SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 10 | October 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

THE UNIQUE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF FALERONYMS

Razzakova Sumbul Shermat kizi
Independent Researcher, Urgench State University, Urgench, Uzbekistan

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra24355
DOI No: 10.36713/epra24355

ABSTRACT

This article explores the unique grammatical structure of faleronyms in the Uzbek language. Faleronyms, composed of words, syntactic units, and grammatical tools, exhibit a strict order and distinct functional roles. Nouns are the primary active elements, while adjectives, numerals, and verbs act as auxiliary components. The use of grammatical affixes is limited, with noun-specific markers such as possessive, case, and plural affixes playing a crucial role. Particular attention is given to the instrumental case and possessive affixes, whose definite and indefinite forms in faleronyms reflect specific stylistic and semantic features. The study highlights the adaptive formation of noun+noun constructions, expressing attribution and ownership, and emphasizes the repeated and regulated use of affixes in complex faleronyms. Overall, the findings demonstrate that possessive affixes serve as essential grammatical markers, shaping the structure and meaning of faleronyms while ensuring clarity and stylistic precision in formal contexts.

KEYWORDS: *Faleronyms, Uzbek Language, Grammatical Structure, Possessive Affix, Instrumental Case, Noun Constructions, Formal Style, Syntactic Units*

The words, syntactic units, and grammatical tools that constitute faleronyms possess a strict order and specific functions. Examining the grammatical features of words within faleronyms, it becomes evident that nouns are predominantly active, while adjectives, numerals, and verbs serve as auxiliary components [1]. The use of grammatical affixes conveying meaning in faleronyms is also limited. While some affixes that form grammatical categories are almost unused in faleronyms, grammatical markers related to nouns are actively employed. Noun-specific affixes, such as possessive, case, and plural markers, can be classified as active or inactive based on their usage in faleronyms. For example, among case markers, the instrumental and locative cases, and among possessive markers, the third person singular affix are actively used, whereas second and third person possessive affixes are rarely applied.

Moreover, faleronyms are primarily used in formal styles. In this regard, we highlight certain aspects of the instrumental case affix within this stylistic context. As noted above, the application of case markers in faleronyms is limited. However, our observations indicate that the instrumental case affix is actively used in faleronyms, particularly in complex faleronyms with multiple components, where instrumental and modified relationships are clearly manifested. When applying the instrumental case in faleronyms, adherence to literary language rules is essential. The indefinite form of the instrumental case is convenient from the perspective of linguistic economy. However, in some instances, strictly following grammatical rules for the instrumental case may lead to stylistic inconsistencies.

In modern Uzbek, it is normative for a modifier to precede the modified noun. The use of definite and indefinite instrumental forms also generates certain stylistic peculiarities in faleronyms. Two scenarios can be distinguished in this regard:

1. If the third person possessive affix is part of the faleronymic indicator, the instrumental must be indefinite. For example: *Shuhrat* medal, *Salomatlik* order, *Do'stlik* order. Here, the presence of naming clearly indicates attribution.
2. If attribution exists and the possessive affix is within the faleronym itself, the instrumental may be used either definitely or indefinitely. Its formal usage within the syntactic unit does not significantly affect meaning. For example: *O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq baxshisi*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasi san'at arbobi*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan qishloq xo'jalik xodimi*, *Mehnat shuhrati*, *Kelajak bunyodkori*, *O'zbekiston belgisi*, *Inovatsion g'oyalar yetakchisi*, *Xalq ta'limi fidoyisi*, *Soha iftixori*, *Mehnat faxriysi*, *Mahalla iftixori*, *Ma'naviyat fidoyisi*.

It is also necessary to briefly address the combination of two noun categories in Uzbek through adaptation. When the modifier and modified noun are in contact (adjacent), the instrumental case may be definite or indefinite. This dual usage is determined by stylistic and semantic requirements. The indefinite instrumental construction conveys general or vague characteristics, indicating which group or category the modified object belongs to. Such combinations frequently occur as extended names in institutions, official documents, and newspapers [1]. In some cases, the instrumental case that should stylistically be definite is used indefinitely: *O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq shoiri*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq artisti*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq hofizi*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq rassomi*. When the modified noun has an adjectival quality (i.e., there is a word between the modifier and modified noun), the instrumental is generally definite: *O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining 25 yilligi*, *Konstitutsiyaning 25 yilligi*,

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Ikkinchi jahon urushidagi g'alabaning 70 yilligi. Thus, the definite and indefinite use of the instrumental in faleronyms highlights their unique features. Proper application ensures concise communication to a broad audience [2].

The grammatical tools connecting independent words are diverse in Uzbek. In complex faleronyms, the use of such markers is somewhat restricted. We illustrated this with the active use of the instrumental case compared to other cases. Noun+noun constructions dominate faleronyms, mainly formed through adaptation, expressing attribution and possession. In the instrumental case, the modifier conveys attributive meaning, while the possessive affix indicates ownership. Only the third person possessive (-i, -si) expresses ownership in faleronyms; first and second person affixes do not convey this meaning.

It should be emphasized that a word with a possessive affix does not always indicate ownership; this meaning arises only in adaptive constructions. If the affixed word is linked to a nominative noun, ownership is not implied. For example: *Salomatlik* order, *Do'stlik* order, *Jasorat* medal, *Shuhrat* medal. In complex faleronyms, multiple repetitions of the instrumental and possessive affixes are a distinctive feature. According to linguistic norms, repeating the definite instrumental multiple times in a single faleronym creates stylistic inconsistency; thus, only the final one should be definite. Possessive affixes, however, may be repeated to indicate ownership and ensure clarity, preventing ambiguity. For example: *O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining 25 yilligi*, *O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligi fidoyisi*, *Xalq ta'lim fidoyisi*. Omitting any of these possessive markers would compromise information precision and create linguistic inconsistency.

In conclusion, possessive affixes in faleronyms possess unique properties and serve as key grammatical markers indicating attribution, ownership, relevance, and specificity. In this sense, the possessive affix can be considered the final grammatical marker that shapes and completes the structure of faleronyms.

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