

## Classification of Collocations of English and Uzbek Languages

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### ANNOTATION

*This article is devoted to the grammatical features, syntactic analysis and the process of their formation in the English and Uzbek languages. At the same time, the article also mentions the types of word combinations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *word combinations, syntactic analysis, translation, English language, connection, types of conjunctions, prepositional conjunctions, adjective conjunctions, gerund conjunctions, infinitive conjunctions.*

It is undeniable that each language has its own natural order in which words appear or are put together in sentences or utterances. This is known as collocations in English. Collocations are easy and natural to native speakers but problematic to language learners. English collocations are a considerable part of the English language. Collocations are commonly used in English speech and writing and are considered an indispensable factor in the proficiency of the learners of English. Acquiring collocations is crucial, challenging, and problematic to non-native English speakers. Nevertheless, it is noticed that collocations are still underestimated in different EFL contexts, which may hinder English learners' fluency in speaking and writing. This article aims at reviewing the literature relating to the term collocations. First, the paper presents the definitions of the term collocations. Next, the paper reviews the studies in the field of collocations. Finally, the paper states some rationales for the inclusion of collocations in English teaching and learning.

The comparative analysis of the grammatical features of English and Uzbek phrases is of great importance in both languages, in comparing their types and grammatical features in a sentence, in determining their function in a sentence, and in general syntactic analysis. In sentences in English and Uzbek, the word combinations are different, but in both languages;

- equal connection
- subordinate connection

Independent word combinations are used in two cases.

- 1) stable connection (stable connection)
- 2) Speech combination (free combination) [1].

Also, in this table, the means of connecting parts of a phrase in Uzbek, types of grammatical communication.

According to the syntactic function of the subordinate clause, according to the expression of the governing clause, according to its structure, the types were analyzed in more depth. Word combination so, in this table, we have seen their types, that is, means of connecting parts of word combinations, types of grammatical communication, according to the syntactic function of the subordinate clause, according to the expression of the governing clause, according to its structure. They are divided into the following types in English:

- Prepositional phrases

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- Adjective phrases
- Gerund phrases
- Infinitive phrases

Compounds are units of meaning formed with two or more words. The words are usually written separately, but some may have a hyphen or be written as one word.

Often the meaning of the compound can be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual words. It is not always simple to detach collocations and compounds.

- car park-moshina to'xtash joyi
- post office-pochta
- narrow minded-kaltafahm
- shoelaces-poyabzal bog'lari
- teapot-choynak

Idioms are collection of words in a fixed order that have a sense that cannot be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual vocabularies. For example: *pass the buck* is an idiom meaning "to pass responsibility for a problem to another person to avoid dealing with it oneself"

### ***Classification of Collocations***

Collocations are classified according to many criteria. Considered the correlation between the semantic relation of the words or phrases in context, collocations are divided into strong collocations, fixed collocations, and weak collocations. In strong collocations, the words are very closely associated with each other. For instance, in the sentence 'she has auburn hair, the word auburn only collocates with words connected with hair. Fixed collocations are called idioms as mentioned above. Weak collocations consist of words that can collocate with other words. For

Example, broad can be used with a number of words like a broad avenue, a broad forehead, a broad smile, a broad hint, etc.

- stable connection
- free combination

It shows the relation of one word to another word. It shows the grammatical meaning. Auxiliary words-performs a function similar to the adverbs. Connects the noun to the verb. Word order- the syntactic function of a word is expressed by special indicators, the order plays the main role.

### **The Grammar of Collocations**

English collocations typically follow one of the following seven grammatical structures. These seven structures are listed below, along "correct" and "incorrect" examples of each.

- **adverb + adjective**
  - ✓ **Correct:** fully aware
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** outright aware
- **adjective + noun**
  - ✓ **Correct:** deep sleep
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** low sleep

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- **noun + noun**
  - ✓ **Correct:** round of applause
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** group of applause
- **noun + verb**
  - ✓ **Correct:** cats purr, dogs bark
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** cats bark, dogs purr
- **verb + noun**
  - ✓ **Correct:** give a speech
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** send a speech
- **verb + adverb**
  - ✓ **Correct:** speak loudly
  - ✓ **Incorrect:** speak blaringly

Collocations are an important aspect of language acquisition. Knowledge and the use of collocations contribute to the improvement of four skills. It is widely known that fluency depends greatly on collocations. Errors in collocations indicate that many students lack the knowledge of collocations, which impacts fluency.

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