THE ROLE OF WORD COMBINATION COMPONENTS IN THE SENTENCE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract:*This article will talk about the use of the components of vocabulary and vocabulary found in Uzbek and English linguistics in the sentence, as well as the place in today's linguistics.*

Keywords:*word combination, syntactic communication, auxiliary words, semantic and grammatical features, word combination components.*

Introduction.

Word combinations are syntactic units formed from the combination of words based on certain logical and grammatical rules.It is clear from this that the internal meaning, external grammatical compatibility and their appropriateness are required for the words to enter into a relationship. To form a word combination, it is necessary to have a word with at least independent meanings, that these words form an adverbial open construction, in which the semantically grammtically can enter into a free relation, which is expressed by a nominative function. Hence, open constructions of a nominative character, consisting of a grammatical-semantic relationship of 2 or more words, represent one complex concept, that is, the concept of a subject action, state, character, are called word combinations.

Main part.

We know that the way of word combinations and sentences are different from their types. Word combinations are free syntactic constructions:

Yozning issiq kunlarida chiroyli yiltiragan luchchak shaftolilar duv-duv to'kildi.

(In the hot day of summer, beautiful ripened peaches were down).

The word combination is formed both semantically and grammatically' from more than one independent word belonging to a word category. For example:

Shahar istirohat bog'lariga tashrif buyurivchilarning miqdori kundan-kunga ko'paymoqda (The number of visitors to the parks in the city and the countryside is increasing day by day.)

But any interconnection of independent words does not exclude the formation of word combinations. For example, the connection between the possessive and the participle also consists of the conjunction of independent words. The connection between the components of word combinations is based

on an adverb, that is, one of the important signs characteristic of word combinations is the destruction of components by one of the components into contact with the other by subordination, the character of independent and subordinate members in it will depend on the nature of the independent word: it is also impossible to imagine word combination without independent word.So one of them is the independent, and the rest is dependent. Word combinations are divided into noun and verb combinations, depending on which word category the independent word belongs to. The meaning of the word combination depends on the lexical meanings of the components that make it up. The type of syntactic relationship in a sentence is much wider than the types of vocabulary, because the syntax of word combination does not ernter the relationship between the subject and predicate as well equal phrases. Consequently, it is characteristic of a connection that depends only on the word combinations and through this connection, attributive, objective and free relations are expressed.

The role of the components that make up the word combinations is more stable than the place of the parts of the sentence in the sentence. Replacing word combination components affects their meanings. For example: *soat 9 da кeldi-9 soatda keldi, yangi uy- uy yangi, og'ir sanoat- sanoat og'ir.* The change in the own connection of the components that make up the word combinations, from which the origin of the compound words appear (for ex.belbog') .

Syntactic connections in word-combination are disappeared in different ways:

1) with the loss of syntactic connections in certain word combination, such combinations come to the form of a word (compound word). Word combination, which according to the meaning and structure ' becomes a word, has one common accent (there is also a change in writing): *Otboqar, kungaboqar, oykeldi, yangiqo'rg'on,Beshariq, Oltiariq, belbog', qo'ziqorin, baqaterak, ko'kterak, кo'zoynak, Oqtepa.*

2) with the weakening of the syntactic connection between components in some word combination, such combinations are subject, phenomenon, known as the name of specific process.

However, the meaning of some compound words is also determined by the meaning of the components that make it up. For example, *belbog', qo'lqop, ko'zoynak.* But the meaning of some compound words does not coincide with the meaning of the components that make it up: Beshariq, Oltiariq, Beshyagoch, baqaterak. Although these words were historically word combinations, now the syntactic relations between their components have reached to imperceptible level.' In general, setting the border between word

combinations and compound words is a matter that requires conducting a check based on the concrete facts of a specific language. But in any case, the important and main character in determining the differences between a compound word and a word combination is the presence or absence of a syntactic connection between the components and the lexical-semantic independence or non-independence of the component. For example, in *kungaboqar(sunflower)* combination, the syntactic connection between the component is lost, and the second component participle "*boqar*" does not indicate tense ad person, and is not considered as the whole participle from the lexical point of view. There is a short pause and a relative completeness of meaning between the components of word combinations. Compare: *maktab stol (separate words), maktabning stoli (word combination).*

The components of word combinations are grammatically formed, and lexically independent. The components of a word combination differ in this aspect from the sum of simple words. The change that occurs in the structure of a word combination undoubtedly affects the structure of a sentence, this condition can change the function of the parts of a sentence.For example, the words otboqar, kungaboqar, muzyorar he words muzyorar historically consisted of object and predicate, the words oqtepa, ko'kterak, beshyog'och, ko'richak, qorabotir, qo'shkarnay consisted of attribute   and   attributive adjective, the words soykeldi, qoryog'di consisted of subject and predicate.

As a result of these different syntactic changes, two different parts of a sentence can result in one part of a sentence and even a word form. For example, *Beshyagoch* does not currently represent "*five wood"* or *ko'kterak - "blue poplar",* etc.

Word combinations and parts of speech may or may not be equal to each other. For example, a single word combination can consist of two parts of a sentence: *laugh hard -* a word combination, but it consists of adverb and verb. The word combination isoften used as a secondary parts of speech.In the sentence of *ikki yil o'qidi,* word combination of *ikki yil* here is the secondary parts of speech, or we can say adverb of time. The word combination can be structurally simple and complex. A simple word combination consist of two words: *institutning binosi, novcha odam, baland uy, keksa ishchi, tez so'zlamoq, o'qigan bola, uchta kitob, oltin soat, shu bino* va boshqalar.

Complex word combinations consist of more than two words: *oq ko'ylakli qiz, yuz so'mlik mato, ikki kilogram yong'oq, uch kilogrammli tosh, telefon apparatining o'rni, qizil gulning hidi, tong otar payt.*

The structure of word combination is not determined only by the number of words, of course. In addition to the number of words in a word combination, there must also be a subordinate syntactic relationship between components.

For this reason, the compound verbs are: *кetib qolmoq, yoza boshlamoq,yozib bo'lmoq, yozib tashlamoq;*

Compound numerals: *o'ttiz besh, yigirma olti, qirq besh;*

compound pronouns: *ana shu, mana shu* are not considered as a word combination, since they do not have subordinate syntactic links between components. It is true that the numbers *uch yuz, bir million, to'rt yuz* differ syntactically from the numbers *o'ttiz besh, qirq besh*. But nevertheless, the indicated numbers are not considered as word combinations, because the syntactic relattins between their components are lost, they mean a lexical meaning and concept.

According to the level of syntactic function and syntactic relations, word combinations will be free and syntactically inseparable. A word that enters into a word combination can freely come into contact with other words in a sentence, and any word can come in the function of a certain parts of speech.

For example: U kitobni tez o'qidi.(He read the book fast)

Halima kecha teatrga bordi.(Halima went to the theater yesterday) - each word is separate parts of the sentence.However, in some sentences, it is aloso possible that the words are not free and form an inseparable phrase. Such word combinations come as the part of word combination in a sentence. In this respect, inseparable syntactic compounds are similar to compounds of a phraseological units. It is known that phraseological word combinations also come in a sentence in the function of part of speech. But this is not a reason to consider phraseological and inseparable word combinations as the same phenomenon.

As it is known that the theory of phraseological units of academic V.V.Vinogradov is originated from the following starting ideas: phraseological units are "stable" complexes opposed to "free" syntactic phrases as ready-made language formations, not created, but only reproduced in the process of speech. Phraseological combinations are considered a specific lexical phenomenon, while syntactically inseparable word combinations are a syntactic phenomenon. According to their syntactic function, word combinations differ from other parts of speech. The components of inseparable word combinations interact syntactically. For example, in *U besh soatda keldi, sen ikki yil o'qiding, u o'z vaqtida keldi* sentences the word combinations like "besh soat", "ikki yil", "o'z vaqti" are inseparable combinations of words in

relation to the participles "keldi", "o'qiding". Thus,in such constructions all word combinations are considered subordinate components.

Hence, word combination is a combination of more than one independent word based on the attitude of the language-subordination according to the grammatic-syntactic rules. Word combinations express the relationship between a thing, an action, subject, its sign with a subject and various properties in an objective being. In word combinations, one of the components is always the independent, the other is the dependent. The components of word combinations are expressed in the following word categories:

1. noun - noun 2. noun -verb3. adjective, numeral, pronoun- noun
4. adverb -verb 5. adjective -adjective 6. Noun- adjective
7. participle - noun 8. Pronoun-verb

It is known that word combinations together with the parts of speech can express different relations of word meanings. What kind of meaning they express depend on the types of dependent and independent words as well as lexical-semantic features that introduce them into a syntactic relationship.

Conclusion.

In each definition of a word combination,this unit is syntactically a grammatical structure. Therefore, the study of theirmorphological composition to clarify the combinatorial properties of the word parts and to consider the substitution possibilities within a word combination is one tasks of syntactic theory.

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