

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF COLLOCATIONS

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Abstract. *This article is devoted to the grammatical construction of collocations, and aims to analyze their importance in linguistics, their components and grammatical features. Collocations arise in natural combinations of different words, and these combinations play an important role in the coherent functioning of the language. The article analyzes the grammatical formation of collocations and their stylistic role.*

Key words: *Collocation, grammar, syntactic structure, lexical unit, linguistics, stylistics, stylistic richness.*

In linguistics, collocations are understood as a coherent combination of two or more words. These combinations are formed on the basis of certain laws of linguistic unity. Collocations demonstrate the richness and flexibility of language in terms of meaning and structure. This article discusses the grammatical construction of collocations, their structural aspects and specific features.

A collocation is a combination of two or more words formed on the basis of their semantic and syntactic connection. These units are of great importance in the process of language learning, and their correct and precise use increases the naturalness of the language. Collocations are widely used in English, and their incorrect use can portray the speaker as unconventional or mispronouncing.¹

Collocations are divided into two main types:

1. Free collocations are syntactically basic collocations (for example, "the

¹ . Anvarov A. "Tilshunoslik asoslari". Toshkent, 2020.

book is flowing").

2. Stable collocations are collocations that have a certain grammatical and semantic structure (for example, "golden heart").

When analyzing collocations grammatically, the following are taken into account:

1. Syntactic structure: The grammatical relationship between words in a collocation (e.g., possessive and participial combinations: "the wind is blowing").
2. Lexical rules: The semantic relationship between words (e.g., "sharp decision").

Collocations usually consist of the following structures:

1. Adjective + noun (eg, strong coffee, heavy rain)
2. Verb + noun (eg, make a decision, give advice)
3. Verb + noun (eg, a piece of advice, a burst of energy)
4. Verb + verb (eg, go running, start working)
5. Verb + adjective (eg, deeply disappointed, completely different)
6. Verb + verb (eg, strongly recommend, fully understand)

The impact of collocations on English:

1. Increases naturalness: Knowing and using collocations can significantly ease language acquisition. This creates a natural appearance in speech and writing.

2. Increases clarity and expressiveness: Using the right collocations helps to express ideas more clearly. For example, the phrase "make a decision" sounds more clear and natural than "do a decision."

3. Can be a problem for language learners: Collocations can be difficult to learn because they are not based solely on rules; they often need to be memorized.

4. Cultural and contextual differences: Each language has its own unique collocations. For example, English uses heavy rain, but in other languages this expression may seem illogical when translated directly.

5. Improved comprehension: Familiarity with collocations helps with comprehension. Many idiomatic expressions and phrases rely on specific word

combinations, and understanding them can improve listening and reading skills.

6. Contextual learning: Collocations provide a context for vocabulary learning, making it easier to remember and use new words. Learning words in context helps students understand their meaning and correct usage.

7. Improved communication skills: Mastering collocations helps with better communication, as students can convey their ideas more clearly and effectively. This is especially important in professional and academic settings.

8. Cultural Concepts: Collocations often reflect cultural and idiomatic expressions that are specific to a language and give students a deeper understanding of the culture associated with the language.

Recommendations for learning in practice:

1. Learning through context: It is more effective to learn collocations in a natural context, through text or conversation.
2. Special dictionaries and applications: There are collocation dictionaries in English that help with learning.
3. Repetition: Collocations can be reinforced by actively using them in written and spoken language.
4. Listening and observing: You can identify and understand new collocations by listening to conversations or reading texts in English.

Collocations are essential to the development of English, and getting them right ensures naturalness and richness of expression in speech and writing. Understanding collocations is an integral part of the language learning process.

Collocations are an important tool for determining stylistic style in a language. They are widely used in both written and spoken language. For example, emotional collocations are common in fiction ("tender heart", "sweet word").²

In conclusion, collocations are complex lexical and grammatical units that reflect the specific features of a language. A deep study of their grammatical structure is of great importance not only for linguistic analysis, but also for understanding the richness of the language. They serve not only as linguistic units,

² Mirzayeva D. "Til va nutq uslublari". Toshkent, 2019
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but also as a means of increasing the stylistic and communicative power of the language.

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