



# THE PECULIARITIES OF MEANING COMMONALITY OF COMPOUND WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Atabay Jumaniyazovich Jumaniyozov<sup>1</sup>, Firuza Allaberganova<sup>2</sup>,  
Dilnavoz Olimovna Toshnazarova<sup>3</sup>, Nafisa Polvanova<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.

<sup>2</sup>A Teacher, PhD Student, Roman-German Philology Department, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.

<sup>3</sup>A Teacher, PhD Student, Roman-German Philology Department, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.

<sup>4</sup>A Teacher, PhD student, Roman-German Philology Department, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.

## ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the specific features of meaning commonality of compound words and word combinations in the Uzbek and English languages. It is emphasised that word combinations have gradually turned into compound words as a result of certain semantic changes in their meaning in all languages of the world. And this compound word was used to name and indicate something or an event. Two (or more) words in the composition named a new subject while keeping their meaning (the meaning changed completely in cases of connotation).*

**KEY WORDS:** *subordination, linguist, phenomena, linguist analyses, mutual similarities, word-combinations, compound words, indirect harmonization, names of places.*

## INTRODUCTION

Word combinations and compound words are indispensable parts of all language units available for communication. They are characteristic of almost all languages in the world, and in terms of number and volume, they are more common in one (inflectional languages) and rare in the other (agglutinative languages). Focusing on the cross-linguistic study of these two phenomena, we can say that there are still different (defective) opinions [1] on understanding their nature and essence, their place in the language, and sometimes even defining them.

If we clarify the misunderstandings in the comments based on our national language, on the one hand, the deficiency is felt in the fact that the difference between compound words and phrases is not clearly defined, and on the other hand, depending on the specialty of each linguist (phonetist, grammarian, lexicologist), on the other hand, from the specialty point of view, approaching the problem personally (specifically) and by expressing personal opinion. For example, a linguist analyses the language units under research from the point of view of an attribute and apposition, while the other explains it as mutual subordination of the components, the third one divides them into primary and secondary parts, and the fourth, in turn, writes them by adding or separating them, it takes into account the cases.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The linguist T. Khojayev diligently studied the interpretations of word combinations. He studied the view points of famous Russian (O.S.Akhmanova, S.G.Barkhudarov,

F.M.Berezin, I.A.Baskakov, L.E.Lopatina) and Uzbek (G.Abdurahmonov, S.Mamajonov, A.Rustamov, A.Rofiyev, D.Shodmonkulova, O. Azizov, A.Aliyev, F.Ikramova, M.Irskulov, N.Makhmudov, A.Nurmonova) linguists based on their opinions and made noteworthy conclusions, only expressed a more objectionable opinion on naming the word combinations. He claims that: "Since a word combination is a syntactic unit in question, it is an expression of a common concept in terms of its meaning and essence [2], and we found it necessary to call it not a "combination of words" but an "expression of a common concept" on this basis.

In our opinion, this term, which is recommended for changing the names of word combinations, is also objectionable. Because names (terms) differ from other designations with a certain limit of use. They are very special and limited in use. The term *yoyiq tushuncha ifodasi* 'the definition of extended concept' at first sight leads the interested person to infinity. It does not indicate the limit of thought. Moreover, the information conveyed by the words "extended" and "concept" is also abstract.

The hypothetical views expressed in the Uzbek and English languages are still controversial in terms of their names and essences. There is an incautious opinion in Uzbek and English linguistics regarding the spelling of compound words (joining and separating words), the same that violates not only the rules of writing but also causes certain misunderstandings in communication. In this regard, we have published our personal (positive and objectionable) opinions in the scientific articles and master's theses published in the process of studying this problem.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The main focus is directed at the commonality of meaning of the words (components) involved in this two-language event. Therefore, as the words are related in a mutual meaning relationship with each other, the information conveyed through them (information) is interrelated, mutually dependent, and cannot convey the message without one or the other. In order to give a brief overview of the opinions expressed by us on the topic so far, we try to show the mutual similarities and differences between word-combinations and compound words in the Uzbek and English languages on the basis of some (exact) examples in this article.

We will start our analysis with the language units related to the word *oq* 'white' used as an attribute, which is a determining factor of word combination or compound word. Naturally, there are word combinations and compound words with the word *oq* or *white* exist in both languages. It should be noted that one of the components of phrases and compound words in Uzbek is There are a lot of language units consisting of the component *oq* 'white' in the Uzbek language: *oq soqol-oqsoqol*- 'white beard (word combination)- the chief of the clan or tribe, wise old man, whose responsibility is to improve the neighborhood, ensure peace and tranquility, and participate in large and small events (compound word)', *oq bilak-oqbilak*- 'white wrist (white according to race and ethnicity)- a woman from aristocrate family, like a lady (deeds delicately)', *suyagi oq-oqsuyak*, -'someone considered as a symbol of unhappiness-aristocrate', *ko`ngli oq-oqko`ngil*, 'bee's knees -forthcoming', *oq soch- oqsoch*, -'blond-servant', *oq saroy-Oqsaroy*, -'white palace-the name of residence of the President', *oq uy -Oqy*, -'the white coloured house of people-the place of President where meeting and conferences are held'

If these language units are analysed in terms of mutual meaning, it can be seen that the concept explained through the examples is reflected in some of them with the direct sharing of their meaning, and in others with the figurative meaning (indirect harmonization). It can be seen, therefore, *oq soch*- the whiteness of the hair (grey hair), in its logical sense, and in the main information to be given *With oqsoch*, the name of the thing is transferred based on its external identity. It means *a cleaner(woman)*. With the combination of two words, a third object, or *a female servant*, is named.

Now let's compare the compound words with the "oq"(white) component found in the Uzbek language with alternative options in the English language. Due to the diversity of variants and the various reasons for the commonality of meaning, we categorise them into the following groups:

Group 1; Both languages have a component 'oq'(white): *Oqsaroy-The White House*. It can be seen that these linguistic units have the component "white in both languages, and in both of them they name a third object-phenomenon and are used in the sense of "residence". The commonality of the meaning is indirect. because they are proper nouns (names of places) and are written with a capital letter according to the rules of English and Uzbek spelling. Here is an example of the language in use.

In English: "*The White House, is the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States.*"

In Uzbek: "*Oqsaroy-Toshkentdagi zamonaviy me'moriy inshoot; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarorgohi.*"

Group 2; The component 'oq' in Uzbek in a compound word is replaced by another word in English. For instance, the Uzbek compound words *oqsoqol*, *oqsoch*. It is known that the word *oq* in Uzbek, as in this compound word, is used to denote elder, experienced, and wise person. And as a result of direct commonality becoming indirect, a third person is named (*oqsoqol*-the chief of the clan or tribe). white man), we can use the variant of the word combination (wise old man) expressed by completely different words to understand the meaning and concept it denotes.

As it is clear, the component "white" is not used in English. Instead, the words "wise" and "old" are used to express the meaning of the concept. It should be noted that the '*oqsoqol*' in Uzbek means *rank* (whose responsibility is to improve the neighborhood, ensure peace and tranquility, and participate in large and small events) and association (members of the committee).e.g., *Hay'at a'zolari yigirma kun qishloq oqsoqolligida turib, tekshuruv o'tkazdilar*). In addition, in our daily life, *Oqsoqol* is the chairman of the association of leaders and is also called "chief elder" in some regions of our republic. In English, there are no alternative language units that can match the above-mentioned word combinations typical of our national language and concepts.

Group 3 includes the direct commonality words *oqqush*, *oqkaptar*, *oqilon*, *oqayiq*, *oqquyruq*, *oqqovun*, *oqurug'*, *oqgurvak*, *oqmayiz*, as well as the indirect commonality words *oqsuyak* and *oqko'ngil*. While analysing the variants of this group of compound words in English, we found out that, unlike the two groups above, they do not contain the component "white" or any other language unit that replaces this word. We did not achieve unity. In fact, instead of the word *oqqush*, the simple word *swan* is used, and the word *aristocrat* (nobleman) is used as an alternative to the word *oqsuyak* in English. It can be seen that the Uzbek people refer to the "white colour of a bird' under the word *oqqush* and under the linguistic unit *oqsuyak*-a noble people (rich background).

We can observe the same situation in the word *Oqko'ngil*. In the Uzbek language, the word "*Oqko'ngil*" refers to a human personality, it means a person who is kind, honest, and does not hold grudges in his heart. In English, the word "compassion" is used as an alternative that denotes the same meaning. In the Uzbek language, the word "*Oqko'ngil*" means a characteristic of any (certain) human being, while in the English language, the word "compassionate" is understood as a sign of kindness expressed by a person meant by the speaker.

Group 4; Some compound words that exist in the Uzbek language with the component 'oq' are included in it. These compound words acquire connotative meaning, as in the following:

*oqyol-duoi-xayr* (blessing, prayer-farewell) E.g. "*Mezbon mehmonni uyiga kuzatayotib unga oqyo'l tiladi*"(The host wished him a safe journey while arting with the guest) From the content of the statement, it can be understood that the host wishes the guest to have a pleasurable and safe journey and to reach his destination safely. A compound word in English is not found.



*Oq qilmoq-Duoibad(curse)- "Ota o'g'lining ketma-ket noj'oya harakatlaridan g'azablanib, uni oqpadar qildi.*(The father was angry at his son's successive misdeeds and cursed him). It is understood from the sentence that a certain child was cursed by a certain father as a result of his bad deeds and knowingly committed sins and he He was kicked out of his home forever where he was born and raised. By the compound word, the meaning 'father's plea to the god who wishes harm to his child' is understood. An alternative to this combination was not found in English.

*oqqon, oqkasal-"Oqqon bemorligini oqkasal bilan bogliqligi yoq."* It is clear from the example that in the speech of the doctor making the above diagnosis, using euphemistic means, the doctor talks with the patients not to fear them and comforts the horror of the disease. Because the word "oqqon" is cancer, and the expression "oqkasal" means leprosy, used in a euphemistic way in common words.

*oqsut, oqquloq-* we can see that the meaning of these two compound words has become more positive in the form of "oqsut," (thanks to my mother who raised me with kind milk!). The compound word "oqsut" means purity and holy food for children. Now the compound word "oqquloq" has a negative meaning, and it expresses the hatred of our people for the Russian invaders. This word has a negative meaning and is a mocking nickname given to Russians by the local people. Betrayers are still contemptuously called "Ivan" or "oqquloq" among local people in Khorezm.

*Oqsil, oqlik-Negative or positive (sema, connotative)* meaning of these compound words depends on the situation, event, or topic in which they are used. *Oqlik* means new, fashionable, or light-colored clothes in wedding ceremonies ("Mana bu xamir uchidan patir, hojim: oqlik, quda bolmoqchimiz") and in funerals, the oqlik means the "shroud" of the dead., e.g. "Marhum uchun oqlikni bilgan kishi odam yirtsin(One who knows the deceased, let tear the shroud). In everyday life, the word oqlik acquires the meanings of fresh milk and making curds from milk, a small amount of cream or sour cream to make sour cream from boiled milk: "Sut bormi?" Bor, lekin pishirib, oqlik solib qoygan edim". Do you have milk? There is, but I boiled it and put oqlik in it to make sour-cream of it.

The compound word "Oqsil" means 'protein', the most important component of the organism of animals and plants, an important complex substance containing nitrogen. For example, "Oqsil hujayralar tuzilishi uchun muhim moddadir (Protein is an important substance for the structure of cells) or "Ayol tuxumni chaqdi. Yutoqib oqsilni so'rdi. (The woman bit the egg. And soaked the protein thirstily. When it comes to health, this word acquires negative meaning and refers to a severe contagious disease that occurs in cattle and pigs: "Sog'in sigirlarning anchasi oqsil kasaliga chalindi" (Most dairy cows suffer from Foot-and-Mouth disease". There is "Foot-and-Mouth diseaseis' an analogue, and "Aptae epizooticae' scientific term in English.

## CONCLUSION

At the end of our article, we would like to emphasise that word combinations have gradually turned into compound words as a result of certain semantic changes in their meaning in all languages of the world. And this compound word was

used to name and indicate something or an event. Two (or more) words in the composition named a new subject while keeping their meaning (the meaning changed completely in cases of connotation).

This phenomenal case of a language continues as long as the languages exist. It enriches the vocabulary of the language and stabilises the word combinations by turning them into compound words. As a result, such linguistic realities have become a tradition in the development and flourishing of languages, and are one of the internal possibilities for increasing the expression of language power. By these opinions, we mean that it should surely be taken into account that the rules of writing (language units) have a comprehensive and important role, especially in written speech. Because incorrect spelling (literal copying of sounds, spelling of words, punctuation marks) confuses the mind, causes misunderstanding.

In this sense, we have a recommendation for those who are interested in language and linguists (speakers of both languages) that "Compound words should always be written together. Only jointly written words should be understood under the name of a compound word. If words are found written separately, they should be included in the list of word combinations, and based on this, the meaning should be understood and morphological, syntactic, and semantic analysis should be carried out.

## REFERENCES

1. Vinokur G.O. *nekotorix yavleniyax slovoobrazovaniya v russkoy texnicheskoy terminologii/Trudi MIFLI.T.V.1939.-S.5.*
2. Xo'jayev T. *Foreign philology. Language-Literature-Education.-3/16/2005*
3. Abdurahmonov, Ganijon, Mamajonov, Salohiddin (2003) *O'zbek Tili va Adabiyoti. Tashkent: O'zbekiston.*
4. Adams, Valerie (2001) *Complex Words in English. Harlow: Longman.*
5. Aronoff, Mark (1976) *Word Formation in Generative Grammar. Cambridge: MIT Press.*
6. Ахманова, Ольга (1969) *Словарь лингвистических терминов. Москва: Советская энциклопедия.*
7. Bauer, Laurie (1983) *English Word-formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*
8. Bauer, Laurie. (2004) *English Exocentric & Endocentric Compound. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*
9. Bauer, Laurie & Antoinette, Renouf (2001) *A corpus-based study of compounding in English. Journal of English Linguistics 29 (2): 101-123.*
10. Bisetto, Antonietta and Scalise, Sergio (2012) *The classification of compounds. Lingue e Linguaggio 4(2):34-53*
11. Степанова, Мария (1973) *Теория валентности и валентный анализ (на материале современного немецкого языка) Москва.*
12. Hamrayev, Murodbek (2012) *Ona Tili. Tashkent: Fan.*
13. Hojiev, Azim (1979) *Hozirgi o'zbek tilida forma yasalishi. Tashkent: O'qituvchi.*
14. Ikromova, R (1983) *O'zbek Tili. Tashkent: O'qituvchi.*
15. Irisqulov, Muhammadavaz (1992) *Tilshunoslikka kirish. Tashkent: O'qituvchi.*
16. Jumaniyozov, Atabay (2018) *O'zbek Tilidagi Aniqlovchili Qo'shma So'zlar, Yoxud Bahuvrihilar. Tashkent: Adabiyot uchqurlari.*
17. Mahmudov, N. (2015) *Ona Tili. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat.*



18. Mengliyev, Baxtiyor. (2013) *O'zbek tilidan Universal qo'llanma*. Tashkent: Fan.
19. Nematov, Hamid. (2014) *Ona Tili. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 8-sinf uchun darslik*. Tashkent: Cho'lpon.
20. Rasulova, Nilufar. (2016) *Ona Tilidan Ma'ruzalar To'plami*. Toshkent.
21. Spencer, Andrew (2011) *What's in a Compound?* *Journal of Linguistics*. 47 (2): 481–507.