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MODELS OF COMPOUND NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: This article is about compounds with second component nouns representing in English and Uzbek languages. Compound nouns, second component noun is very productive in both languages. This is one of the interesting side of learning compounds in these languages.

Key words: Compound words, components of compounds, models, structural models, semantic analysis, components.

In this article, we try to analyze the structural models of compound nouns: Models of compound nouns, which is the second component consists of the noun:

1.N + N model - is characterized by the presence of various semantic connections between the components, forming a large part of the compound nouns in English. This model differs from others by its productivity. In N + N type nouns, the first component determines the meaning of the second: Hairbrush - brush for the hair.

Such compound nouns may consist of three, four, or more stems in terms of composition, and the first or second component of them may also consist of a compound word: Dustbinman   a garbagecollector.

N+N   - is the model one of the most productive models in word formation, with the ability to know something almost infinite and new in the naming of things and events in reality by man, and to reflect it in the human mind. There is a clear relationship between the lexical meanings of the components that make up such compound nouns, i.e., as mentioned above, the first component determines the meaning of the second, bringing additional information about it. As a result, the meaning of the whole compound horse is understood by the meaning expressed by the second component: A car - a mooncar.

The last component is the grammatical feature of the compound nouns that defines the meaning of the whole word, which means that they are grammatically neutral. O.D. Meshkov calls this model an asyntactic model because two nouns of the same shape cannot form a phrase[1].

L. Bloomfield writes about the same:… door-knob «door handle», horsefly «gadfly, mosquito», bedroom «bedroom», salt-sellar «tuzdon», tomcat «cat» compound nouns consist of two nouns. But such constructions are not to be found in English syntax "[2].

Here we can agree with G. Marchand's idea that a certain fragment of any composite being is a syntactic unit that serves human comprehension, cognition, and has a linguistically condensed, condensed sentence, i.e., a definite / definite relation.

According to the function performed by the compound nouns formed in the N + N model can be divided into the following types:

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[1]Meshkov O.D. Slovoobrazovanie sovremennogo angliyskogo yazyka. - M .: Nauka, 1976. - C. 218.

[2]L.Blumfield. Yazyk. - M., 1968. - S.254

1.Compound nouns denoting a person's purposeful attitude to an event in existence (such nouns are based on the phrases N1 to N2): *workwear – clothes made for workers, busway – a road or lane of a road, set aside for buses.*

2. A reciprocal (partial) relationship between things in existence (N_1 of N_2): *doorhandle – the handle of the door,bottle-neck – the neck of the bottle.*

3. The relationship of space and time between things and events in existence (N_1 in/from/at/on/with N_2): *country-club – a club in the country wheel-chair – a chair on wheels.*

4. Giving additional information about an object or event in an entity, an appositive (explanatory) attitude (N_1 is N_2): *trapdoor- a door (flat) is a trap, woman-doctor -the doctor is a woman;*

5. The relationship of similarity between an object and an event in existence (N_1like N_2): sword-fish – a fish like a sword, tube-sock – a sock shaped like a tube with no heel:

6. An instrumental or agent response that characterizes the occurrence of events in an entity:

$$N_1 \begin{cases} run \\ worked\ by \end{cases} N_2$$

     caused windmill – a mill worked by the mill;
     steamboat – a boat run by the steam;

bowshock - a shock wave caused by the interaction of solar wind with a planet's magnetic field.

In addition to the N + N model, joint-artificial nouns can also be included in the range of productive types of compound nouns . They can consist of N + NV word-forming compounds. This content includes four models that correspond to the combinations V + N and V + Pr.p + N, depending on the lexical group of verbs:

1.[n+(v+er)] ; price-reducer ⟵ the reducer of pricesto reduce prices; bottle-opener, stage-manager.

This model is based on monosemantic and agent relationships and can be described as "one / that / who does smth": *bookteller – a person who reads books aloud for photograph or tape recordings; lipspeaker – a person who is skilled in using lip movements to communicate with deaf.*

2. [n+(v+ing)] ; *price-reducing*⟵ *the reducing of pricesto reduce prices; stage-managing; rocket-flying.*

Although this model is functional, it is monosemantic and, together with its interpretation as 'the act of doing smth', creates lexical and etymological characteristics of verbs. Its productivity is limited by the act and purpose of speech: *spacefearing – the act or practice of travelling in outer space, windsurfing - the sportriding a surfboard equipped with a mast and a sail.*

3. [n+(v+tion/ment)] ; price-reduction ⟵ the reduction of pricesto reduce prices; office-management.

This model also has the same features as above. Only its level of productivity is very limited and does not allow the addition of the suffix-ing to verb compounds.

4. [n+(v+conversion)] ; *hand-shake* ⟵ *the shake of hands to shake hands; wage-cut, dog-bite.*

The second component of this model is the noun formed by conversion from the verb by objectifying the event in the being. It is structurally an agent, representing a unique one-time action in existence along with a semantic result relationship. For example: fishkill - a large-scale destruction of fish by water pollution.

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