

WORD COMBINATIONS AND THEIR TYPES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**Maksudova Sevinch Utkir kizi***Kattakurgan branch of SamSU, student***Murodova Mukadas Ikromovna***Scientific adviser: Teacher, Kattakurgan branch of SamSU*

Abstract: *This article describes the word combinations belonging to the noun, adjective and verb groups in the English language and their types, grammatical functional features on the basis of comparative and distributive methods as the lexical and syntactic levels of the language. The article also identifies the factors that the transposition of root verbs, nouns and adjectives in English, and describes their structural-functional and contextual-semantic analysis at the required level. Study of sentence structures, it was found that the meaning of a sentence is determined by the arrangement of its words and their relationships with each other. This has implications for understanding how language functions. In a study, it was found that base words can be mixed with other words when speaking, to make different patterns.*

Key words: *word combination, syntactic-semantic analysis, functional and lexical features, phrase, compound sentences, context.*

INTRODUCTION

Word combination means putting words together in a sentence in a certain way that makes sense. Syntax is the structure and order of the words, and semantics is the meaning of the words. The text is about selecting different characters for an integrated unit. The parts are designed based on their purpose, and the second one depends on the choice deciding which one to pick first. A lexical compound is a combination of words that make up part of a sentence, but it can also change into a different form. An independent sentence is a complete sentence that can stand alone and make sense. It is used in speech to express a complete thought. A group of words that can be considered a sentence or have certain qualities communication. It is a group of words that does not contain a subject and a verb, and it is used to express a single idea. Word combinations mainly consist of main – nuclear word and a word or words depending on it. Thus they are formed combining two or more words according to their semantic and grammatical peculiarities.

Main part

We mentioned that one of the problems of learning syntax is vocabulary. The phrase can generally be defined as a combination of two or more words which is a grammatical unit but is not an analytical form of some word. The constituent elements of a phrase may belong to any part of speech. A word-combination can also be defined as a compound nominative unit of speech which is semantically global and articulated. A compound is formed from the lexical and grammatical connection of any word. "Vocabulary", which is the subject of syntax study, is characterized by the fact

that, unlike other compounds, it consists of two or more words, forming a grammatical integrity, semantic unity on the basis of subordinate clauses. If a compound word contains an auxiliary word, it is considered a component along with the independent word in front of it.

Example: to read a book with pleasure

a) to read a book; b) to read with pleasure.

One word in the phrase complex is dominant, the other is subordinate. This shows that one word is in control because of the grammar or meaning of the words it connects: watching a film about snow. So, when a word changes its form, it depends on how it is connected to other words and its grammar. Rewrite this text in simple words: of that relation. Make it easier: of that connection. Any grammatical and semantic "whole-syntactic construction" in speech cannot be a phrase. We cannot help but enumerate the differences between a word or a sentence. There is a generality in the word, there is a relative specificity in the phrase, there is a narrowing of the meaning. However, they live in the sentence as a building block of the sentence. The difference between a phrase and a sentence is a fundamental one. A change in the form of one or more words would produce a new sentence. However, we need to remember that a group of words can be different from a single word.

1. Predicative connection (owner-cut connection)

2. Non-predicative connection

Predicative connection forms a sentence, and non-predicative connection forms a phrase and sentence.

This means that when a word form is connected to another word, it creates a compound word. The way a word sounds can give it a special mood. That is, the tone of the connection can express continuity, or completeness.

Example: This train ... This train-,

Since a phrase is a link in a chain of compounds in a sentence, it does not have the fullness of meaning and tone. It can therefore be interpreted as an open device.

There can be no sign of equality between a sentence and a phrase. The reason is that the number of words in a sentence may be equal, but compounds that do not reflect the content of the predicative cannot be spoken. This sentence has different parts like tense, person, mood, and modality. These make it different from a regular sentence. Please simplify the phrases in this text. It is possible to say that the possibilities of word combinations are somewhat limited in relation to speech. A phrase cannot use prepositions, adverbs, participles, modal words, etc. that can be used in a sentence. A phrase, like some words, can be an extended part of a sentence (syntactic group), but it can become an independent sentence in the context of speech once it has the characteristics of a sentence or one of these characters.

1. Word combinations are formed separately and are a whole that is divided into subordinate and subordinate parts. A compound word, on the other hand, can be a unit of language level, like a whole that is not formed separately and a simple word.

2. Even if the word combinations contain a whole, the components fully retain their lexical meaning. The components of a compound word will be linked to a whole concept regardless of whether they fully retain their lexical meanings.

3. If each word in a phrase has its own accent, the compound word will have a single word accent, such as a word.

Because a word combination means a concept like a word. If it has a combination of words and the cut is involved, obviously it is. According to this view, the phrase includes only the connection of the secondary parts to the dominant part. This is a common theory of our traditional linguistics, and the subordination of words also falls into two major groups. Thus, a phrase is an event between a word and a sentence, on the one hand, a phrase is one of the nominative means of language, and lexically extended noun. But as a syntactic phenomenon, a phrase serves as a potential material for speech. It is one of the communicative means in its composition only through speech.

Any non-predicate conjunction of words cannot be a phrase. It is created to show that we have talked about this before. Hence, the interconnection of words in the speech process clarifies the meaning in which the word in the subordinate clause is used:

Example: derazaning ko'zi- the eye of the window

uzukning ko'zi- the eye of the ring

buzoqning ko'zi- the eye of the calf and so on.

Types of word combinations

1. Phrases: They are groups of words that function together as a single unit within a sentence, lacking both a subject and a predicate. They can be classified into different categories based on their structure and function.

-Noun phrase (NP): Consists of a noun and other modifiers that describe or specify the noun, such as adjectives or determiners.

Example: the beautiful sunset.

-Verb phrase (VP): Comprises a verb along with its complements and modifiers.

Example: have been studying diligently.

-Prepositional phrase (PP): Contains a preposition, its object, and any modifiers.

Example: in the garden

2. Idioms: These are fixed expressions that carry a figurative meaning different from the literal interpretation of the words. Idioms often have cultural or contextual significance and are not easily deduced from the individual words.

Example: "kick the bucket," "barking up the wrong tree," and "piece of cake."

3. Collocations: They are word combinations that commonly occur together, forming a natural partnership due to frequent usage within a language. They can be comprised of various parts of speech and greatly contribute to fluency and natural-sounding speech.

Example: "make a decision," "strong coffee," and "heavy rain."

4. Compound Words: These are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. Compound words can be written as a single word, hyphenated, or separate words.

Example: "lighthouse," "mother-in-law," and "firefighter."

5. Proverbs: These are well-known, often traditional, sayings that offer wisdom, advice, or moral guidance. Proverbs are typically brief and memorable, conveying a universal truth or insight.

Example: "A stitch in time saves nine" and "Actions speak louder than words."

Conclusion.

In conclusion, word combinations come in various forms and serve distinct purposes in language. Whether they are phrases, idioms, collocations, compound words, or proverbs, each type contributes significantly to the richness, depth, and effectiveness of communication. It is well known that the derivational sequence of linguistic units cannot be fully understood only on the basis of grammatical research, because word formation in its extralinguistic basis is a product of speech activity.

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