

HOMONYMY OF COMPOUND NOUNS

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Annotation

This article is about semantic classification of compound nouns representing homonymy in English and Uzbek languages. Compound nouns, sometimes, represent homonyms in both languages. This is one of the interesting sides of learning compounds in these languages.

Key words:

Compound words, classification of compounds, homonymy, semantic analysis, components, idiomatic compounds.

One of the interesting aspects of compound words is the meanings of the words that make up these compound words. The meanings of compound words do not always correspond to the meanings of its parts. For example: *Redcoat is not a red coat that everyone wears*. There is a big difference between *She has a Redcoat in her closet* and *She has a red coat in her closet*.

As mentioned above, these two sentences have two different meanings. But in *bedchamber*, *bedclothes*, *bedside*, and *bedtime* compound nouns, the word *bed* is always the main focus. A *bedchamber* is a room where there is a bed, the *bedclothes* are linens and blankets for a bed, the *bedside* doesn't refer to the physical side of a bed but the place next to it (something that belongs directly to the place next to the bed, not to the bed itself), *bedtime* is the time one goes to bed.

If we assume that no meaning is understood in the relationship between the components of the compound nouns, then the components themselves, which are a full-fledged lexical unit, represent a relationship of mutual meaning. In other words, the meaning of composites is mainly based on the relationship between the component that defines the 'semantic scheme' of the compound nouns.

Principles of semantic analysis of compound nouns

The meaning of a compound noun is, first of all, that it allows us to determine the true meaning of this or that object. The semantic analysis of compound nouns consists in clarifying the conditions indicated.

The semantic analysis of compound nouns poses particularly complex problems. They can be divided into basic elements as follows:

1. Motivation of compound nouns
2. The relationship between the components of a compound nouns
3. Types of compound noun meanings (structural-semantic and lexical) and the interaction with each other
4. The polysemy of compound nouns
5. Idiomatics of compound nouns
6. Compound nouns homonymy

All of these elements pose major problems in the semantics of compound nouns. All these elements are interconnected, and their separate description has a separate conditionality.

In cases where the components of a compound noun consist of a noun, the problems of its meaning become more clearly apparent. It is therefore advisable to consider the semantic problems of compound nouns in compound nouns of the N + N and N + A models. This is one of the more common types of compound nouns, and their affiliation with noun and adjective makes it possible to

analyze the addition of two types of words. In today's article we will think about the homonymy of common nouns in English and Uzbek:

Homonymy of compound nouns. In addition to the semantic structure of the compound word, but a very important aspect is the compositional homonymy. Compound words are illuminated by the analysis of homonyms formed as a result of compositional homonymy. As a result of composite homonymy, pairs are formed that are related to the difference in meaning that arises from the interaction of their parts. Composite homonyms are especially common in English, which can be explained by at least three reasons: 1. The tendency of language in general to add words 2. The large number of homonymous stems - non-artificial words 3. The great freedom of relationships between components of compound words in this language. This situation makes the study of the problem of compositional homonymy in English very interesting and effective.

We will try to explain with examples:

In English: Playhouse = 1) a theater for live dramatic productions; 2) a small house for children to play; 3) a child's toy house or doll house

Bedroom = 1) a room used to contain a bed, a sleeping apartment, 2) room in bed, room for beds

In Uzbek: **Korakoz** - 1) name, 2) fish, 3) village; **Botakoz** - 1) flower, 2) girl's name, 3) type of eye.

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