

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *In this given article the author analyzed the linguistic features and new formation and creation of the compound words in English and in Uzbek. Also, he tried to learn that Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the material and possibilities available in the language. This process serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. One of the most commonly used word forms today, which is considered to be holistic and concise, as well as productive, is compound words. Compound words are a very important and relevant phenomenon for all languages. The author affirms that most of the new words and compound words that come into our language are in English. For example, a cell phone, a cheeseburger, a playboy, and so on. The English word-formation system has its own linguistic features, and the study of the phenomenon of word-formation in terms of synchronous and diachronic periods of language development has always been a topical issue. Including compound words in English requires special attention.*

Keywords: *compound words, linguistic features, lexical units, word formation, and phenomenon.*

INTRODUCTION

Along with changes in the political, economic and social spheres, the phenomenon of word formation in linguistics is also developing. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the material and possibilities available in the language. This process serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. One of the most commonly used word forms today, which is considered to be holistic and concise, as well as

productive, is compound words. Compound words are a very important and relevant phenomenon for all languages.

Nowadays, science and technology are rapidly evolving and we have to use compound words to learn new words that come in from different languages, whether we like it or not. For example, a plastic card, a Wi-Fi router, and so on. The compound word phenomenon E. A. By Vasilevskaya's definition, language is the sharpest means of shaping vocabulary content and grammatical structure.

In modern Uzbek, compound words are also widely used: in literary, scientific, philosophical, technical and agricultural works, in the media, as well as in live communication.

Main part.

The use of such compound words alone is not enough, and problems arise in understanding and translating them correctly.

Most of the new words and compound words that come into our language are in English. For example, *a cell phone, a cheeseburger, a playboy*, and so on. The English word-formation system has its own linguistic features, and the study of the phenomenon of word-formation in terms of synchronous and diachronic periods of language development has always been a topical issue. Including compound words in English requires special attention. Because understanding them correctly and being able to translate and apply them is causing a lot of controversy.

If we look closely at the Uzbek language, most of the new words have entered and are enriching our language from the English compound words with the demands of the times. Some of these common words are accepted without change: *playstation 3, 4 - playstation 3, 4* (the name of the type of game device that is connected to the TV and controlled using special control buttons) or *facebook - facebook* (one of the names of social sites); part of it is formed by the combination of Uzbek words. For example: *ярим финал* (semi-final), *фото мухбир* (photo reporter), etc. For a correct understanding of these phenomena, it is necessary to find answers to such questions as a compound word and what is its nature, what are the features of compound words in the English language. Therefore, in order to understand such compound words correctly, a deeper study of the peculiarities of Uzbek and English compound words is becoming a requirement of the time.

The phenomenon of compound word formation is part of morphology and deals with word formation. It is a powerful way to enrich vocabulary on a linguistic scale, to make effective use of existing lexical units, and to make meaning more concise.

The status of compound words in English and Uzbek as a linguistic unit, the question of their formation is given a general description by H. Marchand, L. Bauer, G. Kanon, E. Benenist, I. Plag and A. Gulyamov. Compound words as an object of research were studied separately by A. Khodjiev, B. Madaliev, I. Ibrahimhodjaev, N. Mamatov, O. D. Meshkov, E. E. Dyujikova, N. V. Arjatseva, K. Tuxtaev, N. A. Shtok, I. Touxtasinov, A. Yu. Fedenko and A. Yuldashev.

The definition of "compound word" is defined in the modern literature as follows: "Words formed by the combination of two or more stems are called *compound words*."

Composition (the phenomenon of compound word formation), the resulting compound words have been interpreted differently by linguists over the years, and the general theoretical foundations between them are shared.

A.I. Smirnitsky (1956) considers compound words as a single unit of form and describes them as a linguistic unit that cannot be divided into parts, no element can be added between its components, and the position cannot be changed. A similar definition is given in

O.S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms". Views on the form integrity of compound words are also stated by O.D. Meshkov (1985).

The compound word as R.B.Liz (1960) and H.Marchand (1965) derives from the following syntactic structure and represents one of eight types of grammatical connections (Liz, 1960, pp. 125-168):

Vocabulary → *compound word*: eight grammatical connections:

- a. Subject-Predicate: "the plane is a fighter" → *fighter plane* (жангари самалёт)
- b. Subject-Middle Object: "the bone has marrow" → *marrow bone* (иликли суюк)
- c. Subject-Verb: "the bird wades" → *wading bird* (қийналиб юрүвчи қуш)
- d. Subject-Object: "dog which is the police use" or "dog which serves the police" → *police dog* (ички ишлари ити)
- f. Verb-Object: "(John) pushes the button" → *pushbutton* (кнопка)
- g. Subject-Prepositional Object: "the cream is for coffee" → *coffee cream* (кофе қаймоқ)
- c. Verb-Prepositional Object: "(John) grinds knives on the stone" → *grindstone* (қайроқтош)
- d. Object-Prepositional Object: "we teach the grammar in school" → *school grammar* (мактаб грамматикаси).

H. Marchand (1965) believes that compound words are formed on the basis of syntactic formation by combining linguistic units on the basis of the **determinative+ definite** relation. In his view, the morphological combination of two or more words can be called a compound word.

W. Adams (1973) defines a compound word as the result of a combination of two free forms or words that exist independently. For example, *frostbite*, *tape-measure*, *grass-green*. Although these elements consist of two elements, they have the defining properties of a single word: their components are inseparable from other words, and their order is strict.

According to P.H. Matthews (1974: 82), the formation of a compound word is the formation of a compound lexeme from two or more simple lexemes.

S. Ulman (1972: 81) says that each compound word contains words that are free and vague in meaning and have no connection in terms of sound and meaning, while others consist of words that are at least somewhat motivated or understandable.

R.S. Ginzburg et al. (1979) consider compound word formation or composition to be one of the most effective forms of word formation in modern English.

As with all other methods of word formation, analyzing the specific features of the composition, such as the means used, the nature and distribution of the bases, the scope, the scope of semantic classes, and the factors that increase productivity, "compound words consist of two direct components. Compound words are integral word units. They depend on the foundations that reflect the relationship between the formal and semantic substantiation units and the semantic relationship between them."

L. Bauer (1983) shows two features of compound words in English:

- 1) the majority of compound words in English are made according to the N+N model;
- 2) there are different semantic and syntactic relations between the components of the compound word and study them in 4 structurally-functional groups. The first group includes endocentric joint nouns. The second component of such compound word components is grammatically and semantically superior, while the first component serves as a determiner. For example: *beehive* - *асалари уяси*, *armchair* - *кресло*.

The second group includes exocentric compound nouns (or uses the Sanskrit term "bahuvrihi" for them). In such compound nouns the grammatical and semantic superiority is not clearly expressed, in which the components acquire a metaphorical or metonymic character. For example: *skinheads* - *тақирбошлар*.

In the third group, the components of the compound word are treated in the same way as the sentence(s). For example: *maidservant -хизматкор аёл, чури*.

In the fourth group, the scientist enters compound words that it is not clear which component is grammatically or semantically dominant. Such compound nouns are referred to as "*dvandva*" in the compound compound word or Sanskrit term. For example: *poet-translator -шоур-таржумон*.

O.D. Meshkov (1985) describes compound words in English as follows: it is formed by the union of two or more bases, and it manifests itself in speech as an indivisible lexical unit". He divides compound words into the following two groups according to the sign of motivation:

1) *Structurally motivated compound words* - derive from the sum of the meanings of the components of the common meaning.

2) *Structurally unmotivated compound words* - do not arise from the sum of the meanings of the components of the common meaning.

According to I.V. Arnold (1986), "Compound words are words consisting of at least two bases that occur in language as free forms. The fact that the direct components of a compound word have integrity and structural unity ensures that they serve as a separate lexical unit in the sentence. He considers the problem of defining this type of word to be the connection, transparency, or idiomatic meanings between the components. Along with the naming of the types of compound words given in the "English Lexicology," he distinguishes them into **asyntactic** and **syntactic, endocentric**, and **exocentric** types. I.V. Arnold (1986) cites in describing the different criteria of compound words Yu. Nide, L. Blumfield, G. Paul, R. Querk, B. Blok, D. Trager, G. Marchand, A.I. Smirnitsky's views and uses them effectively.

As S. Greenbaum (1996: 461) points out, a compound word (addition or composition) is one of the four basic methods of word formation in modern English - prefixation, suffixation, and conversion, formed by combining two or more bases. When we say reason, S. Greenbaum (1996) understands the word motivating (doubt for doubt, doubted for doubt, undoubtedly for doubt). The researcher says that compound words occur in all word categories, but among newcomers, nouns and adjectives predominate. Some compound nouns have a repetitive feature - both parts are the same or cause the two parts to be slightly different: *clever-clever* (ақлли), *teeny-weeny* (миттигина). Newly formed words in English are mainly words belonging to the adjective and noun phrases. Historically, compound words have come mainly from noun phrases. They can be passed on in the conversion method, through the transfer of meaning from one word group to another. For example, *blackmail, cold-shoulder, daydream*. Or through back-formation, i.e. the method of dropping suffixes in a word. For example, *babysitting* (from babysitting or babysitter), *double-park* (from double parking), *shoplift* (from shoplifting).

The most common type among compound words, i.e. the second (or last) component, refers to the class of the word: travel guide is the type of travel guide, pop group is the type of group. Other joint words do not have such a ratio, or at least may be hidden: a white lady is not a face, a hotdog does not mean a dog. S. Greenbaum (1996) believes that the relationship between the components of a compound word can be described using grammatical terminology. Indicates that the following typical models of compound words are formed:

Subject + predicate: bee sting ('bee stings')

Predicate + subject: answerphone ('phone answers')

Predicate + object: chewing gum ('chews gum')

Object + predicate: air-conditioner ('conditions air')

Subject + object: cable car ('the cable operates the car')

Object + subject: honey-bee ('bee produces honey')

Predicate + tool: hearing aid ('hears with aid')

Tool + predicate: gunfight ('fights with a gun')

Predicate + place: dance hall ('dances in a hall')

Place + predicate: boat ride ('rides on boat')

Predicate + time: closing time ('closes at that time')

Time + predicate: daydreaming ('dreams during day').

In some compound nouns consisting of two nouns or adjectives and nouns, the "subject + predicate" relation can be expressed using the verb to be connected:

adjective + noun: passive smoking (the smoking is passive ')

Noun + noun

'A from B': *booster shot* ('the shot is a booster')

'B like A': *magnet school* (the school is like a magnet ')

'A for B': *ashtray* ('the tray is for ash')

'B part of A': *door handle* ('the handle of a door').

A type of compound noun, which is the first component of a noun or adjective, depends entirely on the compound word:

loudmouth ('person who has a loud mouth')

paperback ('book that has a paper cover').

S. Greenbaum (1996) describes the semantic connection between the components of compound adjectives as follows:

subject + predicate: *English-speaking* ('speaks English')

place/time/reason + predicate: *far-reaching* ('reaches far')

Noun + adjective

'A is B': *foresore* ('the foot is sore')

'A as B': *dirt-cheap* ('as cheap as dirt')

'A comes from B': *camera-shy* ('shy in respect of cameras')

'A and B': *bitter-sweet*

In his book of lexicology, G.B. Antrushina et al (1999: 104-113) give three different views, each of which is divided into different types of composition, which is noteworthy.

In the history of Uzbek linguistics, language phenomena have been interpreted mainly on the basis of the ideas of other languages, including the doctrines of Russian linguistics, on the principles of ready-made word forms. Under the influence of Russian linguistics and related literature, word formation in Uzbek linguistics has also been separated from morphology. However, it was only taking into account the fact that forming words is a different phenomenon in comparison with word formation. Each of them, including word-formation, did not work on the basis that they formed a separate system, and it was natural. Because in Uzbek linguistics, even the basic concepts of word formation, their essence, process of word formation and related events were not covered properly.

For over the last years the Uzbek language has developed comprehensively and in all its spheres significant changes have occurred in accordance with the requirements of the time. The demand for covering changes in this process has always been in the development of Uzbek linguistics. Scientific and theoretical work on all areas of Uzbek linguistics has been done, especially the development of the Uzbek language during this period and the coverage of the special laws on language that have been in force in progress. Particular attention was paid to the development of the national language after gaining independence, and some measures were taken to achieve it.

I. METHODS AND RESULTS.

The first is structural in appearance, which itself is divided into neutral, morphological, and syntactic types. The first type of compound words in the neutral form consists of two

stems joined together without any connecting elements (tallboy, blackbird). The second includes derivative conjunctions that contain affixes in their composition. For example, Blue-eyed, lady-killer, broad-shouldered, music-lover, teenager, babysitter. The third type of neutral compound word includes abbreviated compound words. In this case, one of the elements, mainly the first, is an abbreviated word. For example, *TV-set* (-program, -show, -channel, etc.), *Gman* (Civil Servant "FBI agent"), *H-bag* (bag), *T-shirt*.

The second, semantic type of compound words is divided into three groups:

1) common words that can be understood from the combination of elements of meaning - *classroom, bedroom, working-man, dining-room, sleeping-car, reading-room, dancing hall*.

2) compound words in which one or two elements change their meaning - *blackboard, blackbird, football, lady-killer, good-for-nothing, lazybones*.

3) Conjunctions that completely change the meaning of parts of speech - *ladybird* is not a bird, not an insect, *tallboy* is not a child, but if a piece of furniture changes, *bluestocking* means a person, *bluebottle* means both a flower and an insect, never a glass container.

The third and final type is theoretical, and this criterion distinguishes compound words from word combinations. For example, if *a tall boy* is a compound phrase, a *tallboy* is a compound word derived from it. They also differ in meaning:

- **a tall rich** 1. young male person, 2. gives great meanings in size,
- The word tallboy has only one meaning, which is the type of furniture.

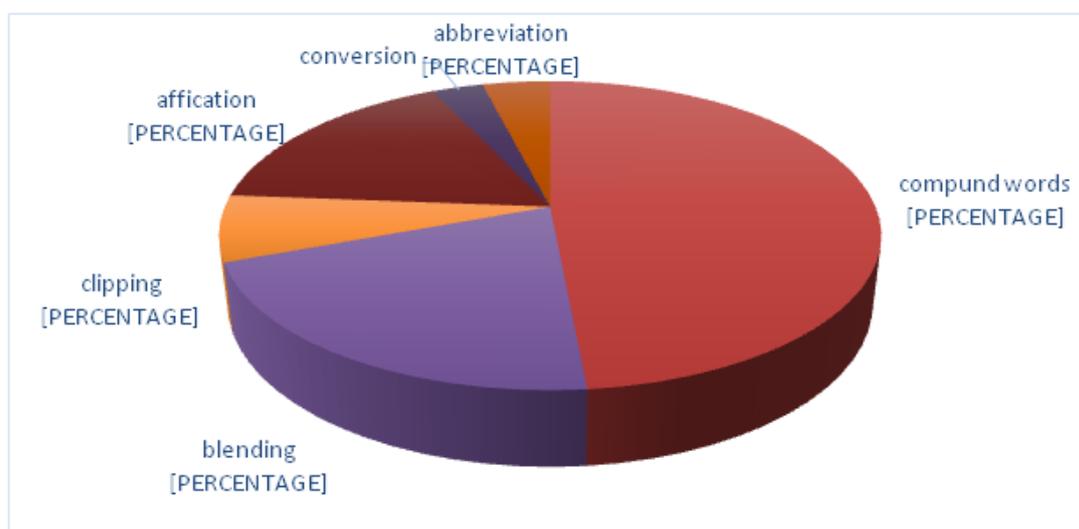
For Andrew Karsters-McCarthy (2002: 59) compound words are words formed by combining roots, and a very small category of phrase words, i.e., elements that have the internal structure of phrases but are used syntactically as words. Some types of compound words are more common than others. There are also writing styles in the use of compound words, which are common, for example, especially in newspaper headlines.

According to G. Libben et al. (2003), compound words in English represent a sequence of compound words that are absolutely incomprehensible in meaning from compound words that are absolutely comprehensible in terms of absolute meaning:

- a. Both elements were understandable; for example, one of the 'cheekbone' bone types.
- b. The main (main) word of compound words is understandable, but the second element is incomprehensible; for example, 'strawberry' is a type of fruit but has nothing to do with the word straw.
- d. The main (main) word of compound words is incomprehensible, but the second element is intelligible; for example, 'jailbird' (prisoner) is related to the word jail (prison) but has nothing to do with the word bird.
- f. The meaning of any element was not clear; for example, 'honeymoon' - none of the elements contributed to the meaning of the whole word.

Yu.V.Shnip analyzed 29 English neologisms from 2016–2017 that reflect the universal concept of time, proving that word addition (compound word formation) and blending are key processes of word formation for neologisms. We can see this in the following diagram:

1-diagram.



A.Yu. Snisar (2018) in his PhD dissertation entitled as “Specifics of American Media New Lexicon in the 21st Century” studied neologisms in detail and showed how to add words together and abbreviate them in the most effective neologism modeling models. He named the process of word formation in 4 different ways: affixless (compound word), affixed, mixed, and abbreviated. Of the 1709 neologisms that appeared in the American media, 38% were without affixes (compound words), 17% were affixed, 21% were mixed, and 24% were abbreviated.

Talking for neologisms, it can be said that John Milton was the greatest of the English word creators. According to Gavin Alexander, an English lecturer at the University of Cambridge, who organized his 400th anniversary celebrations, “Milton added 630 words to English, making him the country’s greatest neologist. Ben Johnson with 558, John Donne with 342 and William Shakespeare. 229 words left behind”¹.

IV. CONCLUSION.

In short, word formation or forming new words methods in the modern Uzbek language has been studied for a long time ago and acknowledged differently. If you look closely, composition or compounding (two or more words) in the Uzbek language is used in almost all literature and has been studied as a phenomenon. Nevertheless, some linguists completely deny this fact on the basis of certain evidence. Over time, attitudes towards this language phenomenon may also change. In our opinion, there are different ways of forming words, including composition, in the same way as the other languages.

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¹Crace, J. John Milton - our greatest word-maker[online].

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