



ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUND WORDS OR 'BAHUVRIHI'S' IN ENGLISH AND THEIR MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

From the beginning of our discussion of this topic, we would like to emphasize that the compound words have long been of interest in Uzbek and English, and this topic has been studied extensively and fluently by linguists of both languages. Especially English linguists (Laurie Bauer "English Exocentric Compounds", Antonietta Bisetto and Sergio Scalise "The classification of compounds"; Adams, Valerie 2001, "Complex Words in English, Harlow: Longman;) researched the topic by taking the differentiation, the possibility of division into groups, and the identification and differentiation of similarities of attributive compound words into consideration. In this regard, it is worth emphasizing the German linguists (Lieber, Rochelle & Pavol Stekauer, The Oxford Handbook of Compounding, eds.; Kortmann, Bernd. English Linguistics: Essentials ; A. Iskos, A. Lertkova, "Deutsche Lexikologie") and their significant works. In English a complex word is a unit of language consisting of two or more words or components and, of course, written in combination (sometimes with a hyphen). The most commonly used types of compound words in English are compound nouns (cheeseburger), compound adjectives (short temper), and compound verbs (waterproof). Also, we discuss the classification of compound words as following as Endocentric, Exocentric (also "bahuvrihi"), Copulative (also "dvanda"), Appositive. In this article, we try to cover all of the types, historical origin of them and as well as more deeper about bahuvrihi.

KEY WORDS: *bahuvrihi, attributive compound words, component, exocentric compound words*

1. INTRODUCTION

A compound word is a unit of language that consists of two or more words or components and, of course, written in conjunction (sometimes with a hyphen). The most commonly used compound word types in English are compound nouns (cheeseburger), compound adjectives (red-hot temper), and compound verbs (waterproof the deck). Spelling rules for compound words are not absolute in English. Some compound words are added. For example, *blackboard, classmate, sunflower* and others. Others are written with a dash, including *brother -in-law, air-conditioned, do-it-yourself, life-threatening*, and more. The third type of compound words is written separately, the reason for which is written separately is not specified in the Uzbek language (soccer stadium, parking lot, hot dog, air conditioner, handwritten notebook, etc.). [1; 139].

In turn, if we focus on the morpho+logical features of compound words in English, it is usually necessary to have a part of the compound word that conveys the main meaning. We also call this part of the main meaning *the dominant word*, and it is

often on the right side of the general form of the word in English, or as the second component of the compound word being considered. For example, *bellboy, spindry, into* and so on.

It should be noted that one of the spelling features of compound words is that if it is necessary to move them from line to line, the dominant word should be as complete as possible to the next line. (indivisible). For example, *snow-mobile* but not *snowmo-bile*.

Meanwhile, compound words were classified according to their structure, meaning and form by several prominent linguists of the world. One and at the same time the most controversial for us is the type of exocentric compounds which are called below as "bahuvrihi" (from Sanskrit). In English, as in other languages, this type of compound word consists of two or more word bases, and their meanings are shared to form another (third) semantic unit. Compound words are also used in their lexical and figurative (metaphorical, metonymic) senses in every language. The word "couch potato" can clearly support our opinion. Because this composite word



literally means “a potato” but its lexical meaning is used as a metaphor towards a person and means ‘a person that is engrossed in watching TV’. In the human imagination, the potato stays in the place where it was thrown until it is stirred, and as a result of standing for a long time, it becomes deformed, diseased, disliked by users, and causes unpleasant sensations. Consequently, the lexical meaning of the word has been interpreted in the annotated dictionary as “a person who spends a lot of time watching television without doing any health-improving exercises.” Below we will discuss much deeper about what bahuvrihi is and its formation, morphological and semantic features.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sources and scientific literature on the research topic we study make up the vast majority, especially in the sphere of word formation and its main types. Under the research of several linguists who studied compound words we can take the followings into consideration e.g. Bauer, Laurie; "English Exocentric & Endocentric Compounds". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Antonietta Bisetto and Sergio Scalise "The classification of compounds"; Bauer, Laurie & Antoinette Renouf "A corpus-based study of compounding in English". Journal of English Linguistics; Fabb, Nigel. "Endocentric compound ". A. Spencer and A.M. Zwicky. The Handbook of Morphology, Blackwell. According to their researches a great deal of study was made on this sphere and gave its fruit as the classification of compound words came to the stage in each and every period of language learning.

3. ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In English, compound words are divided into the following 4 groups according to the semantic relationship of the components: [2; 206-225]

1. Endocentric
2. Exocentric (also "bahuvrihi")
3. Copulative (also "dvanda")
4. Appositive

Endocentric (endo - inside or centric - center; inside the center, or subordinate to each other, one after the other) compound words are divided into descriptive definitions, but in contrast to the Uzbek language, the descriptive in English is not absolute instead of defined. They can change positions, i.e. the first word defines the second (first component second component) housekeeper, in some cases the second component defines the first component cargo. In the examples given above, the basic meaning of the word "housekeeper" is derived from the root "keeper" because if it means "keeper, custodian", the word 'house' is added to indicate what kind of custodian it is. The word “cargo” also belongs to the endocentric type of the compound word, in which the second

word has defined the first word. Because the word cargo means ‘cargo’ and literally means ‘cargo going in a car’.

Exocentric compound words are one of the most important lexicological tools in English. Although their number is not as large as in Uzbek, they are actively involved in the spoken language. Although what is understood from such compound words and the event is partially related to the meaning of the word, it has no integral connection with the meanings of these very words. If we take the English compound word ‘egghead’, it does not mean ‘egg-shaped head’, but a completely different meaning i.e. ‘a very sharp-witted person’. Or as far as the word “longlegs” is concerned, it does not mean ‘a man with long legs’, but ‘a player who stands behind the ball-bearer in a game of cricket’. For example, ‘white-collar, which literally means 'white collar', translates its lexical meaning to 'white-collar man' (the color of the collar is a metonymy for socio-economic status).

When English linguists analyze the structure of bahuvrihis, they emphasize that the elements that make them up are not mainly from the noun+noun structure, but often from the structure in which the first component is an adjective or verb, and other features of meaning transfer they say, for example, redneck - it means a person, not a type of neck; loudmouth - this is not a mouthful, but a person who talks a lot about what will happen, who constantly upsets people. Another analogy is given, where the first meaning of barefoot (barefoot) is understood to be "a man who has nothing to wear on his feet," while the second meaning is copied to mean a "poor man." From the above examples, it can be seen that in English, mainly this type of descriptive compound words means not only a person, his character, but also the figurative meaning of an object. When we talk about these types of compound words, we find it necessary to focus on their types of construction. The first round of compound words will be in the form of adjective + noun. [2; 4-5]. Parts of these compound words are combined under one accent to express a single meaning. For example:

- flat-foot ('policeman', slang)
- hot-head ('impetuous person')
- red-cap (in Britain 'military policeman', in the US 'railway porter')

Arnoff, an English scholar, noted that in the study of exocentric conjunctions, Jackendoff emphasized that definite conjunctions are specific to things, animals, birds, beverages, food, or means of social interaction (money), and so on. under which they do not make a separate analysis of the understanding of mainly humans. Therefore, such conjunctions are difficult to understand for other nationalities: redbreast ('European robin'), long legs - long-legged insect, greenback - blue back, US dollar (something), green house- greenhouse, greenhouse, red-eye (cheap type



of whiskey), paperback ('book in soft binding'), blackhead. Here is an example of a compound word with the word noun + noun:

- birdbrain ('idiot') - person
- blockhead (idiot) -person, egghead ('intellectual') - person
- hatchback ('car whose boot and rear window form a single opening door') paperback ('book in soft binding') - thing
- skinhead ('person —usually of a particular social type -with a shaven head')

As for the next type of compound word formation, its structure consists of a verb + noun structure. The construction aspects are almost indistinguishable from the above-mentioned types, but the first element belongs to the verb category: scatterbrain ('person unable to concentrate') Twinkle toes (a person who always criticizes others' affairs). Another British scholar, Maria Perkles, in her dissertation "Compounds in English and Russian: A comparative analysis" makes the following comments in addition to the points made above. According to him, the structure of compound words is as follows.

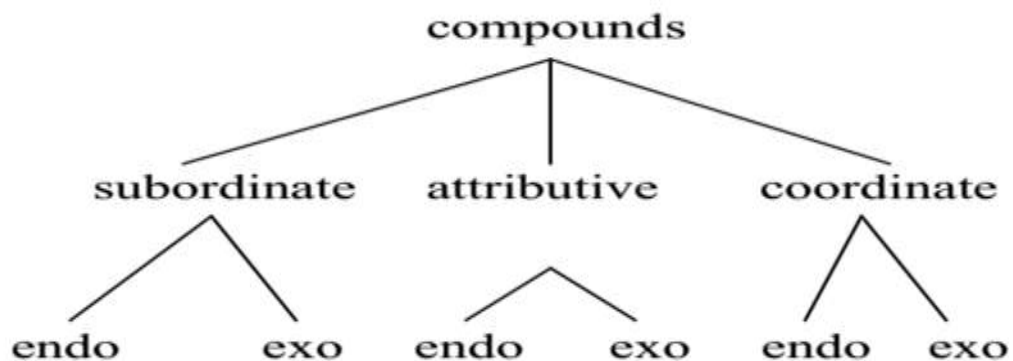
- a. Adj + N: redneck, loudmouth, graybeard, paleface;
- b. N + N: birdbrain, butterfingers, baby face, hunchback;
- c. V + N: killjoy, pickpocket, cutpurse, turncoat, daredevil;
- d. V + P: showoff, checkup, payback, giveaway. [3; 23-33].

It can be seen that the components of the above examples form a third semantic unit, while maintaining a semantic relationship. For example, the word redneck is a grammatically compound noun. In this example, a third new meaning, partially concealing the meanings of 'red' and 'neck', is "a poor white person without education, especially one living in the countryside in the southern US, who has prejudiced (= unfair and unreasonable) ideas and beliefs".

The third type of compound word is the copulative compound word. In such compound words, each component names the event as a third thing while

retaining its meaning. For example, "bittersweet" is a literal translation of their word "sour sweet", while the main noun means "salad, bitter-sweet". Or the word "fourteen" is a combination of the words 'four' - 'four', 'teen' - 'ten', two of which mean we have a third word, 'ten we understand the number four'. To give another example, "sleepwalk" means a man who is always asleep even when walking' means the third meaning of the compound words.

Meanwhile, the latter type are appositive conjunctions. It consists of components that retain their opposite meanings, naming a third event, such as "actor-director." We know that a director leads a scene or a movie. and the actor is simply a character who plays a role in the film he is filming. Logically, they are contradictory in terms of meaning and role, but in the example of the compound word above, we are also in the process of making a single film. the director also understands the person acting as the actor. Or another example, "maid servant" means 'maid' means maid, 'servant' means servant boy, but the meaning of 'maid' is lexicalized due to the closeness of their functions. There are many such examples in English. An analogy is the Russian word for "player-trainer," as the word refers to and interprets both the trainer and the athlete. English linguists, Antonietta Bisetto and Sergio Scaliselar, proposed a new classification of compound words based on a much simpler idea. In their view, the most important aspect of compound words is that both of their components are grammatically related to each other, but this relationship is not obvious at first glance. For example, is it 'apron string' or 'string of the apron'? Based on this criterion, they propose a unique and, in a sense, stable classification of compound words. The components of compound words enter into a grammatical relationship with each other, and they are manifested in the form of a syntactic device in form. For example, compound words whose parts are related to each other, are mutually equal, and one defines the other. Based on the above considerations, they are compound words



It should be noted that the relation of subordination is applied even in the absence of the main part of the

compound word. Descriptive compound words can also be composed of words in the adjective and noun



categories. For example, 'blue cheese'. Sometimes a noun is also used instead of an adjective to convey a basic metaphorical meaning, including 'snail mail, sword fish'. If compound words contain a determiner, they enter into a subordinate domain relationship and belong to the type of 'subordinate' compound words, i.e. they are subordinate to each other. As an example, if we take the compound word 'taxi driver', then the word taxi is the determiner of the compound verb. We can find a similar situation in the example of the 'apron string'. However, the word that defines the relationship between the two components fills in a certain sense, but the nature of the skirt link and the function it performs and the place of application are referred to the minds of the dialogue participants. Normally, a skirt with a tie should be familiar to the interviewer, familiar, or at least able to point.

Now as for the equally connected conjunctions, they mainly include conjunctions connected by the conjunction 'and' i.e. 'and'. The construction of such words goes back to ancient Roman and Germanic languages. For example, it. Poeta pittore regista. From a semantic point of view, these compound words are considered to be words with two bases "poet painter" (meaning poet and artist). Compound words belonging to these groups are considered in English as both endocentric and exocentric lexemes at the same time.

It should be noted, however, that in English there is no absolute rule for the use of compound words by addition, subtraction, or in conjunction with certain suffixes. For example, the words "green house, pale face, white collar, free-lance" appear in a case highlighted in Antonietta Bisetto's research, while in the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary they are quoted or added together. Linguistic units in this classification are called neoclassical compound words and are included in the 'semi-words' i.e. 'half-words' series. In fact, the class of compound words formed on the basis of subordination, that is, subordination, is used to connect the two bases.

4. CONCLUSION

Compound words and their special types of descriptive (attributive) compound words, the theoretical knowledge we have acquired on the subject of the history of the study of "bahuvrihi", from the morphological and semantic analysis of fundamental encyclopedias, press pages and examples from colloquial language and folklore, it can be concluded that bahuvrihis have been carefully studied by world linguists, especially the work of European linguists on this topic is especially noteworthy. For example, English and German linguists have paid close attention to the classification and differentiation of compound words, that is, the possibility of dividing them into groups

and studying their differences, and have come to certain scientific conclusions.

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