THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORKING ON WORD COMBINATIONS

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Abstract: The article extensively discusses the role of word combinations in Uzbek linguistics, their theoretical foundations, types and methods of study. The difference between a word combination and a sentence, its syntactic and semantic features, as well as the methodology for teaching them in the educational process are scientifically analyzed. Also, their methodological role is highlighted using the example of word combinations found in modern literature and the media. This article serves as a useful resource for researchers, teachers and students conducting research in the field of linguistics.

Keywords: Word combination, sentence, syntax, management, conjunction, connection, methodology, semantics, style, linguistics.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada o'zbek tilshunosligida so'z birikmalarining o'rni, ularning nazariy asoslari, turlari va o'rganish usullari keng yoritilgan. So'z birikmasining gapdan farqlanishi, sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ta'lim jarayonida ularni o'rgatish metodikasi ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy adabiyot va ommaviy axborot vositalarida uchraydigan so'z birikmalari misolida ularning uslubiy roli yoritiladi. Mazkur maqola tilshunoslik sohasida izlanish olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilar, o'qituvchilar hamda talabalar uchun foydali manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: So'z birikmasi, gap, sintaksis, boshqaruv, qo'shilish, bog'lanish, metodika, semantika, uslub, tilshunoslik.

Абстрактный: В статье подробно освещается роль словосочетаний в узбекском языкознании, их теоретические основы, виды и методы изучения. Научно анализируются различия между словосочетанием и предложением, его синтаксические и семантические свойства, а также методика их преподавания в учебном процессе. В нем также подчеркивается стилистическая роль словосочетаний, встречающихся в современной литературе и средствах массовой информации. Данная статья будет полезна исследователям, преподавателям и студентам, проводящим исследования в области лингвистики.

Ключевые слова: Фраза, предложение, синтаксис, управление, союз, связь, методология, семантика, стиль, лингвистика.

Introduction

Vocabulary plays an important role in the syntactic system of the Uzbek language. Through them, the relationship of words is determined, a sentence and text are formed. In linguistics, the study of vocabulary as a syntactic unit has been formed on a scientific basis since the beginning of the 20th century. The study of vocabulary is not only theoretical, but also practical and methodological, it is an important tool for deep study of language, accurate expression of thought and analysis of text.

1. The concept of vocabulary and its historical development

A vocabulary is a unit made up of two or more independent words that are semantically and syntactically connected. Its main feature lies in the fact that it does not express a completed

opinion. The study of vocabulary in Uzbek linguistics has expanded through the work of such scientists as is'haqov, Zhurayev, Zohidov. Today, this concept is also being researched from the point of view of various directions — cognitive linguistics, functional grammar, corpus linguistics.

2. Syntactic and morphological types of vocabulary

Word combinations are classified according to their structure as follows:

2.1 by syntactic link type:

Management: "read a book", " do something"

Inclusion: "good man", " red flower"

Link: "running fast","walking slowly"

2.2 according to the structure:

Two-word: "blue sky", " small house"

Multilingual: "big White House", " famous Uzbek poet"

In morphological analysis, components in vocabulary are treated separately according to their category. For example, compounds such as ot + adjective, verb + vowel, verb + noun also differ in terms of semantic loading.

3. The main differences between vocabulary and sentence

A propositional-ended thought is an expressive syntactic unit, while a vocabulary only forms part of the thought. Vocabulary does not have the property of being a predicate in a sentence.For example: vocabulary: new book

Gap: I got a new book.

In the construction of a sentence, vocabulary is involved as components. This shows their importance both semantically and functionally.

4. Methodology for working on vocabulary

To teach vocabulary in the educational process, it is recommended to base on the following steps:

Analytical approach: extraction of Vocabulary from the text, their morphological and syntactic analysis.

Model-based compilation: students build new combinations based on grammatical models.

Contextual processing: determination of the function of the vocabulary in the text.

Comparative analysis: comparison of vocabulary in Uzbek and foreign languages.

Interactive styles: introduction into practice through cluster, diagram, role-playing games.

5. Vocabulary and methodological features

In literary language, vocabulary provides stylistic aspects such as figurativeness, expressiveness and clarity. In artistic texts, aesthetic loading is enhanced by means of pictorial expressions such as" dark night"," in the Snow-Falling Sky". In the scientific style, however, clear, standard and terminological combinations are preferred: "material base", "syntactic unit", "phonetic analysis".

Conclusion.

The study of vocabulary is one of the most relevant areas of linguistics. With them, the possibility of understanding the internal laws of the language, understanding the structure of the text and creating a clear expression increases. Theoretical and practical work on vocabulary serves to improve the effectiveness of Language Teaching. Therefore, an in-depth study of this topic will expand the range of knowledge of linguists, teachers and students.

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