



THE FUNCTIONS OF WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE TEXT

Madina Khaydarovna Boboyeva

PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Western Languages, Oriental University, Uzbekistan

Annotation : This article analyzes the main functions of words and word combinations in the text structure from a linguistic point of view, highlights the functional functions of lexical, grammatical and stylistic means in the text, and expresses how they affect the integrity, consistency and semantic coherence of the text. Words, as the smallest but meaningfully independent units of the text, play an important role in the construction of the text. Also, word combinations serve to enrich the content of language units, clarify and give stylistic diversity to the text. During the study, the syntactic and semantic functions of words and word combinations are revealed based on real examples taken from the text. This article can be a useful scientific resource for researchers engaged in text linguistics, stylistics and applied linguistics.

Key words: word, phrase, text, text linguistics, lexical unit, grammatical function, semantic functions, stylistic device, text integrity, coherence.

Introduction

Any text is formed by the arrangement of elements existing in the language, that is, words and word combinations, based on a certain logical and grammatical system. In linguistics, the concept of text is considered as a multi-layered unit that requires a comprehensive analysis. Therefore, the role of words and word combinations in the structure of the text, the functions they perform in terms of content and form, is recognized as a separate scientific direction in linguistics.

The main function of language is to express thought and convey it to others. In this process, words are the initial link of thought, and word combinations are involved as a means of expanding and clarifying it. Each word and word combination has a certain syntactic, semantic or stylistic load in the structure of the text and serves the general content of the text. Words are not just separate units in the text, but sentences are formed through them, and sentences, in turn, form the text. Therefore, studying the functions of words and word combinations in the text is an important step in understanding the mechanism of language functioning.

In modern linguistics, various functions of words and word combinations are studied within the framework of such areas as text linguistics, stylistics, and pragmatics. In particular, the role of language units that ensure the integrity, consistency, conciseness, and semantic smoothness of the text is of particular importance. For example, connectives, auxiliaries, pronouns, synonyms, and synonymous word combinations perform the function of connecting, indicating, repeating, or introducing detail in the text. Through them, a certain connection, semantic clarity, and stylistic consistency are created in the text.

Word combinations, on the other hand, participate in the text as a means of expressing various relationships such as spatial, temporal, cause, purpose, and condition, thereby strengthening the logical justification of the text. This is of particular importance in the analysis of text structures, especially in the analysis of speech, translation practice and in-depth study of stylistic devices.

Main part: This article studies the syntactic, semantic and stylistic functions of words and word combinations in the text. The study highlights how they are used as a tool, how they affect the

structure of the text, and their role in determining the style of speech.

The study of this topic is of significant scientific and practical importance for many fields, such as linguistics, text analysis, literary criticism, and translation studies. At the same time, deep scientifically based approaches in this area also serve for text composition, analysis and effective language learning.

To understand the nature of a word combination (hereinafter referred to as a word combination), it is necessary to study its communicative capabilities, in addition to its nominative properties. The fact that a word combination is a multifaceted phenomenon, its activation in the communicative environment is clearly visible in the task of creating a text. Indeed, the communicative value of language units is determined by their role in text creation, their participation in the communication process. Of course, word units also actively participate in this process. The qualitative indicator of the text-creativity value of a word combination is determined by which of the text categorical signs it is associated with, while the quantitative indicators are related to the amount of a word combination used in the text and to what extent it “cooperates” with other linguistic units within the text.

It is important to study the aspects of the communicative content of the text related to the structural-semantic properties of the means that form it. Phrase combinations also enter into a functional-semantic relationship with the text in which they are used, and therefore it is possible to analyze them within the framework of the triad “structure - semantics - function”. Such an analysis requires distinguishing the functions that phrase combinations perform at the sentence and text levels. Of course, some of the functions that phrase combinations perform in the sentence structure are repeated within the text, taking on a different appearance and content. For example, modality in the sentence structure has its place in the formation of the text modality field.

Research conducted within the framework of modern linguistics indicates that the foundation of text creation begins at the stage of “small syntax”, and the leading role in this is determined by the passage of events related to the phrase system. As the research of linguists such as V.N.Teliya, T.A. Tulina, N.Q. Turniyozov, A.M. Bushuy shows, it is at the word combination stage that changes occur in the initial form and functions of lexical and syntactic units, and new similarities and differences arise. In this case, there is a need to characterize word combinations not as a simple “building material” for enriching the grammatical pattern of the vocabulary, but as a unit that forms the text. Thus, the emergence of word combinations should be perceived within the framework of text formation, since its creation is associated with the purpose of transmitting information and establishing communicative relations.

According to V.Gak, within the text, word combinations serve to fill the “deficiency” of the “primary” system, that is, the lexical and grammatical systems. It should be noted that the functions performed by word combinations belonging to different groups in the text may differ from each other, in particular, root word combinations perform nominative and expressive functions at the same time, while analytical combinations combine nominative and structural functions.

Word combinations also have their own role in text formation. In this regard, the relationship between the semantics of word combinations and the content categories of the text deserves special attention. We can easily see this relationship, which is quite constant, in the relationship between text referentiality and nominative combinations. We also notice similar semantic connections in the participation of expressive word combinations in the expression of text modality.

In addition, it is obvious that some types of word combinations are also connected with other categorical signs included in the content of the text. Some researchers consider the structural and formal properties of the text and word combinations to be phenomena that are far from each other and that it is impossible to consider them in one dimension. However, as special studies and our observations testify, the word combination also has its place in the formation of structural categories of the text. One of the criteria indicating the structural cooperation of the

text and the word combination is the characteristic of both of them with the properties of completeness and integrity. The structural integrity of the word combination is manifested in its use in the text. In this case, the criterion proving the structural integrity of the word combination is the inability of the leading part of the combination to be used as an independent component in the structure of the speech structure.

For example: (1) *The whole of his company were lying down* (Huxley. 1991: 79) va (2) *Clouds of strident gulls hovered noisily overhead* (Osborne. 1999: 39) the resulting transforms, when we leave only the leading components of the word combinations in sentences, can turn into sentences with incomplete or contradictory content. (1) → *The whole were lying down*; (2) → *Clouds hovered noisily overhead*. The fact that the valence of the words that come in place of the leading components in these transforms is not fully activated causes the speech structures to be not only content-wise but also structurally-wise incomplete.

In some cases, it is also necessary to refer to the non-linguistic, lexical knowledge base to determine the influence of the integrity of word combinations on the structural-semantic integrity of the text. For example, ray of real paint word combination must be used in its entirety in the text, otherwise, the semantic construction of the speech structure will take on a different form:

– *A ray of real paint had been spilled into the groove* (Sillitoe. 1989: 76). It is known that the meaning of the word ray does not contain the seme “*liquid substance*” and therefore it cannot be combined with the word spill. Therefore, in the transformation of the above speech structure “*A ray had been spilled into the groove*”, a semantic imbalance occurs. The semantic and structural features of the text ensure the activation of communicative-pragmatic categories. One of such categories is communicative intention - goal. The semantic properties of word combinations also have their place in the expression of such a communicative category. This is especially evident in texts of a small genre (anecdotes, proverbs, sayings, advertising texts): – *Yoon with the toys, old man with the pillows; a bad corn promise is better than a good lawsuit; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; man lacks the wisdom to calm down, etc.*

Regardless of the size of the text or its style, the word combination is of general importance for the text, expressing its theme and idea. The fulfillment of this function of the word combination is realized in its use as the title of works of art, scientific, journalistic texts: *Economy of Uzbekistan; Colors of Summer; Business Partnership; Scope of Cooperation; Spring Festival; Classes with Multimedia; Pandemic News.*

In conclusion, it should be said that word combinations take their place in communicative texts as “ready-made material” that complexly designates objective phenomena and evaluates them. These compounds, which form a system of semantic-denotative and various connotative semantics of the content sphere, play an important role in the formation of the text. After all, any abstract form, semantic-syntactic model can only have a clear, active meaning in the text. At the same time, it is necessary to resort to different approaches in studying the many features of word combinations that are manifested in the text. Units of the language system, being activated in the text, become a communication unit. The text is a complete structure formed on the basis of syntactic, semantic and pragmatic connections of linguistic units. Text construction is the result of complex linguistic activity, in which various units actively participate. One of the speech structures that are distinguished in the text is complex speech acts or, according to tradition, a suprasentential syntactic unit, a structure that has received the term “higher-level syntactic whole”. Although the issue of the participation of word combinations in such complex speech devices has attracted the attention of researchers in recent years, this issue still remains among the least studied issues of text syntax.

References:

1. Babina L.V., Shepeleva D.A. Cognitive bases of formation of occasional meanings of

- compound words formed according to the N+N model // Questions of cognitive linguistics. – Tambov, 2008. -№ 2. – P. 39-50.
2. Gak V.G. Comparative lexicology. – Moscow: International relations. 1977. – P.64.
 3. Sharapova L.V. Structure and volume of a group of nouns in the Albanian language. In the book: Structure and volume of a sentence and phrase in Indo-European languages. – Leningrad: Nauka, 1981. – P.257-295.
 4. Shishkina I.P. Substantive phrase and text structure – In the book: Phrase and text structure. – Leningrad, 1978. – P.3-12.
 5. Bally Sh. General linguistics and issues of the French language. – M.: Publishing house of foreign literature, 1955. – P. 316.
 6. Abdullayeva M.R. FORMATION OF ALTERNATIVE VARIANTS IN THE PROCESS OF ARTISTIC TRANSLATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF A WORK OF “SUCH IS LIFE”). (2025). International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 5(04), 1287-1291.
 7. Madina Khaydarovna Boboyeva, & Guzaloy Asqarovna Sobirova. (2024). Analysis of the use of Prepositions in English-Uzbek Translations. Information Horizons: American Journal of Library and Information Science Innovation (2993-2777), 2(11), 8–10. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/AJLISI/article/view/6188>
 8. Esanov, U. D., Jurayev, A. K., & Boboyeva, M. (2023). MEDICAL TERMS IN PROFESSIONAL SPEECH OF FUTURE DOCTORS (Literature review). Central Asian Journal of Medicine, (2), 84-86.
 9. BOBOYEVA, M. (2024). Oriental Universiteti vb dotsenti. News of the NUUZ, 1(1.4), 292-296.
 10. Khaydarovna, B. M. (2021). The Semantic Features of English Phrasal Verb. Herald of science and creativity, (4 (64)), 5-7.
 11. Khaydarovna, B. M. (2020). THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING PHRASAL VERBS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. Herald of science and creativity, (2 (50)), 10-13.
 12. Haydarovna, B. M. (2025). THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING. Introduction of new innovative technologies in education of pedagogy and psychology, 2(1), 70-72.
 13. Boboyeva M. X. PREDLOGLI SO'Z BIRIKMALARINING INGLIZ TILIDAN O 'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMASI //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2023. – Vol. 4. – No. TMA Conference. – P. 408-413.
 14. Abdullayeva, M. (2024). NATIONAL-CULTURAL FEATURES OF PROSE TRANSLATION (based on direct translations from English at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century). Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, 3(4), 3-10.
 15. Abdullayeva, Marxabo (2025). DUNYONING ISHLARI INGLIZ TILIDA (Mark Riss tarjimai tahlili). Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 5 (20), 374-377.