THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

One of the biggest problems in the interpretation of the meanings of language units from the lexical and grammatical aspects in experimental work is the issue of clarifying the specific meaning of the units and their context.

The goals and objectives of the work are to research the national and cultural characteristics of English words, to reveal their general and specific aspects, and in this regard to further develop the specific, comparative and general theory of these words.

Keywords: phraseological unit, word combinations, comparative and general theory.

Introduction

We want to talk about the role of phraseology in modern English linguistics, its subject, history, and the stages of development in the present time. First of all, what is a phraseological unit? We will try to answer the question. The structural and semantically inseparable combinations are called phraseological units. Phraseological units are not formed freely in speech, they enter the language ready-made. Lexical components that are part of phraseological units are stable, they are united by a single common meaning [1-7]. The components of phraseological units cannot be replaced or replaced by another word. Famous linguist, and expert in the field of phraseology, Professor AV Kunin believes that phraseology should be an independent linguistic science, not a part of lexicology. His classification of phraseological units is based on the function they perform in speech. These are nominative, communicative and exclamatory functions.

Literature Review

The issue of word combinations and their types, and structural semantics in some languages (English and Uzbek) taken separately have been the object of some research, but to reveal their lingua-cognitive bases and to develop their new

classification from the lingua-cultural point of view. has not been published, although the lingua-cultural and communicative-pragmatic aspects of these word combinations have been neglected by researchers [8-14]. In our research, we will try to provide their lingua-cultural and communicative-pragmatic aspect, which is closely related to the anthropocentric description of the word combinations, and the solution of its actual issues and problems. Among the Uzbek linguists who have conducted several researches in the field of linguistics in the field of word combinations, U. Yusupov, O'. Hoshimov, G'.M. Hoshimov, M. Abduvaliev, T. UmrzakovA. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, (v) and other foreign linguists L. Barkhudarov, B. Ilish, I. Ivanova, B. Haimovich, B. Rogvskaya, H. Svit and others, we try to conduct research [11-19].

The Main Part
The more independent words are involved in the formation of a phrase, the more its types will be.

Syntactical Relations between the Components of a Phrase. The components of the phrase are combined with each other using word forms, auxiliary words, intonation, and word order.

The components of the phrase are connected by subordination to each other. Dominance between the components of a phrase is expressed in the following ways:

Agreement. In adaptation, the subordinate word (subordinate word) should come in the appropriate form to the headword.

In English, the determiner does not match the definite. An exception to this rule is the determiner expressed by demonstrative pronouns. This book, that book, these books, those books

The matching of the participle with the possessor is studied not in the phrase, but in the sentence. Management (Government). In management, no matter what form the dominant word takes, it requires the subordinate word to appear in a certain form. The form of the subordinate word is not the same as the form of the governing word [20-27].

In modern English vocabulary, the role of management is not so great. According to BA Il'ish, only the personal pronouns in the objective case and the interrogative pronoun can change their forms according to the requirements of the word-verb: give me, him, her, us, them, whom.

Adjoining. In such a connection, the grammatical duality of one word does not depend on the other. Their interaction is expressed through order or intonation. In English, this connection is common. For example, a good boy, his book, to read well ten books, many pens, to read slowly.

The most important sign of the sentence is predictiveness (inflexion, Predicativeness is the main centre of the structure of the sentence). Another important feature of a sentence is its intonation formation. Without intonation, some derived sentences can never be real sentences. A sentence without intonation is different from a sentence with intonation. Only with the help of intonation. Not only word combinations, but also some derived words can be a sentence. For example, He rubbed his eyes and looked and asked "Henry", he said. "Oh, Henry!". What is the matter now asked Henry steeply (J. London)? They heard a loud cry. "The wolves", said Henry (J. London).

Modality is another characteristic feature of the sentence. Modality is the relationship of the content of the sentence to reality, the speaker's subjective relationship to reality.

Types of Sentences

A sentence refers to the purpose of the speaker. Through speech, the speaker conveys information, tries to identify an unknown person, object, action, or sign, and urges the listener to perform an action or orders. According to the purpose of the speaker, sentences are divided into three types:

1. Declarative Sentences;
2. Interrogative Sentences;
3. Imperative Sentences;

The speaker expresses his emotional attitude and feelings along with the message, question, and command through the sentence.

According to the expression of emotionality, the sentence is further divided into two types:

1. Emotional statements;
2. Non-emotional statements.

Emotional sentences are usually called exclamatory sentences. Declarative Sentences. Figurative sentences are used to indicate, report, confirm or deny a sign, or image about something, an event. Sentences are simple and compound in structure.

Verbal sentences are divided into participle and non-participle (affirmative and negative) sentences. Affirmation or denial of an event, sign, or image is characteristic of indicative sentences [28-32]. The syntax is a part of grammar, in which the structure of sentences, structure, parts of sentences, types of sentences, ways of connecting words with each other, and word combinations are studied. The doctrine of speech is the basis of syntax [33-37]. The word combination is checked in the syntax because it is the construction material and tool of the sentence. Not every combination of words can be studied in syntax. Combining two or more words to form a compound word is the object of study of lexicology.

Conclusion

People express their thoughts and feelings through language. Language is directly related to the development of human society, and its development is the main factor in ensuring the development of science, culture, and technology. Any changes that determine the development of society, first of all, leave their mark on the vocabulary of the language system. In particular, new objects and concepts created as a result of the development of science, technology or socio-political changes in society lead to the renewal of the vocabulary of the language.

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