



SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF COMPOUND WORDS

Orziqulova Gulnoza Maxmudjon qizi
Surkhandarya region, Uzun district, 4th school teacher, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the structural features and new formation and creation of the compound words in English, Uzbek and French. Also, the similar and different classifications of compound words were outlined. Its primary objective is to explore the distinctive morphological components of compounding.

KEYWORDS: Compound words, composition, derivation, productive and non-productive patterns, functional, grammatical features.

INTRODUCTION

Compound words are a significant phenomenon for all languages in the world and also characterized into according to different ways of compounding. There are two ways of composition and accordingly we differentiate two types of compounds: those formed exclusively after a composition pattern, the so called compounds and those built 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 to illustrate: door – knob, age – group, baby – step, eye – glass, they constitute the majority of English compounds in all parts of speech and include both productive and non – productive patterns.

In English- post office, bus station, French-couche-tard (night owl),boute-en-train (spirit) and so on. However, this definition does not always hold true, it is descriptively valid for the core of compounding processes.

Compound words may be classified by:

- a) the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together;
- b) the functional point of view;
- c) the point of view of different ways of composition.

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 only placing one constituent after another in a definite order such as, doorbell, rain check. This means of linking the components is typical of the better part of Modern English compounds in all parts of speech.
- 2) compound words whose components are combined together with a linking element, but present a small group of words considerable restricted by the nature of their components. Compounds of this type are found both in nouns and in adjectives. The features of compound

words of this type are basically joined with the help of the linking vowel [ou] and on occasion the vowel. In both cases the first component often includes a bound root. To illustrate, Fro – Asian, Sino – Japanese, Anglo Saxon, tragicomic other examples of compound words of this type are electro – dynamic, handicraft, handiwork.

Functionally compounds are explained as words belonging to different parts of speech. The majority of modern English compound belong to nouns and adjectives: arm – wrestling, baby – carriage, ball – gown, knee – length, rain – coat, adverbs and connectives are represented by an insignificant number of words, like outdoors, without, inside and there it is clear that composition on the whole is not productive in adverbs and in connectives.

In Uzbek the relationship between the components of compound words are Compounds are grouped as subordinate whenever there is a complement connection between the two constituents. In a compound such as bus stop, busis clearly the complement of the verbal head. It is argued that this is also the case in compounds such as apron stage, where apron is in an of relation with stage.

L. Bauer identifies 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 various semantic and syntactic relations between the components of the compound word and study them in 4 structurally-functional groups. The first group includes endocentric features.[1:113-117]

The second component of such compound word components is grammatically and semantically superior, while the first constituent serves as a determiner. For instance: bee-keeper–asalari boquvchi, armhole–kiyimni qo'l kiyiladigan qismi.

Moreover, the components of the compound word are treated in the same way as the sentence. For example: housewife–uy bekasi.

According to Meshkov's description 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 –be taken from the number of the meanings of the components of the common meaning.
- 2) Structurally unmotivated compound words - do not arise from the amount of the meanings of the components of the common meaning. [3:7-12]

It is obvious that compound words take place in all word categories, whereas 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 a bit different: clever-clever (aqlli), teeny-weeny (mittigina). Newly formed words in English are mainly words related to the adjective and noun phrases. Diachronically, compound words have come mainly from noun phrases. They can be passed through the transfer of meaning from one word group to another. [5:191-194]

For example, blue-collar, cold-hearted, daybreak. Or else through back-formation, the method of dropping suffixes in a word. For example, baby walker from baby walking or baby walker, double-park from double parking, shoplift from shoplifting.

In Uzbek, these are the examples of the classifications of compounds:

noun + noun = otquloq (sorrel- oseille), qo'lyozma (handwriting-l'écriture)

adjective+ noun = oqqush (swan-un cygne), oliyjanob (gentleman- un gentilhomme),



noun + adjective = gulsafsar(iris- l'iris)

numeral + noun = qirqoyoq(centipede- les mille-pattes)

In English, compound words are classified as follows:

noun+ verb = rainfall (la chute de pluie – yog'ingarchilik), haircut (la cope de cheveux- sochturmak)

noun +adverb= hanger-on (sur cintre – birornarsailinjidayurganodam) , passer-by (de passeur – yo'lovchi)

verb + noun = washing machine (une machine a laver-kir yuvishmashinasi), driving licence(permis de conduire- haydovchilikguvohnomasi)

adverb + ot = onlook (regarder-), bystander (le spectateur- guvoh)

adverb + verb = an output (une sortie- mahsulot),an upturn (une amelioration-rivojlanish)

According to French compound words:

Verb+noun: un amuse-gueule (an appetizer- ishtahaochartaom)

Adjective+ noun: uneplatebande (a flowerbed- gultuvak)

Noun+ adjective: un coffer fort (a strongbox) [4]

In conclusion, In English, French and Uzbek, there are different classifications of compounding as a universal feature of forming: its functional point of view, the way the components of the compound are joint together and different ways of composition.

Compounds are functionally explained as words belonging to different parts of speech, such as work-room, play-ground and so on. What is more, the components are joined together and it is explained two ways: words formed by only placing one constituent after another in a definite order like, door – man, rain – fall.

REFERENCES

1. Bauer, L. &Renouf, A. (2001). A corpus-based study of compounding in English. Journal of English Linguistics, 29(2), 101-123.
2. Mamatov N. On the relationship between compound words and simple words // Uzbek language and literature. - T., 2012. - № 2. - P. 7–12.
3. Oxford Living Dictionaries <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>
4. Rahimov S., UmurkulovB. Modem Uzbek Literary Language. Textbook for students of pedagogical (preschool) faculties of universities and pedagogical institutes - Tashkent: Teacher, 2003. 220 pages.
5. Villoing, F. (2012). « French compounds ». Probus, International Journal of Latin andRomance Linguistics, 24(1), 29-60. Amsterdam: Mouton de Gruyter.

