

Syntactic and semantic analysis of word combinations in the English and Uzbek languages.

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Abstract.

This article describes the word combinations belonging to the noun, adjective and verb groups in the English and Uzbek languages and their 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 ensure the transposition of root verbs, nouns and adjectives in English and Uzbek, and describes their structural-functional and contextual-semantic analysis at the required level. As a result of syntactic-semantic analysis of root word combinations in the English language, on the basis of a detailed analysis, it was shown that root words can be combined with other words in speech, forming various models.

Key words: word combination, syntactic-semantic analysis, functional features, phrase, compound expression, context.

Introduction.

Word combination syntactically and semantically integrated unit characters, in which the choice of one of the components is made according to the meaning, and the choice of the second depends on the choice of the first. A lexical compound, like some words, can be an extended part of speech (syntactic group), but it can become an independent sentence in the context of speech when it has the characteristics of a sentence or one of these features. A phrase is an event between a word and a sentence, on the one hand, and a phrase is one of the nominative means of language, which forms a whole, lexically extended noun. Word combinations, like some words, can be an extended part of speech (syntactic group), but once they have the characteristics of a sentence or any of these characters, they can become an independent sentence in the context of speech.

Main part.

We mentioned that one of the problems of learning syntax is vocabulary. However, we should not overlook the combination of words and the use of compound expressions in a broad sense. 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. For example, to sing a song with pleasure, a) to sing a song; b) to sing with pleasure

One word in the phrase complex is dominant, the other is subordinate. This state of dominance is understood from the grammatical forms or meanings involved in that conjunction: watching a movie, white snow. Hence, the entry of a word into different forms depends on its relation to other words, the lexical-grammatical features of that relation. 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. In many places, words are not predicative, just as words are classified into categories, so words are classified according to the morphological nature of the dominant word, such compounds may be involved. In this case, the combination of words will undoubtedly help to form compound words. However, we must also keep in mind that a phrase can have different aspects than a compound word.

1. Predicative connection (owner-cut connection)
2. Non-predicative connection (connection of the second narrow and dominant part). Predicative connection forms a sentence, and non-predicative connection forms a phrase.

In a phrase, the expansive participle comes in a certain grammatical form with the requirement of an expanding dominant participle. Therefore, for a phrase, it is only important in what grammatical form the subordinate clause comes. This shows that a compound word is formed from the way a word form is related to a word. The connection of the word form to the word also has a distinctive tone. That is, the tone of the connection can express continuity, or completeness.

For example: This bus ... This bus-,

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. The sentence has its own grammatical categories - tense, personality, inclination, modality, which are not typical of phrases. It is possible to say that the possibilities of word combinations are somewhat limited in relation to speech. A phrase cannot use prepositions, adverbs, 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.

For example, the combination of all the pronouns serves as an extended part of the sentence, in other cases it means a complete idea, a sentence, as an independent sentence, depending on the situation of the speech, the situation, how it is pronounced.

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.

4. It is possible to insert a grammatical device or a word between word combinations, but no tool can be inserted between compound words. The inclusion of a tool can cause it to become a phrase: *ish yurituvchi- ishni yurituvchi, kamonsoz- kamonni sozlovchi, ochilgan dasturxon- ochildasturxon*. Thus, although compound words and phrases are close to each other in terms of consisting of two or more components, they differ in terms of lexical-grammatical relationship, speech function, phonetic features. Therefore, they require a special approach. However, "there are sharp differences that cannot be equated between a sentence and a phrase, which is evident in their form and content. A sentence can be contrasted with a phrase with the ability to express its relative opinion.

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 ubir forms a whole, 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: e.g., *derazaning ko'zi*- he eye of the window, *uzukning ko'zi*- the eye of the ring, *buzoqning ko'zi*- the eye of the calf and so on.

The word combination has its own specific grammatical form and grammatical meaning. The system of forms of the dominant word forms the paradigm of this phrase. The members of a phrase paradigm vary depending on which word group the dominant word comes from, it is expedient that we consider it in a generalized way — on the basis of the classification of phrases. That is, word combinations are classified, firstly, according to which lexical-semantic category the dominant words belong to, secondly, according to which syntactic unit the subordinate word serves, and thirdly, according to the structure of the word combinations. The formation of a phrase, the position of its components depends on which word group the elements in the composition belong to and the grammatical-semantic features that arise from it. For example, quality cannot be combined with quantity. When nouns with a conjunctive suffix or used in conjunction with an auxiliary are combined with a verb, the next word comes in a dominant position: *talking on the phone* is a sign of subordination of the conjugation or auxiliary, and in a conjugation with a quality the noun is dominant. Depending on these grammatical features, the ways of composing a phrase can also be different. In particular, the dominant component can be divided into the following types: equine compound, verb compound, and formal compound. The dominant component in a noun unit can be a noun instead of a noun phrase - adjective, number, diamond, action name, for example: *katta uy- big house* , *katta olma- big apple* etc.

If the verb is not combined, the dominant element may be in the adjective, adverbial forms of the verb or its functional forms. In this situation, the subordinate word often consists of the category of the noun: *bolani chaqirmoq*, *gulni hidlamoq*, *uyga ketmoq*. Although the subordinate component is represented by a word group, the dominant component type is taken into account and is a verb compound: *yayov yurmoq*, *tasodifan uchrashgan*. In the compound form, the dominant component belongs to the compound word form. This often results in noun-shaped compounds. For example:

suvdan oz, pulining yarmi.

What is noted is that the phrase is classified according to the nature of the dominant word. Also, in the second round of classification, the subordinate word and its syntactic function, which has performed in the composition of this compound, play the role of the main criterion. This classification is also referred to by terms related to the three different functions of the subject word.

1. Object word combination. In this case, the word in the subordinate clause, regardless of which word group it belongs to, is subordinate to the dominant word in the complementary syntactic function of the sentence: *kitob o'qimoq*-reading a book, *orqali xabarlashmoq*- communicating through and so on. The filler is interpreted as a filler compound, regardless of whether it is a mediator, an auxiliary or even a figurative word, a phrase, a filler: *shivir-shivirini eshitmoq*- to hear a whisper, *boshi osmonga yetganini ko'rmoq*- to see one's head reach the sky, and so on.

2. Adjective word combination. A word that comes in a subordinate clause is called a definite article, regardless of whether it is an adjective or a definite article. For example, in examples such as *shirin olma*- sweet apple, *o'rikning gullashi*- apricot blossom, the subordinate clause comes as a determiner and is therefore analyzed as an adjective combination according to the syntactic function of the subordinate clause.

3. When a subordinate clause is classified according to its syntactic function, if the subordinate clause is in the case of a case, it is of course defined as an adverb combination: it can be expressed by the fact that *hovliqib kirib keldi*- he came in a hurry, *chalqanchaga yiqildi*- fell on its back.

When classifying phrases, their structure should also be studied separately. The composition of the word, which part of the sentence the main or subordinate component consists of, can also be seen in its structure. In particular, a phrase formed by a fixed compound phrase is called a simple phrase in terms of its structure. Similarly, the compound phrase also forms a simple type: the asparagus plant, the borsa kelmas island, the “Yoriltosh” fairy tale. The so-called simple type of phrase is contrasted with the complex term type. That is, the amount of words in a phrase is determined by the ability to form a phrase of at least three words. If three independent words are present, but two of them are inseparable, it will be a simple phrase, not a complex one. For example, *three ducks* — *three ducks in the air*; *black sheep* - *big black sheep*.

Conclusion.

It is well known that the derivational sequence of linguistic units can not be fully understood only on the basis of grammatical research, because word formation in its extralinguistic basis is a product of speech activity. As a result of syntactic-semantic analysis of root word combination in the English language, on the basis of a detailed analysis, it was shown that root words can be combined with other words in speech, forming various models.

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