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**CLASSIFICATION OF COLLOCATIONS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES*****Urinova Nasiba Urinovna****Master Student Of Termez State University, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** Collocation, combination, express, order, sense.**Received:** 15.05.2023**Accepted:** 20.05.2023**Published:** 25.05.2023**Abstract:** Collocations can be viewed as forms of meaning. It is possible to allocate also the lexicographic approach to studying the phenomenon of collocation. While in British contextualism collocation is defined on the basis of statistical assumptions about the probability of co-occurrence of two (or more) lexemes, and especially frequent combinations of lexical units are considered as collocations, the lexicographic approach considers collocation as a semantic-syntactic unit or a combination of lexically defined elements of grammatical structures. Within the framework of this approach a special attention is given to the structures that underlie collocations. One of the key properties of collocation is “the impossibility of prediction of such combinations on the basis of meanings of their components”.**INTRODUCTION**

According to Mel’chuk and Teliya, collocations can be understood as word-combinations in which one of the elements is viewed as a semantic dominant, and another is chosen depending on it in order to express the sense of the whole combination. The dependent word, thus, can be interpreted only in combination with the dominant.

It could be a certain problem to find an appropriate dictionary that describes collocations and is large enough in order to both list high frequency word combinations and give a sufficient number of examples for them.

Function words are the poor relation of phraseology. In studies about collocations, they are often regarded as secondary. Definitions of collocations generally assume that the syntactic relation holds

between two content words or constituents, what would implicitly exclude function words from being part of a collocation.

Language as a means of communication, each unit in it has its own place and importance, as well as its combination. Now, a student who starts learning a language at first only tries to memorize words with their translation, but as he gradually rises to higher levels of language learning, he has more and more misunderstandings in the translation of words between two languages. This process sometimes leads to the fading of his interest in learning the language. That is why almost all language teachers advise to learn words not by themselves, but by phrases that can be combined with them. These combinations of words are called «collocations» in English, and in Uzbek they are defined as words that come together in dictionaries¹ without a specific term. But here it should be noted that the term «so'z birikmasi» in the Uzbek language is closer to collocations, but this term has a wider scope, and the words that are combined in it are not always fixed and unchanging, in English and Russian, collocations are constant. There has been much theoretical and applied research on collocations triggered by the influence of corpus-based studies and then lexical approaches to language teaching. However, although many researchers and linguists, nowadays, have reached a consensus about the inevitable role of collocation for productive vocabulary, they differ as to what collocation is and how it can be categorized according to their interest and standpoint. As for the categorization of collocations, many researchers and linguists hold the view of collocations that they belong to a continuum and divide them basically into two categories as grammatical and lexical collocations, or variously syntactic and semantic collocations. The first group, that is, grammatical or syntactic collocations, is made up of the main word (an adjective, a noun, a verb) plus a preposition or a grammatical construction such as, “ to +infinitive” or “that+ clause”. Sometimes collocations cannot be directly translated from one language to another. This is due to lexical, grammatical and cultural differences between languages. That is why it is important to learn vocabulary. Each language has its own classification of collocations. Below is the classification of the collocations in English and Uzbek according to various aspects. One of the accepted linguistic classifications of collocations is based on properties such as compositionality, modifiability, substitutability, and internal association. Idiomatic collocations (or fully fixed collocations) have a fixed form and their constituents cannot be replaced with any other words.

The preeminent experts in the study of collocations are McIntosh, Hill, and Lewis². Each of these linguists has different views on the classification of collocations.

McIntosh et al. ³ used the structure of words in order to classify types of collocations. They drew all the collocations from reliable data and the major source used was the Oxford English Corpus. This Corpus is a collection of texts of written or spoken language stored in electronic form as a database with “almost two billion words of text in English taken from up-to-date sources from around the world”¹⁷. This ensured that they have the most accurate information about word behavior possible. There are seventeen types of combinations in English collocations categorized by McIntosh et al.

¹Wisdom Dictionary. Umbrella Soft. 2020

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³ McIntosh, B. Francis, R. Poole, Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English, 2nd Edition, (China: Oxford University Press, 2012), P. vi.

Table 1 Types of combinations in English collocations categorized by McIntosh.

Nº	Types of collocations	Examples
1	Adjective + noun	Bright/harsh/intense/strong light
2	Quantifier + noun(...of)	A beam/ray of light
3	Verb + noun	Cast/emit/give/provide/shed light
4	Noun + verb	Light gleams/glows/shines
5	Noun + noun	A light source
6	Preposition + noun	By the light of the moon
7	Noun + preposition	The light from the window
8	Verb + adverb	Choose carefully
9	Verb + verb	Be free to choose
10	Adverb + verb	Categorically/flatly deny
11	Verb + preposition	Choose between two things
12	Verb + adjective	Make/keep/declare sth safe
13	Adverb + adjective	Perfectly/not entirely/environmentally safe
14	Adjective + preposition	Safe from attack
15	Noun + phrase	They really put their hearts into the task
16	Verb + phrase	Drink and drive, mix and match
17	Adjective + phrase	Quick and easy, alive and well

Another point of view concerning collocations is Lewis⁴, who found certain groups of words that were found together on a regular basis. Below are listed 20 types of collocations as regards expressions and phrases:

Nº	Types of collocations	Examples
1	Adjective + noun	A difficult decision
2	Verb + noun	Submit a report
3	Noun + noun	Radio station
4	Verb + adverb	Examine thoroughly
5	Adverb + adjective	Extremely inconvenience
6	Verb + adjective + noun	Revise the original plan
7	Noun + verb	The fog closed in
8	Discourse marker	To put it another way

⁴M. Lewis, Teaching collocation: Further development in the lexical approach, (Boston: Thomson Heinle., 2000), Pp. 133-134

9	Multi-word prepositional phrase	A few months ago
10	Phrasal verb	Turn in
11	Adjective + preposition	Beware of
12	Compound noun	Fire escape
13	Binomial	Backward and forwards
14	Trinomial	Hook, line, and sinker
15	Fixed phrase	On the other hand
16	Incomplete fixed phrase	A sort of
17	Fixed expression	Not half!
18	Semi-fixed expression	See you later/tomorrow/on Monday
19	Part of a proverbs	Too many cooks.....
20	Part of a quotation	To be or not to be.....

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