

**SYNTAX OF WORD COMBINATIONS. THE STRUCTURE
AND GRAMMATICAL MEANINGS OF WORD COMBINATIONS.
TYPES OF SYNTACTIC RELATIONS BETWEEN WORDS
WITHIN A COMBINATION: GOVERNMENT, ADJOINMENT,
AGREEMENT**

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Annotation. This article discusses the syntax of word combinations, their structure, and grammatical meanings. The components of word combinations, their interrelations, and types of syntactic connections are analyzed in detail. Special attention is paid to government, adjacency, and agreement as the main types of word relations in the Uzbek language. The article also highlights the role of syntactic units in speech formation.

Keywords: word combination, syntax, government, adjacency, agreement, grammatical meaning, head word, dependent word, syntactic relation, language units.

Language is the most important means of human communication and plays a major role in the development of society. The wealth and potential of any language are manifested through its grammatical structure. Syntax is considered one of the core components of the grammatical system. Syntax studies the mutual connection of words, as

well as the structure of sentences and word combinations. In particular, the word combination is regarded as one of the essential units in forming meaningful and fluent speech within a language. For this reason, studying the syntax of word combinations is one of the current and urgent issues in linguistics. A word combination arises as a result of the grammatical and semantic connection of two or more independent words. Such units serve to express objects, attributes, actions, and the relationships between them clearly in speech. The correct use of word combinations ensures that the thought is fluent, understandable, and impactful. In the Uzbek language, word combinations are formed through various grammatical means, and they expand the syntactic capabilities of the language. In modern Uzbek linguistics, numerous scientific research works have been conducted on the structure, grammatical meanings, and types of syntactic relations of word combinations. Linguists have extensively covered the specific characteristics of syntactic relations such as government, adjoinment, and agreement. These types of relations demonstrate how words connect with one another and what function they perform in speech. In particular, analyzing the relationships between the dominant and subordinate words helps to deeply understand the essence of syntactic units.

Grammatical relationships within a word combination reflect the internal laws of the language. In the government relation, the dominant word determines the grammatical form of the subordinate word, whereas in adjoinment, words connect without suffixes, solely through word order and intonation. In agreement, a mutual harmony of grammatical indicators is observed. These types of relations manifest the rich

syntactic capabilities of the Uzbek language and serve the grammatically perfect formation of speech.

This article scientifically analyzes the syntax of word combinations, their structure, and their grammatical meanings. Additionally, the characteristics of connecting words within a combination through government, adjoinment, and agreement are highlighted with the help of examples. Throughout the research, special attention is paid to the theoretical and practical significance of syntactic units in the Uzbek language.

Issues of syntax have been deeply studied by scholars in the science of linguistics for many years. In particular, researching the theoretical foundations of word combinations, syntactic means of relation, and grammatical relationships is one of the important directions of Uzbek linguistics. By studying the structure and semantic features of word combinations, the internal laws of language, the mechanisms of speech formation, and the function of grammatical means are determined. Therefore, scientific literature related to this topic holds special significance in the theoretical and practical development of linguistics.

In scientific works dedicated to syntax issues in Uzbek linguistics, the essence of the word combination, the relationship between dominant and subordinate parts, and syntactic means of relation have been widely covered. In the scientific views of A. Hojiyev, syntax is evaluated as one of the most important layers of the language system. The scholar pays special attention to the role of grammatical means in the formation of syntactic units. In his research, the function of word combinations in speech and their grammatical characteristics have been consistently analyzed. [2]

Furthermore, Sh. Rahmatullayev's work "Modern Literary Uzbek Language" is one of the crucial sources in studying Uzbek syntax. The author provides detailed information about the grammatical structure of word combinations, as well as government, adjoinment, and agreement relationships. Especially, the syntactic features of the relationship between the genitive modifier and the modified item, as well as the functions of possessive and genitive case suffixes, are explained on a scientific basis. This source served as an important methodical foundation in illuminating the theoretical bases of the topic. [1]

In the textbook "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" created by R. Sayfullayeva, B. Mengliyev, and other scholars, the syntactic means of relation have also been extensively analyzed. This literature highlights the grammatical and semantic integrity of word combinations, the differing aspects of free and stable combinations, and the formation of syntactic relationships. Particularly, the theoretical views provided regarding the grammatical nature of agreement-based combinations served as a vital source for the research.

In the scientific research of A. Nurmonov and B. Sarimsoqov, the place of words in the language system and the issues of classifying them into parts of speech were analyzed from a syntactic perspective. The scholars emphasize the inseparable connection of syntax with morphology. In their opinion, any syntactic unit comes into existence through the harmony of grammatical form and meaning. Therefore, it is necessary to take morphological means into account when studying the grammatical nature of word combinations. [3]

During the implementation of this research, methods of scientific observation, descriptive analysis, comparative analysis, and linguistic interpretation were utilized. Through the observation method, the usage

cases of word combinations in the Uzbek language were studied. By means of the descriptive method, the grammatical features of syntactic relation tools were analyzed. On the basis of the comparative method, the similarities and differences among government, adjoinment, and agreement relations were clarified. [4]

In the methodology of the research, special attention was paid to the harmony of theoretical and practical approaches. Throughout the study, scientific sources, textbooks, articles, and electronic resources related to Uzbek linguistics were used. During the analysis process, the grammatical nature of syntactic units was illuminated using examples. This, in turn, created an opportunity to reveal the topic on a scientifically proven basis.

On the whole, the literature review shows that although the issues of syntax and word combinations have been widely researched in Uzbek linguistics, the practical application aspects of certain syntactic relationships still require deep study. Particularly, researching the grammatical and semantic features of agreement-based combinations based on modern approaches is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics.

During the research process, the object of study of syntax, syntactic relation tools, and the grammatical characteristics of word combinations were analyzed based on scientific sources. As a result of the studies, it was determined that syntax is one of the most important levels of the language system. Syntax holds a special significance in linguistics not only because it studies sentence structure, but also because it investigates the laws of mutual grammatical and semantic connection of words. Throughout the research, the function of syntactic units in speech and their communicative significance were highlighted.

Based on the analyses, it was confirmed that the word combination is one of the main units in syntax. It was established that a word combination comes into being through the grammatical and semantic connection of two or more independent words. In every combination, there are dominant and subordinate parts, and they unite based on a mutual syntactic relationship. The results of the research showed that word combinations are an important tool for building sentences and serve the meaningful formation of speech.

During the course of the research, the main types of syntactic relation tools – government, adjoinment, and agreement relationships – were studied in detail. It was determined that in the government relation, the dominant word dictates the form of the subordinate word, whereas in adjoinment, the connection occurs without grammatical suffixes, through word order and intonation. In the agreement relationship, it was observed that grammatical harmony is formed through genitive and possessive suffixes. The fact that these types of relations occupy an important place in the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language found its confirmation in the research.

As a result of analyzing agreement-based word combinations, it became known that relationships between the genitive modifier and the modified item are widely used in the Uzbek language. Especially, it was determined that meanings of belonging, possession, and relation between objects are expressed with the help of possessive and genitive case suffixes. The analysis of examples showed that agreement

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