translation: If the father eats a **bitter apple**, the son’s teeth will gnash. Proverb.

Harmful to the senses, caustic. Bitter gas. Bitter tobacco. A bitter smell.

Example: Jiqqa ho‘l o‘tin yolg‘iz “pirs-pirs” qilib, **achchiq zahar** tutun buruqtiradi. Oybek, tanlangan asarlar.

Translation: Densely wet wood makes a lonely “pirs-pirs” and emits **bitter poison** smoke. Oybek, selected works.
Exhilarating, soul-stirring

Example: Dalalarda kech kuzning **achchiq shamoli** esa boshladi. S.Ahmad, Qadrdon dalalar. Tashqarida shamol uvular, **achchiq sovuq** naq badanni kesib ketguday edi. Gazetadan. [Sherbek] To‘rig‘ini egalladi. O‘zini egar ustiga olar olmas, otga **achchiq qamchi** bosdi. S. Anorboyev, Oqsoy.

Translation: And the **bitter wind** of late autumn started to blow in the fields. S.Ahmad, Dear Fields. The wind howled outside, and the **bitter cold** seemed to cut through the body. From the newspaper. [Sherbek] sat on his horse. When he could not get himself on the saddle, he **whipped the horse bitterly**. S.Anorboyev, Aksoy.

Polysemantic meaning:

Touching one’s heart, hurting one’s heart; harsh, unpleasant. A bitter irony. Bitter criticism.

Example: Haq so‘z – achchiq so‘z. Maqol. – U hatto bu achchiq ta‘nalarni eshitmaganday, sur bo‘lib turardi. Mirmuhsin, Umid.

Translation: The truth is a bitter word. Proverb. - He was silent as if he didn't even hear these bitter reproaches. Mirmukhsin, Umid.

The one with a bitter tongue - one who speaks harshly to a person, interrupts with words.



Example: Elmurodga rota komandiri yoqmadi: qalampir, tili achchiq, har gapni pisanda qilganday burab gapiradi. Shuhrat, Shinelli yillar.

Translation: Elmurad didn't like the commander: his tongue is bitter, like a pepper, he twists everything as if he were talking with inner meaning.
Grief, painful.

Example: Uning achchiq ko'z yoshlari har qanday odamga ta'sir qilmasdan qolmasdi. "Yoshlik". Cheki ko'rinmas bu so'qmoq yo'lovchining madorini, nainki madorini, jonini oladigan qismatday achchiq. "Saodat".

Translation: Her bitter tears could not fail to affect any person. This endless path is as bitter as the fate that takes the traveler's energy, strength and all the life.
noun Wrath, anger; dice.

Example: Hozir mening achchiq'im ham qahrim bor. "Erali va Sherali". Bobomning achchiq'i qursin, yomondir. "Nurali".

Translation: Now I have bitterness and anger. My grandfather's bitterness is bad.
Achchiq'i burnining ustida (yoki uchida) - a person who gets angry at something for nothing: to have a short fuse

Example: Ha, qizi tushmagur. Nafasini ham chiqarmaydi-ya. Achchiq'i ham burnining uchida, - dedi Murotali. Sh.Rashidov, Bo'rondan kuchli

Translation: - Oh, my dear daughter, she doesn't even breathe. She has a short fuse, - said Muratali.
Achchiq'i kelmoq (yoki chiqmoq, qistamoq) -to get angry (or to be angry)

Example: Go'ro'g'lining achchiq'i kelganini bilib, Soqi o'rnidan turdi. "Malikai ayyor". Xurshid achchiq'i chiqdi, deb o'yladi. N.Aminov, Qahqaha. Aytsam, yana achchiq'ingiz qistaydir. A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar.

Translation: Knowing that Gorogli was angry... Soki got up. Khurshid thought that he was angry. If I tell you, you will be angry again.
Achchiq ustida - Jahl qo'zg'agan paytda- getting mad

Example: Bas endi, achchiq ustida har kim har gapni aytadi. Hamza.

Translation: That's enough, everyone says everything when getting mad.
Achchiq qilmoq - Jahl qilmoq, zarfa qilmoq - to have a conniption, to be angry, to speak bitterly.

Example: Bir talato'pni sotib olding, qattiq gapirding, deb achchiq qildi. "Malikai ayyor".

Translation: He said bitterly that you bought a problem, you spoke harshly.

Jon achchiq'ida Jahd – alam bilan, jon- jahdi bilan - struggling in pain, with pain, with soul-struggle, in agony.

Example: Ot jon achchiq'ida old oyoqlarini devor baravar ko'tarib sapchidi. S. Ahmad, Ufq. U [Ortiq] sapchib o'rnidan turib.. jon achchiq'ida mashina orqasiga aylanib o'tib, brezentni ochib tashlab, o'rindiqlar tagini titkilay ketdi. M. Mansurov, Yombi.

Translation: The horse raised its front legs to the wall in agony. He [Ortiq] got up with a huff... he went around to the back of the car in agony, opened the tarpaulin and started looking under the seats.
noun Difficulty, challenging; sadness, grief; suffering.

Example: Achchiq bilan chuchukni totgan bilur, uzoq bilan yaqinni yurgan bilur. Maqol. Bir achchiqning bir chuchugi bor. Maqol. – Turmushning achchiqlarini totib ko'rgan.. qadimgi batrak Abdurasul bu kunlarda o'z muddaosining amalga oshayotganini his etar edi. P.Tursin, O'qituvchi

Translation: He who has tasted bitter and sweet, knows who has walked far and near. A bitter has a sting. - Abdurasul, an old soldier who has tasted the bitterness of life, felt that his destiny was being fulfilled these days.

It can be seen that in this dictionary the verbs such as *achchiqlanmoq*, *achchiqlashmoq* (to become angry or bitter), pair-words, such as *achchiq-tizziq* (distress), *achchiq-chuchuk* (good and bad days of the life or salad made of sliced tomato and onion), *compound words*, such as *achchiqmiya*, *achchiqtosh* were codified as a result of the above-mentioned meanings of the word "bitter" and that the expressive power of our national language increased through them. In addition to the examples given above, in the explanatory dictionary there are other words such as *achchiq anor* (bitter granate), *achchiq garmdori* (bitter pepper), *achchiq gaz* (bitter gas), *achchiq hid* (bitter smell), *achchiq istehzo* (bitter sarcasm), *achchiq ko'z yosh* (bitter tears), *achchiq olma* (bitter apple), *achchiq qamchi* (bitter whip), *achchiq sovuq* (bitter cold), *achchiq so'z* (bitter word), *achchiq ta'm* (bitter taste), *achchiq tamaki* (bitter tobacco), *achchiq tanqid* (bitter criticism), *achchiq shamol* (bitter wind), *achchiq choy* (bitter tea).

In the course of our work, we were interested in the place and frequency of use of the word "bitter" in our colloquial language (not in dictionaries), the formation of new word combinations depending on the situation and opportunity, we witnessed that it encountered various morphological-syntactic forms and new semantic-stylistic meaning and stylistic changes. We compiled a list of the collected examples for a deeper morphological and lexical study and a wider analysis of their meaning changes. We currently have the following words in our inventory *achchiq aroq*, *achchiq bayonot*, *achchiq bodring*, *achchiq dori*, *achchiq gap*, *achchiq hayol*, *achchiq haqiqat*, *achchiq hayot*, *achchiq hazil*, *achchiq kinoya*, *achchiq kofe*, *achchiq meva*, *achchiq murch*, *achchiq non*, *achchiq osh*, *achchiq peshona*, *achchiq pivo*, *achchiq piyoz*, *achchiq qismat*, *achchiq qovun*, *achchiq sirka*, *achchiq suv*, *achchiq taqdir*, *achchiq ta'na*, *achchiq*



tarvuz, achchiq tush, achchiq turmush, achchiq vino, achchiq zahar, achchiq o'y, achchiq shokolad.

Below, we will try to classify and analyze the above-mentioned lexical units according to newly discovered features of meaning and methods of use in communication, including:

I. Collocations with the meaning of "bitter" is related to taste.

- **Sho'r, nordon (Salty, sour)**¹- *bitter tomato, bitter cherry, bitter apricot, bitter apple, bitter peach.* To what extent the "bitterness" of the named vegetable type "tomato" and the fruit types "cherries, apricots, apples, peaches" differ from each other in terms of taste, for example, it seems better to understand the meaning of the word with the ratio of salty to tomatoes, and the ratio of apples and apricots to sour. After all, fruits and vegetables are different, so their "bitterness" level and quality are not the same. "Bitterness" is felt by keeping the taste of each fruit or vegetable at a certain level.
- **Tursh (Sour).** Compounds with the meaning of "sour", usually soups and doughy foods, or foods made from mash, beans, peas, turn sour when left standing, and such food is called "it is addled". In addition, dried apricots with low sugar content are called "turshak" in our national language. The word "tursh" came to Uzbek language from Persian.
- **Taxir (Acerb).** Compounds found in the meaning of "acerb", can include language units such as bitter tea, bitter coffee, bitter cocoa, bitter medicine. After a few days, the taste of these drinks deteriorates, their bitterness increases, and their smell and taste become unpleasant.
- **Talx (Acidic).** Compounds meaning "acidic", when liquid food is boiled for a long time and water is reduced, the taste of food is more salty and the food becomes acidic. If the beer is left for a long time, it will become acidic if the expiration date has passed. In such cases, food or beer is called bitter (bitter food, bitter beer).
- **Qizdiruvchi.** Compounds meaning "heating": usually alcohol drinks heat up the body of a person, and they are called bitter alcohol, bitter brandy.
- **Kuydiruvchi.** Compounds with the meaning of "burning", such language units as hot pepper, which naturally has this property, bitter vinegar with excessive alkaline properties, and high-dose alcohol, bitter alcohol, can be included in this group.
- **Ta'mi buzilgan, aynigan.** Compounds with the meaning "distorted, nauseated", as a result of partial rotting of tomatoes, melons, watermelons, turnips, and beets, their taste is nauseated and they cannot become full of alcohol. In this case, they are called bitter tomato, bitter melon, bitter watermelon, bitter turnip, bitter beet. Raw cucumbers and raw grapes are also bitter when they are not yet fully ripe and are called cucumber is still bitter or grape is still bitter, unripe.

II. Compounds related to "human body metabolism", it is known that when a person sweats or cries when he is working

hard or is mentally nervous, the fluid coming out of the body or the tears flowing from the eyes are salty, and they are called bitter tears or bitter sweat. Bitter urine can be cited as an analogous example. Similar to these, there is also the phrase bitter forehead, which can be interpreted in two ways: the saltiness of the forehead skin or bad fate. The lexeme "salty forehead" is a clear proof of this.

III. Compounds related to "spiritual experiences of a person", such as bitter dream, bitter thought, bitter thinking. Emotional situations that point to the extreme badness of certain processes in human life, the difficulty of enduring and bearing, or the end of the reality that has befallen a person with extremely negative consequences are expressed by these phrases.

IV. Compounds "emphasizing the hardships of social life", human life can be easy (easy, effortless, pleasant) or difficult (complicated, challenging, full of suffering) in a certain sense. The second situation is figuratively called bitter life, bitter fate, bitter truth. In this case, the meaning of the word "taste" is heavy (unbearable), difficult (full of challenges), pain (suffering) and others.

V. Compounds related to the meaning of "negative image", among them can be included lexemes bitter word, bitter sentence, bitter message, bitter information, bitter statement. In these examples, "bitter" has nothing to do with the language, our organ of taste, a person needs a high spirit to understand the bitterness that is understood through compounds, or a person observes them mentally, changing the negativity of the image to the negativity of the message, information or statement to the good.

VI. Bitter sarcasm, bitter taunt, bitter reproach, bitter joke, bitter humor, which are used to mock and oppress the interlocutor, are also used in communication for the purpose of touching the person of the interlocutor, knocking him to the ground, laughing at him.

VII. Among the compounds related to "expression of unpleasant weather" can be included bitter air, bitter fog, bitter wind, bitter cold. These compounds take into account the fact that the air or fog contains irritants (so that the nose is irritated by the combination of various substances with oxygen in the air and fog), as well as the body-shaking properties of the wind and the cold's pinching of the face. There are also compounds related to the smell, such as bitter tobacco and bitter smoke, the bitterness of which is mainly assessed by the amount, level or type of the burning substance spread into the air. Just as incompletely burned gas is responsible for the bitterness of smoke, the type of tobacco plays an important role in the bitterness.

In the process of analyzing the above described and classified word combinations, we witnessed another important phenomenon in our language, that word combinations have increased their expressive power as a result of the drastic changes (improvement) of the social life of our people. Those

¹ These words are a product of the Persian vocabulary, and they have alternatives, such as *banamak* and *namakin* in this language.



who changed their morphological form and became a compound word. Now they are not “two independent words that are interconnected in terms of lexical and grammatical meanings and express the same thing or event [11]”, but morphologically they have become compound words, meaning to name things and events.

This phenomenon is one of the age-old traditions of enriching the vocabulary of certain languages. However, the fact that compound words are made from two words, and compound words are made from compound words is a natural phenomenon in the development and progress of every language, it is not news for every person who is interested in language.

In this sense, our inventory includes the words “bitter granate”, “bitter pepper”, “bitter almond”, “bitter onion”, “bitter chocolate” and “bitter grain”. In them, the subordinate feature of the word combinations with the “bitter” component does not specify the ordinate word, but now it indicates a third thing, or fruits, vegetables, and sweets, as a component of the determining compound word. Taste, which is emphasized in word combinations, now takes second place in communication, and the main emphasis is placed on variety, species and type, etc. After all, the variety has no direct connection with “spiciness”, the connection is indirect. In the context of communication, first there is a variety or species, and then it is understood that “spicy” vegetables and fruits are grown and products are prepared from this variety. As a result, the language becomes richer, the power of expression increases.

REFERENCES

1. A.Jumaniyazov, Sh.Rahimova, “Compound words with determining Uzbek, or bahurilis”, Tashkent, 2018.
2. “Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language” - under the editorship of A. Madvaliyev, “National Encyclopedia of Uzbek-Istan” State Scientific Publishing House, Tashkent, 2006-2008 Volume 1.
3. A.Hajiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev, B.Madaliyev and A.Madvaliyev, “Problems of Uzbek terminology and lexicology”. Tashkent 2017, page 57.
4. H. Jamolkhanov, “Current Uzbek literary language”, “Talqin”, Tashkent-2005.
5. Sharipov M.Q. “Problems of syntax of word combinations in the modern Uzbek language”, Tashkent, “Science Publishing”, 1978.
6. Ghulomov A.G. and Askarova M. A. “Current Uzbek literary language”. (Syntax.) T., “Teacher”, 1965.
7. Ghulomov A.G. “About the ways of forming words in the Uzbek language”, the first book, Tashkent, 1949.
8. G. Abdurahmonov, S. Mamajonov, “Uzbek language and literature”, Tashkent, 2002.
9. M. Hamroyev. “Mother Tongue”, Tashkent, 2012.
10. Saurov Ravshonbek. (2023). THE SOCIAL STATE AS A TOOL FOR ACHIEVING SOCIAL JUSTICE. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 9(8), 408–410. Retrieved from <https://www.eprajournals.net/index.php/IJMR/article/view/2667>
11. Jumaniyazov Atabay, Allaberganova Firuza. “Tendencies of phrases to become compound words”