The Classification of Collocations in Modern English

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the classification of collocations of studying in modern English by ranslation of texts with lexico grammatical resources of functional equivalence in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of translation of texts with lexico grammatical resources have been analyzed and differences identified.

Keywords: aspect, theory, collocation, grammatical meaning, syntactic communication, semantical grammatical features, word combination components.

Introduction.

Today, the term "collocation" occupies one of the key places in modern linguistics. In a broad sense, it is a combination of two or more words that tend to "co-occur". Most definitions of collocation are based on the phenomenon of semantic-grammatical interdependence of the elements of a phrase, which determines the definition of collocation as a phrase consisting of two or more words that have the characteristics of a syntactically and semantically integral unit, in which the choice of one of the components is carried out according to meaning, and the choice of the second depends on the choice of the first.

Main part.

The term collocation plays an important role in modern linguistics. However, its properties, understanding and definition have not been fully explored yet. In a broad sense, collocation is a combination of two or more words whose characteristic feature is their joint combinability. However, at the moment the question about the status of collocation as an independent linguistic unit remains open. They are peripheral units for both lexicology and phraseology. Such concepts as collocation, idiom and phraseology should be distinguished. On this basis, collocations are on the borderline between lexicology and phraseology. In order to give a reliable description of this concept, it is necessary to carry out a deep full-fledged analysis that involves such aspects as grammar, lexicology and statistics. Collocations can be classified in various ways, namely: by syntactically main word, by functional style, by lexical composition.There is also no single definition of what collocation is. Such linguists as O.S. Akhmanova and S.G. Ter-Minasova describe collocation as lexical-phraseological combinability, conditioning words in speech as a realization of polysemy. In the work of M.M. Kopylenko there is an idea that the combinability of lexemes should be taken out into a separate section of linguistics. According to L.N. Iordanskaya and I.A. Melchuk, most definitions of collocation are based on the phenomenon of semantics.

In the second half of the 20th century a new meaning of the term "collocation" was born, meaning a stable word combination such as: *to hold a meeting, to write a translation, to marry, simultaneous translation, to negotiate; to resign, a powerful engine, to ask a question, to take measures, to call the police, to do shopping, to give a ring, to lack courage, high-profile case, to strike a blow, to ask consent*, etc. п. In corpus linguistics, collocation has the following definition : "words which are statistically much more likely to appear together than random chance suggests", or a sequence of words which are statistically much more likely to appear together than random chance suggests", or a sequence of words that appear together more often than random chance suggests.

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According to the concept of M. Benson, E. Benson, and R. Ilson, collocations are stable non-idiomatic phrases and constructions that consist exclusively of words of denominative parts of speech, for example: *call an election, make presentation, compose music, house arrest, argue heatedly, to grab attention, a moment of madness, to commit a suicide, make a list, to do your hair.*

Collocations can be classified in various ways. This article considers the classification depending on the semantics and function of use. First of all, we can distinguish traditional or commonly used collocations. These are such type of normative standard collocations, which are generally known and used mainly in publicistic and official-business texts, as well as in colloquial speech, for example: *strong wind, large amount, big chance, give a hand, keep in mind, fast track, pay the bill, have a chat, great detail, free time, waste time, take notes, break a record, make a noise, run business, make a mess, , catch a cold.*

The next type of collocations is expressive collocations. This is a type of normative connotative collocations, which are used in publicistic or artistic styles of speech for emotional coloring, for example*: heavy rain, hard climate, smart punishment, splendid sunset, deep gloom, famous scholar, fabulous rest, striking example.*

Ethno-cultural collocations occupy a large stratum in the language. They reflect socially significant cultural realities and contain national-cultural specificity; they are peculiar to a certain ethnos and, as a rule, are incomprehensible to speakers of other languages and cultures, for example: *auditing student, elevator music, funny house, false alarm, academic costume, evil eye, flower people, candy striper.*

It is impossible not to mention terminological collocations. These are terminological word combinations that belong to a certain scientific sphere and express one concept, for example: *strong heart , heart disease, heart rate, figurative language , foreign language, fluent speech, spontaneous speech, discourse analyses, narrative discourse, religious discourse, family court, trade dispute, human language, left hemisphere, financial analysis.*

Collocations and their functioning are of scientific interest to many foreign and domestic linguists. However, at the moment there are no precisely labeled types and description of this linguistic phenomenon.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, in the narrow sense, the definition of collocation sounds as follows: "Collocation is a combination of words in a language, that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance", which in translation from English means: "collocation is a combination of words in a language that occurs together very often and more frequently than would be expected based on chance distribution" Broadly speaking, collocations are considered grammatically and lexically correct collocations that sound correct to native speakers of a given language. Such expressions consist of two or three words that are used together. It is worth noting that such a linguistic phenomenon, collocation, is present in many languages of the world.

Collocations are one of the difficulties in language learning. Most of our lexicon consists of so-called "prefabricated chunks of different kinds", or ready-made blocks of words of different types, and collocations are the most important kind of such "blocks", which makes the topic under study so actual.

Textbooks did not contain their mentioning or special exercises for practicing lexical combinability, developing vocabulary user skills, which is especially important for successful implementation of the search of collocation partners of words. Since modern textbooks are focused on communication, productive speech activities, development of fluency and naturalness of speech, more attention has been paid to the sphere of lexical combinability and exercises training search skills in dictionaries of various types. Thanks to advances in information technology, collocation retrieval is faster than it was possible with printed reference books. It should be noted that the problem of studying collocation is one of the main problems in studies of lexicology and syntax. Collocations are a new phenomenon in comparison with other language units. They can be between free and stable word combinations. Such "adjacent" phenomena in linguistics always attract the attention of researchers. Until now, there are

many different definitions about the place of collocations in the linguistic system of units. Some linguists consider them to be types of phraseological units, others believe that they are stable word combinations. French linguists consider collocation also as a method of analyzing the meaning of a word by identifying the environment of a given word. Very valuable remarks on certain aspects of this problem are available in the works of many foreign scientists: Benson M, Lewis M, Bunce J, Cowie A, Furse J.R, Sinclair J. and others. To the famous scholars who paid attention to the study of collocations. , we should include such linguists as Borisova E.G., Akhmanova O.S., Kobritzov B.P., and others. However, the few studies addressing this issue do not provide a sufficiently complete picture and exhaustive characterization of collocation.

The term collocation occupies one of the leading places in modern linguistics. It comes from the English word collocation, which means interlocation, co-location. The term appeared thanks to the English linguist John Firth. Since collocation concretizes the meaning of words that are included in it, the exact meaning of a word in any context is conditioned by its surroundings - the spreaders, the so-called collocates - the words that are united around it. A word within a collocation that retains its meaning is called a key, or free component: the word view in the combination *beautiful view*. A word that depends on the key component and whose choice is determined by tradition is called a non-free component.

Conclusion

Collocations are a multifaceted and complex linguistic phenomenon. Any phenomenon, in addition to its definition, presupposes and requires the allocation and description of ways of its presentation. We believe that one of such ways is the classification of collocations, which allows us to get a more accurate and scientifically literate picture of this complex phenomenon through the systematization of varieties of linguistic signs.

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