

## LINGUISTIC VIEWS ON WORD FORMATION

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**Annotation.** *in the following years, a series of research aimed at a new research and analysis of the general laws of linguistic construction on the basis of Uzbek language materials appeared. The importance of these researches is increasing day by day.*

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Linguistic scientists define a phrase as a combination of two independent words that have the ability to express an object, a unit of action, etc., express single complex meanings, are syntactically organized and are considered a semantic whole [Sharipov, 1918, 8]. This definition is a general definition for the phrase. They express many congruent yet divergent views, relying on different approaches to reveal other aspects of the phrase. First, we will consider the theoretical views put forward regarding the differences and similarities between word combinations and other language units.

Both words and phrases are units of great importance in language. There are many similarities between words and phrases. These similarities mainly consist of the following: the basis of language is words. However, each word expresses a specific meaning, but it is not complete. Words enter into a relationship with each other and express a complete meaning only when they are spoken and enter the form of speech. But the words are not connected in the structure of the sentence as if stringing a bead on a string, they are grouped, groups of words that have a certain structural character, called word combinations, are connected to each other. Only such combinations of words create a sentence [Sharipov, 1918, 13]. So, words live only inside the sentence and only then they have great importance. In this respect, word combinations are very close to words. They also live in speech. Words change, change their form. This characteristic of words is also preserved in word combinations. The main word of the word combinations keeps the property of variation, inflection, change of form in the composition of the word combination. As a result, a paradigm of words and phrases is created. Compare: Books, my book, your book, book, our book, etc. My notebook, your notebook, his notebook, our notebook, your notebook; I went to visit. He went to visit. We went to visit and so on. According to their lexical and grammatical features, words are usually divided into word groups and classified. Phrases are composed of at least two words, one of which is the main word. The main word is the basis, core of the phrase. Phrase combinations are also classified according to the word group of the main word (noun combinations, verb combinations, adverbial combinations, etc.). [Sharipov, 1918, 15] So

the classification of word combinations depends on words, their lexical and grammatical features. This indicates that there is a connection and closeness between words and phrases and brings them closer to each other.

It seems that both the word and the phrase express a concept. The meaning of the word is unclear. So, it is broader (for example, in the verb to read, the movement can be both fast and slow), and in the word combination, the two concepts are relatively clear and specific movement while maintaining their independence (to understand the meaning of the letters by hitting them quickly). expressed. Therefore, the word needs another independent word to fully and clearly express its spiritual potential. In addition, it summarizes the characteristics of words into groups [Saifullayeva, Mengliyev, 2009, 306]: a) more than one independent word; b) semantic and grammatical compatibility of members; d) dependence; e) expressing the concept. A word combination with each of these four signs resembles and differs from its cognates at the same time. For example, if it differs from a word by the fact that it consists of more than one independent word, it gains similarity by expressing a concept. Phrase and compound word The phrase, given information about this unit of language, represents a broader concept than a word, that is, it describes and describes an object or an action, or the object of an action. also shows [Muhiddinova, Khudoyberganova, 2006, 133]. Compound words express one concept. Compound words are very similar to word combinations. The difference is that compound words are pronounced with one head stress and answer one question. In the phrase, each word receives special emphasis and is the answer to some questions. Phrases are the basis for the formation of compound words. Almost all compound words are formed from word combinations [Muhiddinova, Khudoyberganova, 2006, 134]. Some elements are so strongly connected in all aspects that they can even be in one word. In such a case, there are no syntactic relations between the element words in that complex, they do not perform some syntactic function, but the whole combination performs one task, it becomes a specialization in meaning.

Agreement. The relationship between the words in this phrase is mainly determined by order and tone. Although there is no morphological indicator in the communication of communication, order appears as an important tool. In this case, the subjunctive does not change from its form to come in this position. Because the word appearing as a subordinate member is characteristic of it in terms of meaning and function.

The control connection is valid in the structure of a unilaterally formed word combination. A word phrase in which only subordinate members receive a subordinate suffix to join is said to be linked by governance. In this case, the governor controls the form of the subordinate word.

Adaptation. It is a two-way grammatical form of the phrase, in which the subordinate member takes the possessive form according to the governing member, and

the governing member takes the form of the indicative or the main agreement according to the subordinate member.

Depending on the word group of the governing part of the composition, there are 2 types of word combination: noun phrase and verb phrase. A noun phrase is a phrase expressed by a word belonging to a category other than a verb (noun, son, ravish). A verb phrase is a word phrase expressed by a verb. According to the syntactic function of the subordinate word in its composition, 3 types are distinguished: a qualifying phrase, a complementing phrase, and a neutral phrase. A phrase does not have complete content and tone, does not express an idea, and differs from a sentence, which is a syntactic unit. An equal conjunction forms a conjunction, a subordinating conjunction forms a conjunction.

In short, in Uzbek linguistics, a word combination is a complex structure according to its structural structure, according to its grammatical relation, in some forms it is equivalent to a word, and in some places to a sentence. It is difficult to define the same pattern for them. Also, it is necessary to revise the noun combinations being studied in the phraseology. In a word, the issue of word combination classification and its study remains relevant even today.

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