



CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation.** *Compound words are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. In a compound word the immediate constituents obtain integrity and structural cohesion that make them function in a sentence as a separate lexical unit. The structural cohesion and integrity of a compound may depend upon unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling, semantic unity, unity of morphological and syntactic functioning or, more often, upon the combined effect of several of these or similar phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors.*

**Key words:** *lexical unit, unexpected sunbeam, structural cohesion, semantic relationship, suitable material.*

**Introduction.** The integrity of a compound is manifested in its indivisibility, the impossibility of inserting another word or word group between its elements. If, for example, speaking about a “*sunbeam*” (English) *кўкўйтал* we can insert some other word between the article and the noun, e.g. *a bright sunbeam*, a bright and unexpected sunbeam, because the article *a* is a separate word, no such insertion is possible between the stems *sun and beam, қора and қўл*, for they are not words but morphemes.

In describing the structure of a compound one should examine three types of relations, namely the relation of the members to each other the relation of the whole to its members, and correlation with equivalent free phrases.

Some compounds are made up of a determining and a determined part, which may be called the determinant and the determinate group. Thus, a *blackboard, томорқа* is very different from a *blackboard, том орқа* (сида). Its essential feature is being a teaching aid → *ховли атрофида экин экиладиган майдон* →: not every board of a black color is a blackboard.

A blackboard may be not a board at all but a piece of linoleum or some other suitable material. Its color is not necessarily black: it may be brown or something else. Thus, *blackboard* → a board which is black. A *chatterbox – оташқалб* is not a box, it is a person who talks a great deal without saying anything important: the combination is used only figuratively. The same metaphorical character is observed in the compound *slowcoach хомсемиз*. It is also idiomatic as it does not name a vehicle but a person who acts and thinks slowly. A *fuss – пот* is a person easily excited and nervous about trifles. Thus for the original motivation of the idiomatic compound could be easily recreated. The following





examples illustrate idiomatic compounds where it is not so obvious: “blackleg”, “strike breaker”, “blackmail” getting money or some other profit from a person by threats bluestocking “a woman affecting literary tastes and learning”

The analysis of the semantic relationship existing between the constituents of a compound presents many difficulties. Some authors have attempted a purely logical interpretation distinguishing copulative, existential, spatial and other connections. This scheme, however, failed to show the linguistic essence of compounds and was cumbersome and artificial.

A mistake common with many authors is treating semantic connections within compounds in terms of syntactic relations. Marchand, For instance, when analyzing the type house – keeping, backbiting, housewarming, book – keeping, sightseeing, etc. Writes: “In most cases the first word is the object. A subject/predicate relation underlies earth quaking, cock – crowing, cock – fighting, sun burning .... The first word is the predicate compliment in well – being and short – coming.”

N.G.Guterman very convincingly showed that such syntactic treatment should be avoided because syntactic ties are ties between words, whereas in dealing with compounds one studies relations within a word, the relations between the morphemes, its significant constituents. These two series of relations belong to different levels of abstraction and should not be mixed. In the compound spacecraft space – is not an attribute to – craft. It cannot possess syntactic functions, being not a word but a stem, So it is more convenient to consider it a determinant restricting the meaning of the determinate by expressing the purpose for which – craft – is designed or the medium in which it will travel. Surely, one could combine these two points of view using a more careful. Wording, and formulate it as follows: phrases correlated with compounds by means of transformational analysis may show objective, subject/predicate, attributive and adverbial relations. E.g. house – keeping: to keep house, well – being: to be well. In the majority of cases compounds manifest some restrictive relationship between the constituents; types of restrictions show great variety.

Some examples of determinative compound nouns with restrictive qualitative relations are given below.

The list is not meant to be exhaustive and serves only to illustrate the manifold possibilities.

Purpose of functional relations underlies such compounds as bathrobe, raincoat, ёмфирпўш, classroom – синфхона, notice – board, and suitcase.

Different place or local relations are expressed in dockland, garden – party, sea – front. Comparison is the basis of blockhead, butter – fingers, floodlight, and goldfish. The material or elements the thing is made of is pointed out silver wear, tin – hat, clay – pipe. Temporal relations underlie such compounds as night – club, night – duty, summer – house and day – train. Sex – denoting compounds are rather numerous: she – dog, he – goat.

Compound words may be classified

a) from the functional point of view;





b) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together;

c) from the point of view of different ways of composition.

a) Functionally compounds are viewed as words belonging to different parts of speech. The bulk of Modern English compound belong to nouns and adjectives: e.g. *arm – chair, baby – sitter, boiling – point, knee – high, rain – driven*, adverbs and connectives are represented by an insignificant number of words, e.g. *indoors, within, outside* and we may say that composition on the whole is not productive in adverbs and in connectives. It is of interest to note that composition in verbs in Modern English is not productive either. Verbs that are morphemically compound, such as *(to) goose flesh, (to) weekend*; prove to be words of second derivation on the word – formation level.

b) from the point of view of the means by which the components are joined together compound words may be classified into: 1) words formed by mere placing one constituent after another in a definite order, e.g.: *door – handle, rain – driven*. This means of linking the components is typical of the greater part of Modern English compounds in all parts of speech.

2) compound words whose components are joined together with a linking element, as in speedometer *Fro – Asian*; compounds of this type are found both in nouns and in adjectives but present a small group of words considerable restricted by the nature of their components. The components of compound words of this type are mostly joined with the help of the linking vowel [ou] and occasionally the vowel. In both cases the first component often contains a bound root. E.g. *Fro – Asian, Sino – Japanese, Anglo Saxon*, tragicomic other examples of compound words of this type are *electro – dynamic, handicraft, handiwork*. This group is generally limited to the names of nationalities and scientific terms. The components of compound nouns may also be joined with the help of the linking consonant e.g. *sportsman, tradesman, saleswoman, bridesmaid, statesman, landsman* and etc. This is also a very small group of words restricted by the second component, which is, as a rule, one of the three stems *man - , woman - , people - ,* and the commonest of them being man.

c) Compounds are also classified according to different ways of compounding. There are two ways of composition and accordingly we distinguish two types of compounds: those formed exclusively after a composition pattern, the so called compounds and those formed by a simultaneous operation of two types of word – formation: composition and derivation, the so – called derivational compounds.

Compound words proper are formed by joining together stems of words already available in the language, with or without the help of special linking elements such as: *door – step, age – long, baby – sitter, looking – glass*, they constitute the bulk of English compounds in all parts of speech and include both productive and non – productive patterns.

In Uzbek the relationship between the components of compound words are different: They show:



1. Comparison: *карнайгул, отқулоқ туяқуи, шерюрак, қўйкўз.*

2. Relevance, purposed for something: *гултувак (vase for flower), молқўра, оловкурак, тоққайчи, қийматахта.* In English *washing – machine, blood – vessel* (a tube through which bloods flows in the body).

3. Connection to some places: *сувилон* (a snake which lives in water), *тоғолча, чўлялтиз, қўқонарава* like in English *zookeeper, postman, house keeper, head – dress, ear – ring.*

4. The mark of something: *аччиқтош, олақарга, шўрданақ, қизилиштон, Қизилтепа.* In English *long – legged, bluebell, slow – coach.*

5. Relationship to quantity: *бешбармоқ, мингоёқ, қирқоғайни, Бешариқ.* This rule is also relevant to English compounds such as: *three – cornered, fifteen – fold, six – fold, five – sided polygon.*

Uzbek compound words are classified:

a) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together: *хомкалла, қўксултон, искабтопар.*

b) from the point of view of agreeing: *тўйбоши, китобсевар, дунёқараши.*

c) from the point of view of relationship between subject and predicate: first elements of such kind compound will be predicate: *зўштқуйди, келинтушди.*

There are 6 types of compound words in Uzbek:

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Compound nouns      | 4. Compound pronouns |
| 2. Compound adjectives | 5. Compound adverbs  |
| 3. Compound verbs      | 6. Compound number   |

Most frequently spread English compound words are:

1. Compound nouns
2. Compound adjectives
3. Compound adverbs
4. Compound verbs

Compound nouns. Most English compound nouns are noun phrases that include a noun modified by adjectives or attribute nouns. Due to the English tendency towards conversion, the two classes are not always easily distinguished. Most English compound nouns that consist of more than two words can be constructed recursively by combining two words at a time. The compound science fiction writer, for example, can be constructed by combining the resulting compound with writer. Some compounds, such as salt and pepper or mother – of pearl, can be constructed in this way, however.

In general, the meaning of a compound is a specialization of the meaning of its head. The modifier limits the meaning of the head. This is most obvious in descriptive compounds, also known as Karmad haraya compounds, in which the modifier is used in an attributive or appositional manner. A blackboard is a particular kind of board which is generally black, for instance.



## TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



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