**Demonstrative lesson plan of lecture on English language lexicology on the theme: “Word combination in Modern English”**

**Date: 30.11.2017**

**Group: 301-302-A**

**Time: 80 min.**

**Aims:** To make aware about word combination in English and to be distinguish different types of word combinations

**Objectives:** by the end of the lesson students will be able to distinguish

* Word groups, free word groups and set expressions
* Predicative, non-predicative, subordinate word groups

**Plan of the lecture:**

1. The notion of word groups

2. Types of word combinations

a). Free word groups

b). Set expressions

c). Predicative and non-predicative word groups

d). Subordinate word groups

3. Schemes of word combinations and examples

Every utterance is a patterned, rhythmed and segmented sequence of signals. On the lexical level these signals building up the utterance are not exclusively words. Alongside with separate words speakers use larger blocks consisting of more than one word. Words combined to express ideas and thoughts make up word-groups.

The degree of structural and semantic cohesion of words within word-groups may vary. Some word-groups are functionally and semantically inseparable, e.g. rough diamond, cooked goose, to stew in one's own juice. Such word-groups are traditionally described as set-phrases or phraseological units. Characteristic features of phraseological units are non-motivation for idiomaticity and stability of context. The cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units.

The component members in other word-groups possess greater semantic and structural independence, e.g. to cause misunderstanding, to shine brightly, linguistic phenomenon, red rose. Word-groups of this type are defined as free word-groups for free phrases. They are freely made up in speech by the speakers according to the needs of communication.

Set expressions are contrasted to free phrases and semi-fixed combinations. All these different stages of restrictions imposed upon co-occurance of words, upon the lexical filling of structural patterns which are specific for every language. The restriction may be independent of the ties existing in extra-linguistic reality between the object spoken of and be conditioned by purely linguistic factors, or have extralinguistic causes in the history of the people. In free word-combination the linguistic factors are chiefly connected with grammatical properties of words.

Free word-groups of syntactically connected notional words within a sentence, which by itself is not a sentence. This definition is recognised more or less universally in this country and abroad. Though other linguistics define the term word-group differently - as any group of words connected semantically and grammatically which does not make up a sentence by itself. From this point of view words-components of a word-group may belong to any part of speech, therefore such groups as the morning, the window, and Bill are also considered to be word-groups (though they comprise only one notional word and one form-word).

Structurally word-groups may be approached in various ways. All word-groups may be analysed by the criterion of distribution into two big classes. Distribution is understood as the whole complex of contexts in which the given lexical unit can be used. If the word-group has the same linguistic distribution as one of its members, It is described as endocentric, i.e. having one central member functionally equivalent to the whole word-group. The word-groups, e.g. red flower, bravery of all kinds, are distributionally identical with their central components flower and bravery: I saw a red flower - I saw a flower. I appreciate bravery of all kinds - I appreciate bravery.

If the distribution of the word-group is different from either of its members, it is regarded as exocentric, i.e. as having no such central member, for instance side by side or grow smaller and others where the component words are not syntactically substitutable for the whole word-group.

In endocentric word-groups the central component that has the same distribution as the whole group is clearly the dominant member or the head to which all other members of the group are subordinated. In the word-group red flower the head is the noun flower and in the word-group kind of people the head is the adjective kind.

Word-groups are also classified according to their syntactic pattern into predicative and non-predicative groups. Such word-groups, e.g. John works, he went that have a syntactic structure similar to that of a sentence, are classified as predicative, and all others as non-predicative. Non-predicative word-groups may be subdivided according to the type of syntactic relation between the components into subordinative and coordinative. Such word-groups as red flower, a man of wisdom and the like are termed subordinative in which flower and man are head-words and red, of wisdom are subordinated to them respectively and function as their attributes. Such phrases as woman and child, day and night, do or die are classified as coordinative. Both members in these word-groups are functionally and semantically equal.

Subordinative word-groups may be classified according to their head-words into nominal groups (red flower), adjectival groups (kind to people), verbal groups (to speak well), pronominal (all of them), statival (fast asleep). The head is not necessarily the component that occurs first in the word-group. In such nominal wordgroups as e.g. very great bravery, bravery in the struggle the noun bravery is the head whether followed or preceded by other words.

The lexical meaning of the word-group may be defined as the combined lexical meaning of the component words. Thus the lexical meaning of the word-group red flower may be described denotationally as the combined meaning of the words red and flower. It should be pointed out, however, that the term combined lexical meaning is not to imply that the meaning of the word-group is a mere additive result of all the lexical meaning of the component members. As a rule, the meaning of the component words are mutually dependant and the meaning of the word-group naturally predominates over the lexical meanings of its constituents.

Word-groups possess not only the lexical meaning, but also the meaning conveyed by the pattern of arrangement of their constituents. Such word-groups as school grammar and grammar school are semantically different because of the difference in the pattern of arrangement of the component words. It is assumed that the structural pattern of word-group is the carrier of a certain semantic component which does not necessarily depend on the actual lexical meaning of its members. In the example discussed above school grammar the structural meaning of the wordgroup may be abstracted from the group and described as "quality-substance" meaning. This is the meaning expressed by the pattern of the word-group but not by either the word school or the word grammar. It follows that we have to distinguish between the structural meaning of a given type of word-group as such and the lexical meaning of its constituents.

The lexical and structural components of meaning in word-groups are interdependent and inseparable. The inseparability of these two semantic components in word-groups can be illustrated by the semantic analysis of individual word-groups in which the norms of conventional collocability of words seem to be deliberately overstepped. For instance, in the word-group all the sun long we observe a departure from the norm of lexical valency represented by such word-groups as all the day long, all the night long, all the week long, and a few others. The structural pattern of these word-groups in ordinary usage and the word-group all the sun long is identical. The generalised meaning of the pattern may be described as "a unit of time". Replacing day, night, week by another noun the sun we do not find any change in the structural meaning of the pattern. The group all the sun long functions semantically as a unit of time. The noun sun, however, included in the group continues to carry its own lexical meaning (not "a unit of time") which violates the norms of collocability in this wordgroup. It follows that the meaning of the word-group is derived from the combined lexical meanings of its constituents and is inseparable from the meaning of the pattern of their arrangement. Two basic linguistic factors which unite words into word-groups and which largely account for their combinability are lexical valency or collocability and grammatical valency.

Words are known to be used in lexical context, i.e. in combination with other words. The aptness of a word to appear in various combinations, with other words is qualified as its lexical collocability or valency.

The range of a potential lexical collocability of words is restricted by the inner structure of the language wordstock. This can be easily observed in the examples as follows: though the words bend, curl are registered by the dictionaries as synonyms their collocability is different, for they tend to combine with different words: e.g. to bend a bar/ wire/pipe/ bow/ stick/ head/ knees to curl hair/ moustache/ a hat brim/waves/ lips.

There can be cases of synonymic groups where one synonym would have the widest possible range of соllосаbility (like shake which enters combinations with an immense number of words including earth, air, mountains, сonvictions, beliefs, spears, walls, souls, tablecloths, bosoms, carpets etc.) while another will have the limitation inherent in its semantic structure (like wag which means < to shake a thing by one end >, and confined to rigid group of nouns - tail, finger, head, tongue, beard, chin). There is certain norm of lexical valency for each word and any intentional departure from this norm is qualified as a stylistic device, e.g.: tons of words, a life ago, years of dust.

Words traditionally collocated in speech tend to make up so called cliches or traditional word combinations. In traditional combinations words retain their full semantic independence although they are limited in their combinative power (e.g.: to wage a war, to render a service, to make friends). Words in traditional combinations are combined according to the patterns of grammatical structure of the given language. Traditional combinations fall into structural types as:

1.V+N combinations. E.G.: deal a blow, bear a grudge, take a fancy etc

2.V+ preposition +N: fall into disgrace, go into details, go into particular, take into account, come into being etc.

3. V + Adj.: work hard, rain heavily etc.

4. V + Adj.: set free, make sure, put right etc.

5. Adj. + N.: maiden voyage, ready money, dead silence, feline eyes, aquiline nose, auspicious circumstances etc.

6. N + V: time passes / flies / elapses, options differ, tastes vary etc.

7. N + preposition + N: breach of promise, flow of words, flash of hope, flood of tears.

Grammatical combinability also tells upon the freedom of bringing words together. The aptness of a word to appear in specific grammatical (syntactic) structures is termed grammatical valency.

The grammatical valency of words may be different. The range of it is delimited by the part of speech the word belongs to. This statement, though, does not entitle to say that grammatical valency of words belonging to the same part of speech is identical. E.g.: the two synonyms clever and intelligent are said to posses different grammatical valency as the word clever can fit the syntactic pattern of Adj. + preposition at + N clever at physics, clever at social sciences, whereas the word intelligent can never be found in exactly the same syntactic pattern.

Unlike frequent departures from the norms of lexical valency, departures from the grammatical valency norms are not admissible unless a speaker purposefully wants to make the word group unintelligible to native speakers. Thus, the main approaches towards word - groups classification are as follows:

1. According to the criterion of distribution word-groups are classified into: endocentric e.g. having one central member functionally equivalent to the whole word group; exocentric e.g. having the distribution different from that of either of its members. Here component words are met syntactically substituable for the whole word group. E.g.: red flower - the word group whose distribution does not differ from the distribution of its head word, the noun flower. As in I gave her a red flower. I gave her a flower; E.g.: Side by side, by leaps and bounds.

2. According to the syntactic pattern word-groups are classified into: predicative They knew; Children believe; Weather permitting; coordinative say or die; come and go; subordinative a man of property, domesticated animals.

3. According to the part of speech the head word belongs to subordinative free word groups may fail into: nominal stone, wall, wild, life, adjectival necessary to know, kind to people, verbal work hard, go smoothly, adverbial very fluently, rather sharply, very well, so quickly. numerical five of them, hundreds of refugees; pronominal some of them, all of us, nothing to do; statival: fast ,asleep, full, aware.

Word-groups may be also analyzed from the point of view of their motivation. Word groups may be described as lexically motivated if the combined lexical meaning of the group is deducible from the meaning of its components. The degrees of motivation may be different and range from complete motivation to lack of it. Free word - groups, however, are characterised by complete motivation, as their components carry their individual lexical meanings.

TAKLOFNOMA

Xurmatli\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Sizni Chet tillar fakulteti Ingliz tili nazariyasi va o’qitish metodikasi kafedra o’qituvchi N.Kadirovaning “Ingliz tili leksikologiyasi” fanidan “Difference between British and American English” mavzusida 28.11.2017 y. soat 13.40da 3-19 auditoriyada bo’lib o’tadigan ochiq dars mashg’ulotiga taklif etamiz.

**E’LON**

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