THE ANALYSIS OF VERBAL COLLACATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This analysis aims to explore and compare the verbal collocations in English and Uzbek, focusing on how these expressions are formed, the types of verbs commonly used, and the similarities and differences between the two languages. Understanding these patterns is crucial for learners and translators alike, as it not only aids in language acquisition but also helps in capturing the subtleties of meaning and expression in cross-cultural communication.

Key words:

Collocations, which refer to the habitual co-occurrence of words in a particular language, are an essential aspect of language proficiency and fluency. Among these, verbal collocations are especially significant, as they involve the combination of verbs with specific nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, contributing to the natural flow of speech and writing. The study of verbal collocations in different languages provides valuable insights into both linguistic structures and cultural nuances. English and Uzbek, as distinct languages from different language families, exhibit unique patterns of verbal collocations. English, a Germanic language, relies heavily on fixed expressions and multi-word verbs, often combining verbs with prepositions or adverbs, such as "take care" or "make up." On the other hand, Uzbek, a Turkic language, follows different syntactical and morphological rules that affect how verbs pair with other words, reflecting the cultural and grammatical characteristics of the language.

Verbal collocations in English and Uzbek are combinations of verbs with other elements (typically nouns, adjectives, or adverbs) that frequently occur together in natural speech or writing. These collocations help language users produce more fluent and idiomatic sentences. The differences and similarities between English and Uzbek verbal collocations reflect the unique syntactic, semantic, and cultural properties of each language.

1. Verbal Collocations in English:

In English, verbal collocations are combinations of verbs and their typical partners, often noun phrases, prepositions, or adverbs. Here are some categories of English verbal collocations:

- **Verb + Noun:**
- Make a decision
- Give a presentation

- Do homework
- Verb + Adverb:
- Speak fluently
- Run quickly
- Think deeply
- **Verb + Preposition:**
- Look at
- Wait for
- Depend on
- **Verb + Noun + Preposition:**
- Dream of
- Talk about
- Worry about
- **Verb + Adjective:**
- Feel tired
- Look happy
- Seem impossible

Characteristics of English Verbal Collocations:

- English tends to have a significant number of set phrases and expressions that involve specific verbs in combination with nouns and prepositions.
- These combinations often follow certain syntactic rules, but there are many exceptions, making the language challenging for learners.
- Some collocations can be quite idiomatic, meaning their meaning isn't directly derivable from the individual words (e.g., "break the ice" or "hit the nail on the head").

2. Verbal Collocations in Uzbek:

In Uzbek, verbal collocations also consist of verbs paired with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions. However, the structure and order of the components in these collocations can be different due to the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, where affixes are attached to verbs or nouns to convey additional meaning.

- **Verb + Noun:**
- Qaror qabul qilish (Make a decision)
- Ta'lim berish (Give education)
- Uyga vazifa qilish (Do homework)
- **Verb + Adjective:**
- Charchamoq (To be tired)
- Baxtli bo'lmoq (To become happy)
- Yaxshi ko'rmoq (To like)
- **Verb + Adverb:**
- Tez yugurmoq (Run quickly)

• Chuqur o'ylamoq (Think deeply)
• **Verb + Preposition:**
• Kutmoq (for) (Wait for)
• Qarshi turmoq (Resist against)
• Yordam berish (to) (Help with)

Characteristics of Uzbek Verbal Collocations:

• Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language, the verb root can combine with suffixes, modifying the meaning in a way that is not always directly paralleled in English.

• The verb often controls the case of the noun it collocates with (e.g., kutmoq (for), where the verb kutmoq dictates that the object takes the -ni case).

• Collocations are often formed by verbs that have a more specific meaning in combination with a particular noun or preposition.

3. Key Differences between English and Uzbek Verbal Collocations:

• Word Order:

• English has a more rigid Subject-Verb-Object word order in sentences. In contrast, Uzbek, being a subject-object-verb language, places the verb at the end of the sentence or phrase.

• Agglutination in Uzbek:

• The agglutinative nature of Uzbek means that verbs often have suffixes that modify their meaning, creating collocations that don't exist as direct equivalents in English.

• Prepositions vs. Cases:

• In English, prepositions link verbs to their objects. In Uzbek, verbs often require specific case markers (e.g., genitive, accusative) on the noun to form the correct collocation.

4. Similarities between English and Uzbek Verbal Collocations:

• **Noun + Verb Combinations:**

Both languages rely on combinations of verbs with nouns to form commonly used expressions, e.g., make a decision in English and qaror qabul qilish in Uzbek.

• **Verb + Adverb Patterns:**

Both languages have common verb + adverb combinations that modify the action of the verb, like run quickly in English and tez yugurmoq in Uzbek.

• **Verb + Adjective Collocations:**

In both languages, verbs like to feel, to look, and to seem are often used with adjectives, such as feel tired in English and charchamoq in Uzbek.

5.Cultural Impact on Collocations:

The cultural context also influences verbal collocations in both languages. For example, some expressions may exist in one language but not in another. English

uses a lot of figurative expressions (e.g., break the ice, kick the bucket), while Uzbek tends to use more straightforward or literal verbs in daily communication.

Conclusion: The analysis of verbal collocations in English and Uzbek reveals significant similarities and differences, with each language reflecting its syntactic and cultural structure. Understanding these collocations is crucial for learners of both languages as they help in creating more natural and fluent speech. The comparative study of these patterns helps enhance cross-linguistic understanding and aids in more effective language acquisition.

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