

The Using of Lexical Items in English

Abdurakhmanov Khudoynazar Abdiraimovich

Karshi State Technical University, Associate Professor

suhratabdurahmonov120@gmail.com

Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to clarify the changes in linguistic systems in today's era of globalization, the use of lexical items in the English language, the impact of ICT on international integration, and the formation and differentiation of lexical items.*

Key words: *ICT, international integration, lexical units, collocation, fixed expressions, idioms, chunks.*

The era of globalization in any majority happens changes and news because ICT and the international integration effect to them. Take example from linguistics which be the scientific study of the structure and development of language in general or of particular languages. In modern English language appears new terms , phrases, and collocational words which be not seen before. In order to learn and use the kind of words, we should perfectly know them and use in our daily conversations. In contemporary English our eye can see two or more words which frequently occur together. But their meanings differ from your understanding , why? Because, they may be idioms, phrases, or collocations. In contemporary English native speakers and learners as second language use templates of:

adjective+ noun(*blond hair, precise definition*),

verb +noun (*draw up a contract, withstand pressure*),

noun + verb(*opportunity arise , standards slip*).

According to concepts of linguistics they are collocations that a combination of words in a language, that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance . collocations are not just a matter of how adjectives combine with nouns. They can refer to any kind of typical word combinations which we have brought as examples above. Obviously, any kind of questions you may have that like the followings, why is it noteworthy to learn and use collocations? Or what is it causes for working with collocations in language learning and others.

My exact answers are :

☐ ☐ First of all, Use words you know correctly.[1]

Put differently, you will **do** (NOT make) **home tasks**

☐ ☐ Secondly, sound more natural when you speak and write.

By saying, for example, **of great importance**, rather than of *big or high importance*, you will not just be understood , you will – quite rightly - sound like a fluent user of English .

☐ ☐ Thirdly, vary your speech and extend your vocabulary so, writing skill.

For writing, *Most companies **carry out surveys** (means **do surveys**) to find out what customers or potential customers feel about their products and services.* Or second example, *We pride ourselves on providing an excellent service and all our products **conform to safety regulations**(means **obey all the rules or laws relating to safety**) .*

It is shown that from examples and explanations, collocation are most significant part of linguistics. It includes three types which strong, fixed, weak collocations in modern English. The first type of it is called strong collocation which the words are very closely associated with each other. For instance, the adjective **mitigating** almost always collocates with **circumstances** or **factors**. it rarely collocates with any other words. *Although she was found guilty , the jury felt there were **mitigating circumstances**.*

Another examples:

inclement weather = unpleasant weather,deliriously happy = extremely happy , adjourn the meeting = rest during a meeting or have a pause.

Mighty philologists and linguists try to use strong collocation in their speeches because , they along with that, examine their audience's lexics. The second one is fixed collocations so strong that they cannot be changed in any way. For example, *I was walking **to and fro**.* The collocation in the bold means **move in one direction and then back again**. No other words can replace **to and fro** in the collocation. On the other hand, these collocation are called **IDIOM** and are focused on in the book *English Idioms in Use*[2]. The last one is weak collocations which are made up of words that collocate with a wide of other words , in the type of collocations a word can combine with a lot of words, to take example the word(adjective) **picturesque** collocates with the following words *village , location, town* and others. **Picturesque + village....** *My grandparents live in a **picturesque village**.*

Apart from that finding, working and using on collocations in texts, utilizing collocation in speaking is very important because they give attractiveness and complexity your speeches. You can expand your collocation vocabulary by training yourself to notice collocations whenever you read. In daily conversations you should use collocation instead of simple words which like *pay = foot the bill, invent= coin a phrase, criticize =pass judgement on*[3] and others.

To sum up, collocations are easy to learn because in it all words consist of combinations that be comfortable to remember. For learning collocations there are enough resources which books like the series of *English Collocations In Use*, and internet materials like <http://dictionary.cambridge.org> which be useful to learners.

Literature:

1. Felicity O'Dell, Michael McCarthy *English Collocations in Use* (advanced) Cambridge University Press 2017
2. Michael McCarthy, Felicity O'Dell *English Idioms in Use* (intermediate) Cambridge University Press 2017
3. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>