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Semantic Features of Collocations in English and Non-Standard Verbs, Linguistic Units Linguocultural Features

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ANNOTATION

This article includes the classification of English collocations, their structure, and their translation into Uzbek language. In addition, their linguistic analysis of non-standard verbs is presented.

KEYWORDS: Collocations, translating collocations, neutral words, non-literary vocabulary, styles, legal aspects, complex and diverse, functional style, semantics, structural features, action, process.

Collocations are a class of idiomatic expressions comprised of a sequence of words which, for mostly arbitrary reasons, occur together in a prescribed order. Collocations are not necessarily grammatical and/or cannot be generated through knowledge of rules or formulae. Therefore, they are often not easily mastered by EFL learners and typically only dealt with during the latter phase of second language **apprenticeship**. Literature has mostly examined the phenomenon of collocations from one of two perspectives. First, there are studies focusing on error analysis and contingent pedagogical advice. Second, there is research concerned with theory development; a genre associated with a specific methodological limitations. This study reports on data pertaining to a novel approach to learning collocations; one based on a learner's incidental discovery of such structures in written texts. Our research question is: will students who have been introduced to and practiced specific collocations in reading texts be inclined to naturally use such exemplars appropriately in novel/unfamiliar subsequent contexts? Findings have implications for EFL teachers and those concerned with curriculum development.

Classification is, without a doubt, a universal property of the language, which is given great attention in modern linguistic theory. So, for example, classification is spoken of as an obligatory property of the "linguistic picture of the world", the classification moment is present in the linguistic nomination itself, which is often inaccessible to direct observation, etc. In this article, the object of study is the phraseological units of military discourse, which are classified by the name of a military facility, action or process[1]. English and Uzbek phraseological units for the nomination of military objects During the First World War, the expression Big Bertha was formed to designate a large-caliber gun.

At first, it was used in the speech of the military as jargon, but then the expression expanded the boundaries of its use and acquired mass use not only in speech discourse, but also in fiction texts. The meaning of this

phraseological unit is actualized on the basis of a metaphorical rethinking of the bed (bed) and honor (honor) components. Literal translation: "bed of honor". The bed is the object of sleep, but in this phraseological unit it means a tomb, a grave. The word honor (honor) indicates a person who has been awarded it, i.e. a soldier who fell in battle for the defense of the Motherland. Among military objects, the names of weapons and their components occupy a special place [2]. English and Uzbek phraseological units denoting military operations. You can give English analogues to this example: come (or go) out of action).1) get out of the battle, 2) get out, get out of action; put out of action - incapacitate, knock out, spoil. The last of the given phraseological units actualizes its meaning in the passive voice: Someone should have put him out of action long ago, ' he said bitterly.

A bilingual dictionary of phrases is a special dictionary and differs from other bilingual (translation) dictionaries in the following ways:

- *the special meanings of the words are explained and the translation variant used in the situation is emphasized;*
- *the possibility of forming a compound in the separate meanings of words is revealed, the lexical-grammatical rules of their use in speech are offered;*
- *The properties of compounding in the separate meanings of words are presented as the same practical application of fixed constructions;*
- *Differences in the use of words included in the dictionary in two languages, taking into account the characteristics of combinations that lead to errors in the speech of a foreign language speakers;*
- *The dictionary main article contains some of the most commonly used articles;*
- *There are indicators in the appendix, some of which can be used as a special independent study guide;*
- *Such dictionaries serve not only the development of reading and listening skills, but also the development of writing and speaking skills, combining the functions of a dictionary and a textbook. [3]*

No language is relevant to society and cannot develop on its own outside of society. Language is, first of all, a means of interaction between society and people, so society is a direct link between people and the formation of language vocabulary. It is important to remember that language itself is important because of the laws of its internal system of formation. Depending on the situation, a single idea in any developed language will be interpreted differently. Regardless of style, stylistic color, or situation, there are neutral words that are used in communication only for certain situations as the core of the language. We refer to this category of words in dictionaries as words of non-literary or non-standard vocabulary. Before looking at non-standard vocabulary, if we look at the problems with its style, it becomes clear that there are basically two different styles of use: functional and expressive. Functional style is interpreted as a specific, goal-oriented communication style specific to a certain group of people, i.e. for situations involving specific legal aspects of human movement, such as entrepreneurial style, verbal style, scientific style, etc. verbal style, scientific style, in modern languages are very complex and diverse. It should be noted that the style can be divided into written and oral forms, and can be divided into different forms for public use. But so far, linguists, although

they have a lot of information, have not come to a consensus on the types of styles. Styles are divided into the following sections: scientific, public, journalistic, artistic (theater, painting, dance, etc.), oral, correspondent style, newspaper style, poetry, professional-technical, formal-administrative methods. A functional style is a set of people who communicate in a particular language use words and phrases from their native language for a specific purpose, based on different situations and workplaces. The style of expression is such that during communication you express your emotional feelings about a particular situation. Various linguists also use other terms for communication styles. [4]

According to the Russian linguist R.G.Pyotrovsky, styles are divided into high-level, lavish poetry, and scientific language style, i.e., literary storytelling, literary speaking styles, and other low-level non-basic styles. The English linguist J. Kenon, on the other hand, emphasizes two levels - standard and non-standard styles, or formal and informal styles. According to the German linguist Y. Hannerts, styles should be of high and low or formal and informal. Russian linguist V. N. According to Yartseva, the style is divided into book-written and oral-speech types. So, we can say that there are several different types depending on the use of language methods. [5]. In this article, we will look at a separate style, that is, low-level words and phrases - colloquialism ("colloquial" - phrases and expressions specific to the style of speech), slang ("slang" - slang from English). , simple, lexical words), general slang, special slang (slang and slang - special words) and vulgarism (rough words). However, it should be noted that to date, no special manuals have been developed to show the words in a separate style. For example, colloquialisms lie between standard and non-standard vocabulary. Some linguists describe colloquialism as a more non-standard lexicon. For example, the English linguist E. Partridge in his book "World of Words" states that colloquialism is "below" the standard lexicon, but above the slang.

We support the idea of E. Partridge and include colloquialisms in the standard vocabulary ("vocabulary" - English "dictionary, word structure, vocabulary"), while "lower" colloquialisms are specific to non-standard vocabulary. We will look at the problems of its application. The main part of non-standard vocabulary consists of slang words and phrases, which are often used in everyday life. Nevertheless, the Russian linguist VA Khomikov includes general slang words and phrases in the words that carry a stylistic speech, are typical of a literary style, and express emotions. In contrast, the German scholar A.D. Schweitzer adds general slang to the category of ordinary words that are far removed from the literature. Jargon is a specific language of special words and phrases used only by a narrow circle of people and not by other categories of people. Argon is a particular style of speech that consists of words and phrases specific to a group of people of the same age and occupation in a particular social circle (mostly the language of a criminal gang). Scholars have not yet reached a consensus on whether slang and slang are specific slang or a separate part of non-standard vocabulary. Vulgarism, with its crude and sharp semantic qualities, is directly related to non-standard vocabulary.

Analogies are one of the means by which different cultures emerge. They are sealed with the experiences, ideas, national and cultural traditions of the ancestors who lived in a certain period. Most linguists who have studied linguistic analogies believe that fixed analogies are close to idioms or have the status of idioms, that they have stabilized over the centuries as a result of their use in human speech and consolidated in the minds of speakers in the form of certain models. , emphasizes that the standard of analogy, that is, the image based on the analogy, is regularly and firmly associated with a particular character-object.

Using collocations will considerably improve your ability to speak English. Collocations are large building blocks for sentences; just adapt them a little grammatically, and they are ready

for use. Knowing collocations will also improve your listening and comprehension skills: you will be able to expect the next word (words) of the speaker, and consequently, to understand and respond quicker. Among the analogies found in English and Uzbek, there are species that are similar or different in terms of lexical component structure.

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