

RELATIONSHIP COMPONENT OF WORD COMBINATIONS

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Annotation: This article approaches the phrase from a systematic linguistic point of view, focusing on the interrelationships between the components of this syntactic unit.

Key words and phrases: main clause, subordinate clause, equal relations, open construction, adaptive form, predicative connection, grammatical meaning.

The earliest grammatical literature in the linguistics of our country provides the rules of interconnection of words, on the basis of which it is shown that words form syntactic units. Early scientific on syntax focused work take into consideration on word combinations. Approaching a word combination as a unit of syntactic level from the point of view of system linguistics, the elucidation of the formal and semantic features of this syntactic unit is of special importance in the linguistics of the next period.

Words form the “skeleton” of syntactic relationships in their internal structure with valence and space. As a result of its realization in speech, a configuration “skeleton” is added. Join of relational and configurational “skeleton” creates a word combination model. Within a phrase, the head (core) and the following member (ad’unct), or members are separated. Therefore, a phrase is formed on the basis of two types of interrelationships, which are equal and dependent relations. The difference between equal link and dependent link is in their structure, in the nature of the interactions between the components. The first thing that stands out is their name. The equivalence of words is an open construction.

So a subordinate connection is a closed connection to it.

a single unit, if complex, some idea, event, equal. In aggregation, naturally, there is no such chain link. In addition, the occurrence in the nominative function of a construct formed by equal connection is very limited, and the phenomenon of this category approaching a compound word is relatively rare.

Equal connection is different from subordination combination, not as a result of the expansion of the head word. They don’t have a word that follows the head word. In the broadest sense, there is no determinant, no determinant, that is, the main characteristic of the dependent compound is not specific to the compound formed by the equal bond.

Both phrases and sentences are formed by the grammatical connection of words. In both cases, the interrelated words belong to a group of words, one of which forms a sentence in the sense of a sentence, and the other acts as a "building block" for that sentence. Also, in both cases, the index that provides the grammatical connections between the words is often the same. These are the main similarities between the two grammatical phenomena. Now let's look at the fundamental differences between a phrase and a sentence.

In this sense, both speech and phrase are based on subordination, that is, both are based on the grammatical subordination of one word to another ,but the essence of this subordination is different.

The subordinate clause (connected to the dominant word) in the phrase may fall out of the compound, thus not changing the basic lexical meaning of the dominant word (interesting story-story), a two-word sentence (the omission of a part of speech in a two-sentence sentence (possessive and participle) violates the principle of completeness of thought peculiar to the sentence, the rest of the word expressing only the lexical meaning becomes an element.

The difference between the relationship of dominance and subordination in the connection of two syntactic compounds is that the phrase has an extended, branched lexical meaning,

The omission of a subordinate clause does not seriously damage the meaning of the phrase, only the extended meaning is replaced by the meaning of a single object (sign, action).

But with the fall of the word "subject" that makes up the sentence, the basic features of the sentence disappear, the sentence disappears:

Cotton was harvested - cotton. It is well known that in a subordinate clause of the personal verb, the dominant word must be in the form of a general agreement.

Also, a change in the person and number of the dominant word has an immediate effect on the subordinate clause: in other words adjusts the part of word in the possessive function to the person and number: **I came, you came, they came.** There is no such feature among the components that make up a phrase.

If we are talking about adaptation in the context of the focus, the similarity is only in the sense.

These two types of connections are fundamentally different in terms of the organization of the system of different grammatical forms and the resulting essence: the first is a sentence, the second is a compound: in a sentence, both components are equal to the part (the main part), and the compound is equal to only the first component: the first component of the sentence is in the form of the main consonant - the ruler, and the first component in the compound is in the form of the accusative - subordinate: the word denoting the person-number in the sentence is the subject, adapt, in the compound, the dominant word form adapts to the subordinate clause.

The connection between the components that make up a phrase is the combination of the leading (main) word form and the subordinate word form.

The connection is formed on the basis of the paradigm of the leading word (for example, in the conjugation of the accusative).

Phrase combinations are based on the forms of interconnection of words - syntactic devices - adhesion, control, adaptation.

The most common type of grammatical connection is adhesion. As mentioned above, the system of word forms involved in both types of connections is different.

Ikki xil sintaktik xarakterga ega bo'lgan bu birikmalarning yana bir muhim ayirmasi bor: There is another important difference between these two syntactic compounds. This difference is due to the grammatical meaning expressed by the compounds, that is, it creates different types of interdependent determinations.

Conjunctions formed by subordination do not have a message, intonation, or a system of meanings related to time and modality: in combinations such as **white cotton, green field, blue meadow, Eshmat's brother, fast walk**, the definition is based on the word and the categories within it. The definition of coordination is different: The definition that arises as a result of coordination has a different character: the fact of existence as a result of the coordination of the character represented by the subordinate form is immediately related to time and objective modality.

Thus, the grammatical meaning expressed as a result of coordination has nothing to do with the meaning of the word.

In other words, coordination is closely related to the categories of time and objective modality. Subjunctive conjunctions, on the other hand, are not related to such categories as adaptation, conjugation, and usually word forms.

Also, a phrase is an event between a word and a sentence, on the one hand, a phrase is one of the nominative means of language, which forms a whole but extended noun. But as a syntactic phenomenon, a phrase serves

as a sentence and its potential material. It enters the communicative system of language in its composition only through speech. The components that make up a phrase are grouped around a central word.

References

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