

**FORMING COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI
SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS**

Abdurakhmanova Mokhinur Bahromjon kizi
Student of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Annotation: This article reflects the similarities and differences in the formation of compound words in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: compound words, structural-semantic unit, lexical unit, synthetic, syntactic, asyntactic compound words.

Compound words are words formed by combining two or more root morphemes and forming a single structural-semantic unit. For example, glasses, a bracelet, a triangle, a rose, a flower, a praying mantis, a hospitable person, a high-flying person, an erksevar, a brown person. Words that form the basis of compound words partially or completely lose their original meaning: together they give a completely new lexical meaning. For example, the words soup and pot have their own lexical meanings as separate lexemes. But the word "stomach" formed by joining them has a new meaning, different from the initial meanings of these words - "digestive organ of humans and animals". The same can be said about compound words such as mushroom, itogiz, aksoch, aksuyak, old lady. The meaning relationship between the parts of compound words is different. They are similes, comparisons (turkey, honeysuckle, ostrich, sheryurak, koykoz), characteristic, intended for something (gultuvak, molkora, olovrakak, tokkaychi, kuatakhta), belonging to a place (suvilon, togolcha, cholyalpiz, kokonarava), to a sign ratio (achchiktash, olakarga, shordanak, qizilishton, Qiziltepa), relation to quantity (beshbarmoq, mingoyoq, kirqogayni, Beshariq) etc. means meanings. The structure of compound words reminds the existing syntactic relations, in other words, Compound words are in the possessive-participle relationship, etc., adaptation. formed on the basis of word combinations in the communication relations.

Compound words such as mas, goshtkuydi, kelintushdi have s and remind of the participle. Compound words, such as tomorka, kozoy-nak, suggest adaptation, book-lover, worldview, management, and khom-kalla, koksultan, iskabtopar, etc. Compound words are distributed in the group of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and partially verbs. Their components may belong to the same word group or to different word groups. For example, compound nouns noun-+noun (shovel), adjective+noun (swan), number+noun (octopus), verb+noun (Yoril-stone), noun+verb (bald), verb+verb (Buy-Buy, development). Compound words from other word groups are also formed based on specific patterns. The existence of one general term - "complex words" that covers all the different lexical units, which have more than one stem, but differ from each

other in terms of structure, facilitates the classification of such lexical units, which is more accurate enters.

Classification of compound words in English is a bit complicated. Because it can be classified based on different principles. In addition, each type of compound noun should be defined in terms of its productivity in modern English. The purpose of such description is to determine the structural and semantic structures of compound nouns regularly formed in the language and to establish their systems. L. Bloomfield and G. Marchand distinguish synthetic compound words from compound words. G. Marchand compares them with compound words or basic compound words (primary and synthetic). (Compounds versus synthetic compounds). Compound words that have one or another word-forming features are called synthetic compound words. One of the characteristic features of such compound words is that one of its components can be used only in the composition of the compound word. Synthetic compound words are mainly characteristic of the early history of Indo-European languages, but this does not mean that they are not used today. For example: the second component of the English word boot-black "shoe cleaner" belongs to the word family black. It is formed by conversion from the verb to black to clean (shoes). But the important thing is that black in this sense occurs only when it is a compound word component. In English, compound words such as meat-eater and meat-eating can be formed freely, but compound verbs such as to meat - eat cannot be formed; There are special exceptions in verbs like to housekeep. From this point of view, in addition to such compound words, there are compound words formed with words similar to eater and eating. The synthetic character of the compound words formed above is that words such as eat meat can correspond to a compound word only when they add the suffixes -er and -ing. Words like meat-eater and meat-eating can be called semi-synthetic compound words. L. Bloomfield believes that if the component of a compound word is distinguished by some word-forming characters, it distinguishes it from an independent word. G. Marchand includes words such as gate-crasher and housekeeping among such synthetic compound words. According to the rule, the second component of these compound words cannot be used independently. Because the words crasher and keeping have a new meaning in the composition of the compound word. These words, which can be used separately, cannot be used independently because they cannot preserve the meaning of the compound word. In order to define and classify compound nouns in a language, it is necessary to study their peculiarities in the structure of that language. In many cases, linguists make the mistake of thinking that compound word types are universal in languages. In fact, the main types of compound words in different languages are somewhat similar, and it is necessary to study and verify these similarities. But the process of adding words, especially the features that distinguish them from other language units, are expressed in different ways in different languages.

The same thing does not allow to classify compound words according to the same scheme in all languages. However, compound words are classified differently by linguists. L. Bloomfield distinguishes syntactic, semi-syntactic and asyntactic types of compound words based on the interaction between their components. He includes in the first type words of the blackbird type, in which the order of components is similar to the word order of syntactic phrases. In English, word order in such compound words is constructed based on syntactic rules, just like word combinations. The second type of words, i.e. semi-syntactic type, includes words between syntactic and asyntactic compounds. This type of connection between the parts of a compound word is similar to a syntactic construction, but at the same time, it deviates from a word combination in certain cases. For example: keep up «pisha, propitanie», upkeep «remont». The asyntactic type includes compound words whose components cannot be viewed from the point of view of syntax in this language. (manmade). In such compound words, the structure of the word is contrary to the rules of syntax in English. For example: adjectives cannot be used in adverbial phrases, and adverbial nouns cannot be used before adjectives or adjectives. But this kind of asyntactic conjunction is typical of many modern English conjunctions.

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