

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION. COMPOUND WORDS

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Abstract: This article provides some information about compounding, its types and distinguishing characteristics in English and Uzbek. This article also includes basic spelling rules of compounding.

Keywords: Affixation ,word-composition, conversion, abbreviation, morphemes, prefixes, suffixes.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z yasalishi, uning turlari va farqlovchi xususiyatlari haqida atroflicha fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, maqola birikmaning asosiy imlo qoidalarini ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Affiksatsiya, so'z birikmasi, konvertatsiya, qisqartma, morfemalar, prefikslar, qo'shimchalar.

Аннотация: В данной статье приведены некоторые сведения о словосочетании, его видах и отличительных признаках на английском и узбекском языках. Эта статья также включает в себя основные правила написания сложных слов.

Ключевые слова: Аффиксация, словосостав, преобразование, сокращение, морфемы, приставки, суффиксы.

A word is the main unit of the lexical system of a language resulting from the association of a group of sounds. In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. It is the smallest language unit which can stand alone as a complete utterance. A word, however, can be divided into smaller sense units - morphemes. The morpheme is the smallest meaningful language unit. The morpheme consists of a class of variants, allomorphs, which are either phonologically or morphologically conditioned, e.g. please, pleasant, pleasure. Morphemes are divided into two large groups: lexical morphemes and grammatical (functional) morphemes. Both lexical and grammatical morphemes can be free and bound. Free lexical morphemes are roots of words which express the lexical meaning of the word, they coincide with the stem of simple words.

• **Free grammatical morphemes are function words:**

- articles
- conjunctions
- prepositions(the, with, and).

• **Bound lexical morphemes are affixes:**

- prefixes (dis-)

- suffixes (-ish)
- blocked (unique) root morphemes (e.g. Fri-day, cran-berry).

Studies show that in the second half of the twentieth century many, first of all, European languages have significantly expanded their vocabulary. Thus, the New York Times noted that the dictionary of the modern English language increases by 15 - 20 thousand lexical units every year. The reasons for such changes in the vocabulary are as follows: social and cultural changes within modern society, technological “revolution” and globalization and so on. It is clear that wordbuilding is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. There are four main ways of wordbuilding in modern English: affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation. In Uzbek also there 4 main types of wordformation: Affixation ,word-composition, conversion, abbreviation. Affixation or derivation. Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word-building throughout the history of English. It consists in adding an affix to the stem of a definite part of speech. Suffixes(-age,-ance,-ant,-ee,-ence,--er/or, -ery,-full,-ion) can change parts of speech as the following: adjective-to-noun: -ness (happy → happiness) adjective-to-verb: -ize (modern → modernize) noun-to-adjective: -al (recreation → recreational) noun-to-verb: -fy (glory → glorify) verb-to-adjective: -able (wash → washable) verb-to-noun: -ance (deliver → deliverance) Prefixation (dis-, anti-,de-,em-,en-,in-,im-, inter-,mid-,non-...) is the formation of words by means of adding a prefix to the stem. In English it is characteristic for forming verbs. Semantic classification of prefixes: a) prefixes of negative meaning, such as : in- (invaluable), non- (nonferrous) b) prefixes denoting repetition or reversal actions, such as: de- (decolonize), re- (redo), dis- (discomfort), c) prefixes denoting time, space, degree relations, such as : inter- (internation) , hyper- (hyperactive), ex- (ex-president), pre- (pre-election). All prefixes were borrowed from other languages in the Uzbek language. Circumfix (un-imagin-able, un-accept-able,in-advisab-ly,..) is an affix, a morpheme that is placed around another morpheme. Circumfixes contrast with prefixes, attached to the beginning of the words; suffixes, that are attached at the end; and infixes, inserted in the middle. Infix (-pr,-mu,-co,-os,-me,-cir,-ne,-fu,-bac...) is a word element (a type of affix) that can be inserted within the base form of a word—rather than at its beginning or end—to create a new word or intensify meaning. The process of inserting an infix is called infixation.

Compound words are words formed by joining two or more root morphemes and forming a single structural-semantic unit. Examples of compound words are ice cream, invitation, classroom, welcoming, high-flying, poor, rose, and glasses. The words that are the basis for the formation of compound words partially or completely lose their original meaning: together they mean a completely new lexical meaning. Taking the words guest or glasses as examples, the words guest and friend or eye and mirror are separate lexemes with their own lexical meanings. But as a result of the addition of these words, new words are formed without much difference from their meaning, that is, hospitable - in the sense of an open hand, hospitable, and glasses is taking on a new meaning as an item. A compound word is characterized by one whole lexical meaning - one complex concept and integrated formation - the integrity of the grammatical structure, phonetic integrity: that is, it is one word, there is no grammatical connection between its components - parts, it in any combination of words - in a sentence, in a phrase - it performs a syntactic function. A compound word, like simple words, is a unit of language, which we always use as ready-made lexical material in speech. Compound words are distributed in the group of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and partially verbs. For

example, compound nouns noun+noun (glasses), adjective+noun (high-flying), number+noun (five fingers), verb+noun (Yoril-tash), noun+verb (bald), verb+verb It is in forms like (asleep). Compound words from other word groups are also formed based on specific patterns. Compound words are formed in the same way in English, but with some differences. In English, compound words are divided into three types according to their structure, the first is closed form, the second is hyphenated form, and the next is open or spaced form. The first form of compound words closed or solid is written together as in the above examples, that is, they cannot be used separately. Lawsuit, housewife, toothbrush, starfish, runway, watermelon, butterfly are among them. The next form is the hyphenated form, such compound words are always hyphenated. For example, mother-in-law, well-being, one-sided, one-way, mind-blowing, old-fashioned, short-term. The third form is the open or spaced form, in which the words are written separately without hyphens, for example, player piano, distance learning, police officer, science fiction, ice cream, post office. Although the compound words formed in this third form are similar to word combinations in some aspects, these two differ from each other based on grammatical rules. Compound words, like simple words, are considered a unit of language and are always used as ready-made lexical material in our speech, but word combinations are not like this, they appear in the course of speech based on certain laws and rules. . Each word in a phrase, independent word, has a grammatical relationship with each other, therefore, it is a syntactic phenomenon. For example, in the pages of a book, it is a word combination when it has the form of the determiner and the determined. Therefore, the differences according to the structure were considered through examples. In English grammar, in the process of forming compound words, the meaning of the compound can be deduced from the meanings of the derived bases that make up the word and the meaning of the pattern of word formation, because the meaning of the compound word is also related to the order of components. depends. According to the meaning of the words that are the basis for the creation of the compound word, they are not divided into the following types, depending on whether they are related to the common meaning or not: fully motivated, partially motivated, not motivated.

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