



FEATURES OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN OFFICIAL TEXTS

Kosimova Mukammalxon Umaraliyevna

A teacher of FerSU, PhD in Philology

Abstract: This article explores the structural features of word combinations in official texts in Uzbek and English. It highlights the grammatical and syntactic differences rooted in the typological nature of both languages—agglutinative versus analytical. The study analyzes noun and verb word combinations, their formation through subordination, and the role of suffixes, word order, and prepositions. It also examines translation parallels and specific usage patterns in formal documentation and correspondence.

Introduction

The topic of word combinations is a broad and sometimes controversial topic, which has been analyzed extensively and various definitions have been given. A word combination is a syntactic structure formed as a result of combining two or more independent words based on a subordinate grammatical connection (adaptation, governance, or adjunction), denoting the name of objects and phenomena in reality. Thus, a word combination is formed on the basis of the subordination of one of two words to another, consisting of dominant and subordinate words. "A word combination expresses a broader concept than a word, that is, it describes and characterizes an object or action, or also indicates the object of action."¹

Main part

In the Uzbek language, we can encounter the view that a word combination (soʻz birikmasi) is a unit between a word and a sentence. In English, the unit we call a word combination (soʻz birikmasi) is represented by several units. These are word combinations and collocations. "Word combinations are combinations of two or more grammatically related words."². For example, hard work (hard work), this contract (this contract), both sides (both sides), health certificate (health certificate). And the collocations has its own connection both grammatically and semantically, and sometimes its use in this way may be incomprehensible to us. For example, doing business - do business, make is not business, but both do and make mean to do. That is why we used both of them for analysis.

In the Uzbek language, word combinations are divided into two groups depending on which part of speech the dominant word is expressed by: noun and verb. The composition of noun word combinations can consist of various units, in particular, nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, verbal nouns, onomatopoeic words, and interjections. The components of noun word combinations can be connected by methods of mutual adjunction and adaptation. The method of governance is mainly characteristic of verbal combinations, and sometimes in noun word combinations.

The formation of word combinations in English is not the same as in Uzbek. The reason is that Uzbek and English belong to different language families, therefore their methods of forming grammatical forms are different. For example, the Uzbek language is an agglutinative language. In it, words consist of roots and affixes, which perform a certain function in the sentence and express grammatical meaning. In a sentence, words are connected to each other through various suffixes along with word order, and the connection in a phrase is almost the same.

¹ Мухиддинова Х., Худойберганаева Д., Умиров И. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2006. - Б 133.

² Rasulova M.I., Shukurova Z.I.. Comparative typology of English, Uzbek and Russian languages. – Tashkent, 2017. – P.107

That is, the words in word combinations are in a subordinate and dominant relationship, and this relationship is reflected in the form of suffixes and no suffixes. We can see that coordinating and adaptive word combinations are based entirely on a suffix. English, on the other hand, is an inflectional-analytical language, in which the grammatical connection of words with each other is mainly carried out with the help of word order and auxiliary words, that is, prepositions. Thus, in the English language, there are two main types of word formation: through word order and through prepositions.

Below, word combinations found in the texts of documents in two languages are analyzed based on their structural connection.

When words are connected by the adjunction method, they are connected without conjunctions, that is, on the basis of word order. The noun+noun component type of such compounds is very common in documents. In this case, two words belonging to the noun part of speech appear in the form of an attribute-adjective and are connected without a suffix. From our research, it became known that the following compounds are actively used in information documents and official correspondence: *Hisob raqam, xo'jalik shartnoma, meros jamg'arma, omonat daftarcha, ijro varaqasi/yozuvi, turmush o'rtoq*.

Below, phrases found in the texts of documents in two languages are analyzed based on their structural connection.

When words are connected by the adjunction method, they are connected without conjunctions, that is, on the basis of word order. The noun+noun component type of such compounds is very common in documents. In this case, two words belonging to the noun part of speech appear in the form of an attribute-adjective and are connected without a suffix. From our research, it became known that the following compounds are actively used in information documents and official correspondence: *Hisob raqam, xo'jalik shartnoma, meros jamg'arma, omonat daftarcha, ijro varaqasi/yozuvi, turmush o'rtoq*.

It is noteworthy that in some of these word combinations, as in adaptive word combinations, sometimes the definite possessive suffixes -i, -si can be used: *da'vo arizasi, pul jamg'amasi, Fuqarolik kodeksi, xizmat safari*.

However, despite the presence of possessive suffixes, these word combinations cannot be classified as adaptive word combinations. This situation is called Turkic izafet in Uzbek linguistics. Turkic izafet word combinations are often found in the language of documents.

Bank omonat kassadagi ... raqamda saqlanayotgan pul jamg'armasini ... ga vasiyat qilib qoldiraman. (arizadan)

*"Agar qonun hujjatlarida boshqacha tartib nazarda tutilgan bo'lmasa, ..."*³. (Da'vo arizasidan)

*"...gacha mazkur summani menga to'lamasangiz, men notarial idoraga murojaat etib, ijro yozuvini olishga majbur bo'lishim haqida Sizni ogohlantiraman"*⁴. (arizadan)

In English, noun word combinations that connect without suffixes are connected to each other in a sentence in accordance with word order. The dominant word in noun collocations or nominal word combinations is usually a noun or adjective. Noun phrases in English can also be divided into adjoining phrases, that is, phrases that connect without any suffixes, and prepositional phrases: *business plan (biznes reja), market share (bozor ulushi), budget increase (byudjetni oshirish), delivery date (yetkazib berish sanasi), bank loan (bank krediti), price list (narxlar ro'yxati), trade discount (savdo chegirmasi), cash discount (naqd pulga chegirma), balance sheet (balanslar varaqasi), company policy (kompaniya siyosati), customer base (mijozlar bazasi), customer service (mijozlarga xizmat ko'rsatish), market leader (bozor yo'l boshchisi), product launch (mahsulotni sotuvga chiqarish), product placement (mahsulotni joylashtirish), security blanket (xavfsizlik yostig'i), contract payment (shartnoma to'lovi), credit card (plastic karta)*.

³ <https://yurxizmat.uz/uz/document/36>

⁴ Aminov M., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N., Odilov Y. Davlat tilida ish yuritish. Amaliy qo'llanma. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2020. – B. 184.

*"In June of 2015 I painted your home for a contract price of \$10,000."*⁵ (from a complaint letter) – 2015-yil iyun oyida sizning uyingizni \$10 000lik shartnoma narxida ta'mirladim. (shikoyat xatidan)

*"You are requested to return all company property, including your car, cell phone, and ID badge, before the end of the day."*⁶ (from a letter of termination of employment) - Sizdan kompaniyaning barcha mol-mulkini, jumladan, mashinangiz, uyali telefoningiz va shaxsiy guvohnomangizni kun oxirigacha qaytarishingiz so'raladi. (ishdan bo'shatish haqidagi xatdan)

*"Unfortunately, the order confirmation e-mail that they eventually sent me quoted a delivery date of sometime in August."*⁷ Afsuski, ular menga yuborgan buyurtmani tasdiqlovchi elektron pochta xabarida avgust oyida yetkazib berish sanasi ko'rsatilgan.

If we pay attention, we can see that word combinations that combine by the method of adaptation in the Uzbek language, when translated into English, turn into phrases that combine without any auxiliary means. For example, *company property* – *kompaniyaning mulki*.

Conclusion

The combination of words in Uzbek and English phrases is characteristic of both languages. Although both languages have word combinations connected through word order without any suffixes, there are also specific types of connections unique to each. For example, in Uzbek word combinations, the subordinate word is mainly connected to the main word through case endings and postpositions, while in English, we have observed that prepositions perform this function. Additionally, in the Uzbek language, the governing word comes after the subordinate word, whereas in English, it is the opposite - the governing word precedes the subordinate word. This pattern can be observed in both noun and verb word combinations.

References

1. Мухиддинова Х., Худойберганаева Д., Умиров И. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2006. - Б 133.
2. Rasulova M.I., Shukurova Z.I.. Comparative typology of English, Uzbek and Russian languages. – Tashkent, 2017. – P.107
3. Aminov M., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N., Odilov Y. Davlat tilida ish yuritish. Amaliy qo'llanma. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2020. – B. 184.
4. Dorogikh R.V, Teplova L.I. How to Write Formal Letters: Study guide for students of English Lomonosov Moscow State University. — Sevastopol: Ribest, 2017. – P.48.
5. <https://www.betterteam.com/employee-termination-letter>
6. <https://context.reverso.net>
7. <https://yurxizmat.uz/uz/document/36>

⁵ Dorogikh R.V, Teplova L.I. How to Write Formal Letters: Study guide for students of English Lomonosov Moscow State University. — Sevastopol: Ribest, 2017. – P.48.

⁶ <https://www.betterteam.com/employee-termination-letter>

⁷ <https://context.reverso.net>