

MAIN TYPES OF COLLOCATIONS IN ENGLISH (BASED ON BELLES-LETTERS TEXT MATERIAL)

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Annotatsiya: *Bu maqola turli xil frazalogik birikmalar, shu jumladan hissiy, ritmik, evfemistik/disfemistik va ramziy frazalogik birikmalarni o'rganadi. Bu lingvistik birliklar hissiyotlarni uyg'otish, ritm yaratish, sozlamalarni o'rnatish, ijtimoiy faqlarni yetkazish va adabiy asarlar ichida chuqurroq allegorik ma'nolarni etkazish uchun qanday xizmat qilishini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu frazalogik birikmalar matnni xissiy bo'yoqdorligini oshiradi, o'quvchilarni hikoyani chuqur mulohaza qilishga undaydi.*

Annotation: *The discussion explores various types of collocations in literature, including emotive, rhythmic, temporal, euphemistic/dysphemistic, and symbolic collocations. It highlights how these linguistic pairings serve to evoke emotions, create rhythm, establish settings, convey societal nuances, and carry deeper allegorical meanings within literary works. These collocational devices enrich the text, engaging readers on multiple levels and contributing significantly to the depth and resonance of the narrative.*

Key words: *Emotive Collocations, Sound and Rhythmic Collocations, Temporal Collocations, Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Collocations Symbolic Collocations, Literary Devices, Poetry, Allegory, Metaphor, Dystopian Literature ,Character Emotions Setting and Atmosphere, Social Commentary, Allegorical Meaning.*

Unlocking the Beauty of English Collocations:

A Literary Perspective Collocations, the harmonious dance of words in a language, play a pivotal role in the eloquence and grace of literary texts. In the vast tapestry of the English language, collocations are the threads that intricately weave meaning and evoke emotions within the reader. From classic prose to modern poetry, collocations breathe life into language, offering writers a palette to paint vivid imagery and express intricate nuances. Exploring the main types of collocations in English within belle-lettres illuminates the artistry and depth inherent in this linguistic phenomenon.

There are many types of collocation in English language that great influence in context. One of them adjective Collocations: Within the realm of literary works, noun

and adjective collocations stand as pillars, adorning sentences with vivid descriptions and evocative imagery. Consider phrases like "crystal-clear waters," "melancholic soul," or "mournful silence." These pairings form a symbiotic relationship, merging the noun's essence with the adjective's hue, rendering a profound emotional impact. Through these collocations, authors create a sensory experience for readers, painting landscapes, emotions, and characters with vibrant strokes of language.

Also, verb and Adverb Collocations: Verbs and adverbs, when harmoniously combined, infuse narratives with rhythm and pace, guiding readers through the ebb and flow of events. In literature, phrases such as "whisper softly," "roar fiercely," or "glide effortlessly" are testament to the power of verb and adverb collocations. They not only depict actions but also encapsulate the manner and intensity with which these actions unfold. By choosing the right adverb to complement a verb, writers can imbue scenes with a distinctive tone, intensifying the impact on the reader.

Prepositional Collocations: Prepositions, the unsung heroes of linguistic cohesion, form collocations that provide context and relationships between words. In literary works, prepositional collocations contribute to the spatial and temporal dimensions of narratives. Phrases like "in the midst of," "on the brink of," or "at the heart of" intricately position elements within the storyline, adding depth and significance to the text. These collocations serve as the scaffolding upon which the author constructs the setting, establishing the backdrop against which characters and events unfold.

Idiomatic Collocations: Idiomatic collocations, the gems of language, lend a distinctive flavor to literary compositions. These expressions, steeped in cultural and historical contexts, offer a glimpse into the richness of the English language. Phrases such as "kick the bucket," "butterflies in the stomach," or "raining cats and dogs" add a layer of uniqueness and intrigue to literary works. They provide color, humor, and depth, inviting readers into a world where language transcends the literal and ventures into the realm of metaphorical brilliance.

In addition, collocations in English literature are not mere linguistic pairings; they are the building blocks of eloquence, emotion, and artistry. They empower writers to craft masterpieces that resonate with readers on a profound level. Understanding and harnessing the various types of collocations offer writers a palette of expression and enable readers to immerse themselves in the rich tapestry of literary works, discovering beauty in every carefully chosen word pairing.

Conjunction Collocation: Conjunctions, the connective tissue of language, create collocations that bind ideas and clauses together, shaping the flow and coherence of literary works. Phrases like "either...or," "neither...nor," or "not only...but also" establish relationships between contrasting or complementary elements. These collocations serve as tools for writers to emphasize, contrast, or present parallel ideas, allowing for nuanced expression and heightened impact in their narratives.

Fixed and Semi-fixed Collocations: Fixed and semi-fixed expressions, deeply rooted in linguistic tradition, bestow literary compositions with cultural richness and

depth. These collocations, often proverbial or aphoristic, encapsulate wisdom and universal truths. Phrases such as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," "actions speak louder than words," or "all that glitters is not gold" resonate across generations, imparting timeless wisdom within the confines of a few carefully chosen words.

Literal vs. Figurative Collocations: Literary texts often blend the realms of the literal and the figurative, employing collocations that traverse the boundaries between reality and imagination. Literal collocations convey direct and tangible meanings, while figurative ones evoke vivid imagery and emotions. Phrases like "run a marathon," a literal collocation, contrasts with a figurative one such as "run out of patience." These collocations paint contrasting pictures, one rooted in physical action, the other in emotional state, adding layers of depth and complexity to the narrative.

Frequency and Intensity Collocations: Collocations also play a crucial role in expressing the frequency or intensity of actions or emotions in literature. Phrases like "once in a blue moon," "burst into tears," or "howl with laughter" exemplify the range of frequency and intensity that collocations can convey. These expressions allow writers to precisely capture the rarity or intensity of experiences, enabling readers to vividly immerse themselves in the narrative's emotional landscape.

Character-Specific Collocations: In literature, characters often have their own linguistic fingerprints manifested through specific collocations. Authors carefully choose word pairings to characterize individuals, reflecting their personalities, backgrounds, or idiosyncrasies. For instance, a character might habitually use colloquial phrases like "ya know" or "ain't" to portray a specific regional or social identity, adding authenticity and depth to the character's dialogue and inner world.

Collocations in literature, in their myriad forms, serve as the building blocks of artistic expression, enabling writers to craft narratives that resonate deeply with readers. These linguistic pairings transcend the boundaries of words, inviting readers into a world where emotions, imagery, and ideas converge, leaving an indelible mark on the reader's consciousness.

Let's explore some more facets of collocations in the context of literary texts:

Emotive Collocations: In literature, words are chosen not just for their denotative meaning but for their emotional resonance. Emotive collocations evoke feelings and sentiments, creating a profound impact on the reader's emotions. Phrases like "heart-wrenching sorrow," "blissful serenity," or "bittersweet memories" are examples of collocations that transcend mere description; they encapsulate emotions in a way that resonates deeply with readers, drawing them into the emotional core of the narrative.

Sound and Rhythmic Collocations: Language in literature is not just about semantics; it's also about sonorous beauty and rhythm. Writers often use collocations that create a melodic cadence or a resonant sound pattern. Phrases like "whispering winds," "murmuring streams," or "silken silence" exemplify how collocations can evoke auditory sensations, infusing the text with a lyrical quality that echoes through the reader's mind, enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal of the work.

Temporal Collocations: Temporal collocations in literature mark time and create a sense of chronology or timelessness within narratives. Phrases like "at the crack of dawn," "in the dead of night," or "time stood still" imbue the text with a temporal dimension, anchoring events within specific moments or transcending time altogether. These collocations aid in establishing pacing, setting, and the overall temporal framework of the story.

Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Collocations: Literature often navigates delicate or harsh themes through euphemistic or dysphemistic collocations. Euphemisms soften the impact of harsh realities, while dysphemisms starkly expose them. Phrases like "pass away" for death or "tell a white lie" for deceit soften the blow, while expressions like "kick the bucket" or "bite the dust" offer a raw, unfiltered perspective. These collocations allow writers to delicately handle sensitive subjects or employ brutal honesty, each serving a distinct narrative purpose.

Symbolic Collocations: Collocations in literature often carry symbolic significance, transcending their literal meaning to represent deeper themes or ideas. Metaphors and similes fall within this realm, employing collocations to draw parallels and create layers of meaning. Phrases like "light as a feather," "quiet as a mouse," or "cold as ice" use collocations to evoke mental imagery, inviting readers to decode underlying symbols and metaphors embedded within the text. In the realm of literary expression, collocations emerge as multifaceted tools, enriching the texture and depth of narratives. From painting emotions to sculpting soundscapes, from marking time to unveiling symbols, these linguistic pairings form the bedrock upon which the beauty and complexity of literary works are built.

Let's delve into the analysis of different types of collocations in literature with specific examples: **Emotive Collocations:** In literary works, emotive collocations are meticulously chosen to evoke powerful emotions within readers. Take, for instance, Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," where she employs emotive collocations to vividly describe the tumultuous relationship between Heathcliff and Catherine. Phrases like "tortured soul," "aching heart," and "passionate rage" immerse the reader in the intense emotions driving the characters, painting a visceral picture of their inner turmoil and passionate struggles.

Sound and Rhythmic Collocations: Consider the poetry of T.S. Eliot, particularly in "The Waste Land," where he intricately weaves sound and rhythm through collocations. Lines like "A heap of broken images" or "Summer surprised us" exemplify his masterful use of collocations that create a musicality and resonance. Through these collocations, Eliot crafts a symphony of words, infusing his verses with a melodic quality that echoes in the reader's mind, enhancing the poetic beauty of his work.

Temporal Collocations: In F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," temporal collocations are employed to establish the setting and atmosphere. Phrases like "In his blue gardens," "on a moonlight night," or "amid the whisperings and the champagne" place the reader within a specific time frame, painting scenes that are rich in imagery

and redolent with the essence of the Jazz Age. These collocations act as temporal markers, anchoring the narrative within a distinct era.

Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Collocations: George Orwell's "1984" masterfully employs dysphemistic collocations to illustrate the bleakness and oppression within the totalitarian regime. Expressions like "thoughtcrime," "Newspeak," or "Room 101" encapsulate the brutality and suppression present in the society Orwell portrays. These collocations serve as linguistic tools to underscore the stark reality of a dystopian world, conveying deeper layers of societal control and manipulation.

Symbolic Collocations: In the allegorical masterpiece "Animal Farm" by George Orwell, symbolic collocations are prevalent throughout the narrative. Phrases like⁴⁴ "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" or "Four legs good, two legs bad" employ collocations that serve as symbolic representations of political ideologies and power dynamics. These collocations function as metaphors, inviting readers to explore the deeper allegorical meanings embedded within the text. In each of these examples, collocations play a pivotal role in shaping the narrative, whether by evoking emotions, creating rhythms, establishing temporal settings, portraying societal nuances, or carrying symbolic weight⁴⁵. These linguistic pairings, carefully selected by authors, serve as the building blocks that enrich the texture and depth of literary works, inviting readers into a world where language transcends the literal and ventures into the realm of artistic expression and profound meaning.

Exploration of collocations in literature reveals a multifaceted linguistic landscape where carefully selected word pairings serve as powerful tools for authors to shape narratives. Emotive collocations dive deep into characters' emotions, eliciting visceral responses from readers. Sound and rhythmic collocations create a melodic cadence, enhancing the poetic beauty of verses. Temporal collocations anchor readers in specific eras or settings, painting vivid imagery of historical periods. Euphemistic and dysphemistic collocations starkly portray societal nuances, providing insight into dystopian realities. Symbolic collocations act as metaphors, inviting readers to unravel layers of allegorical meaning.

In conclusion, These diverse collocational devices not only enrich the text but also invite readers to engage with literature on multiple levels—emotionally, intellectually, and aesthetically. Through the careful selection and placement of these word pairings, authors construct narratives that resonate deeply, transcending the literal to convey profound emotions, societal commentary, and timeless truths. Collocations stand as the building blocks that elevate literary works, transforming them into vibrant tapestries of language and meaning, inviting readers on a journey of discovery and interpretation.

⁴⁴ George Orwell's novels,

REFERENCES:

1. Academic Databases: Platforms like JSTOR, PubMed, Google Scholar, and MLA International Bibliography contain a plethora of articles and publications on language studies, including collocations in literature.

2. Literary Journals: Journals like "Poetics Today," "Language and Literature," "Modern Language Quarterly," and "The Journal of Literary Semantics" often feature articles exploring linguistic aspects in literature.

3. Books on Linguistics and Literature: Authors such as M.A.K. Halliday, Noam Chomsky, and Roman Jakobson have written extensively on linguistics and literature, delving into topics like collocations, syntax, and semantics.

4. Literary Analysis Books: Works dedicated to analyzing specific literary pieces, for instance, analyses of T.S. Eliot's poetry or George Orwell's novels,