LINGUISTIC ASPECT OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK COMPOUND WORDS

Ashirova Madina To'rayevna

Uzbekistan State World Language University. Teacher of the Faculty of International Journalism, Department of Foreign Languages №2

Abstract: Culture and language are intricately intertwined and reciprocally influential. Furthermore, serving as a crucial element of language, compound words function as a "portal" through which one can examine the national and cultural traits of a particular country. This study aims to analyze the distinctive national characteristics—whose origins are also explored—by comparing and contrasting compound words in Uzbekistan and English in terms of their national values and cultural significances. By enhancing comprehension of the disparities between Uzbek and English cultures and how compound words mirror national values, it is anticipated that this discourse will enhance appreciation for compound words and their usage, while also promoting more meaningful cross-cultural interactions between the two linguistic communities.

Key words: compound words, national values, language, intercultural, reflection, tradition, attitude, and culture are all pivotal components in the study of linguistics.

Introduction:

Uzbek and English compound words are comparable. They can be classified into three categories based on this: compound words, hyphens, and separated words. Compound words in both languages have characteristics that set them apart from word combinations. What distinguishes a word from a compound word combination is that morphemes are the constituents of compound words, and words are the components of compound words. Consequently, a compound word's constituent parts have the same lexical meaning when taken as a whole, and there is no syntactic relationship between them. This indicates that each of the phrase's components is still independent and exists in a free state. A syntactic relationship exists. A compound word's constituent parts are connected, have a single meaning, and are related lexically. A compound word's constituent parts are related, have a single meaning, and are related lexically. The following categories apply to compound words in the English and Uzbek languages based on their semantic characteristics

a) totally justified; b) partly supported; c) unfounded.

Compound words are categorized as follows in terms of speech categories: a) function; b) compound word content in terms of connection; and c) various ways of joining. The compatibility of the constituents, as well as the adaptation and connection of the possessive and participle, are particularly crucial when it comes to joining the parts of compound words. Because of their semantic characteristics, compound words fall into known and widely used categories. The following categories apply to compound words based on their semantic characteristics.

Compound words without foundation. In addition, we find no link between the structure of independent morphemes and their original meaning. Therefore, it is not possible to deduce the lexical meaning from the bases. Fiddlesticks, for instance, are considered "nonsense rubbish"

and should be avoided. Stick, fiddle, and fraud all essentially mean to stick. The two independent grounds are therefore unfounded because neither of them implies "bekorchi yoki norozi bo~lish." Night-cap: "a beverage consumed before retiring for the evening" - "tunda uxlashdan oldin ichiladigan dori"; sweet-tooth: "an individual with a preference for sweet foods and beverages" - "shirin ovqat yoki ichimliklarni yaxshi ko~rmoq". All of the examples demonstrate that the compound word's lexical meaning is insufficient to comprehend such a meaning. The definition of a few of thecompound terms in this category when used as a whole or in the components makes sense in relation to the word's original meaning. This can be seen in the example of sweet-tooth above: sweet - sweet, tooth - tooth, and the entire word sweet is logically related to the meaning of enjoying a sweet food or drink. Examples that generally lack semantic status include dog-days, which are defined as "the hottest part of July and August" and "iyul va avgust oylaridagi eng issiq payt." Someone who is cold-blooded and whines, someone whose words are.

The components of many compound words in contemporary English are adjectives and nouns. As an illustration, consider the terms armchair, babysitter, boiling point, knee-high, and rain-driven. Additionally significant are ravish and its conjunctions: But we can't refer to such compound words created with Ravish as productive—indoors, inside, or outside.

1) Compound words are only made up of certain states of a place. For example, you can make a compound word by identifying door - handle or rain - driven. In contemporary English, this is the most efficient way to form words. In Uzbekistan Languages: Homkalla, Koksulton, and Iskabtopar.

2) Compound word structures with connecting elements: Anglo-Saxon, electro-dynamic, handicraft, handiwork, and Fro-Asian Sino-Japanese on the speedometer.

Sometimes consonant sounds can also help the connecting element, for example: sportsman, tradesman, saleswoman, bridesmaid, statesman, landsman.

3) create compound words using various joining techniques. Additional categories for compound words in Uzbek are:

1) compatibility of ingredients (wedding, book-loving, worldview).

2) as a result of the owner and the cut adapting and connecting: the bride, the bridesmaids, the bridesmaids (ceremonies). It is important to take into account the different kinds of endocentric and exocentric compound words based on their structure and spiritual classification. Compound words that are endocentric (endo-within) - these kinds of Words have two independent morphemes that combine to form a new meaning. The requirement that the constituents define one another, however, makes a difference. The head word and the subordinate word are the determinants in endocentric compound words. These are typically made in two different methods. The dominant word is preceded by the first subordinate word, and the first word in the compound word component is the second. Typically, the subordinate element that comes before or after the main element clarifies and concretizes the meaning of the previous element. Concurrently, emphasis is placed on. This phenomenon is more prevalent in compound nouns in both of the languages under comparison. For instance: "orqa eshik" for the back door and "asosiy kirish eshigi" for the front door. The door's definition, itsfront and back, and its ascertain the precise nature of the door.

Conclusion:

Compound words are a useful tool for expanding vocabulary in both modern English and Uzbek, and every field of linguistics investigates this phenomenon. from its own perspective. Even though compound words have been the subject of previous scientific research, their

importance has not diminished. because the language is constantly gaining new vocabulary. With time, the elderly may lose their standing.

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