

COMPOUND WORDS AS THE PROCESS OF COMBINING NEW WORDS:
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF COMPOUND WORDS

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Master`s degree

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqotda ingliz, o'zbek va fransuz tillarida qo'shma so'zlarning kelib chiqishi, yangi qo'shma so'zlarning shakllanishi va ular haqidagi dastlabki qarashlarni o'rganildi. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada qo'shma so'zlarning tilshunoslar tomonidan turli tillarda talqini va namunalari berib o'tilgan. Qo'shma so'zlar dunyodagi barcha tillar uchun muhim tushunchadir.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'shma so'zlar, sintagmatik va paradigmatic xususiyatlari, sintaksis, morfologiya, Hind- Yevropa tillari, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, fransuz tili

Annotation: The purpose of this study is to analyze new formation, creation and fundamental concepts of the compound words in English, Uzbek and French. What is more, in this article interference and samples of compound words in different languages were outlined by linguistics. Compound words, as we know, are a significant phenomenon for all languages in the world.

Keywords: compound words, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships, syntax and morphology, word formation, and phenomenon, Indo-European languages, Uzbek, English and French.

Introduction. As our scientific research was dedicated to the compound words, initially, we aimed to investigate the previous perceptions theoretically: "The morphological operation that puts together two free forms and gives rise to a new word called compounding". The importance of compounding roots from the fact that there are probably no languages without compounding, and in some languages, it is the major source of new word formation.

Compounds are especially interesting linguistic constructions for a number of reasons. First, they constitute an anomaly among grammatical constructions because they are "words," but at the same time represent a type of "internal syntax." Compounds, furthermore, represent a contact point between several crucial linguistic and nonlinguistic notions such as syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships, syntax and morphology, and linguistic knowledge and pragmatic knowledge. As for the relationship between syntax and morphology, it has often been observed that compounds are the morphological constructions that are closest to syntactic constructions, to the extent that there is no general agreement on which component of the grammar is responsible for their formation.

Main part. German is legendary for having big compound words, though several other languages also have plenty of compound words, but some languages seem short of them, preferring phrases analyzed as separate words. English attributive phrases: noun as adjective are interpreted as separate words, while in most other Germanic languages and in several others, they would be turned into noun-noun compounds. However, English also has many of these sorts of compound, both as single words and as hyphenated ones. Their general format is modifying noun: uninflected - head noun: inflected.

English, with all its vagaries and annoying inconsistencies, remains the single most important and influential language in today's world. Throughout history, it has repeatedly found itself in the right place at the right time: English-speaking .

Britain was the leading colonial nation in the 17th and 18th Century, as well as the leader of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 18th Century; in the late 19th and 20th Century, English-speaking America was the leading economic power, and was also at the forefront of the electronic and digital revolution of the late 20th Century.

But, it has also proved itself the most flexible and resilient of languages, remarkable for its ability to adopt and absorb vocabulary from other cultures. It has survived incursions by invading armies, outlasted potential extinction on more than one occasion, and navigated the changing cultural zeitgeist, growing ever stronger in the process. Its continued vitality is evidenced by the number and diversity of its worldwide variations today.

In Indo-European origins, through Old English and Middle English to Early Modern English and Late Modern English, before a brief look at English Today. But there is also section on Language Issues: including How New Words are Created, Language and Geography and English as a Global Language, a Timeline of important dates in the development of English.

Contemporary English spelling is a whole new subject requiring a whole new website, but for starters you can look at another website of mine on Canadian, British and American Spelling. Under the assumption that morphology and syntax are independent of each other, each of the two components uses its own distinct units as input, lexemes in morphology and words in syntax.

There is some consensus in considering lexemes as the prototypical building blocks of morphological compounding.

Since lexemes are phonologically realized as one or more stems (Aronoff 1994; Stump 2001; Bonami and Boyé 2003), it is expected that the units that appear in compounds correspond to two stems of lexemes. Most French data conforms with this analysis.

Results. A wide range of criteria have been used to characterize compounds and distinguish them from other phenomena, in particular syntactic phrases and derivations.

A typical compound in English is *textbook*. It has a range of properties that can be evaluated for the three factors.

Morphologically, it consists of two uninflected nouns. Phonologically, it has a characteristic stress pattern. Orthographically, the two components are written together. Syntactically, it behaves as a noun. Semantically, it refers to a type of book, marked in some way by text.

When these properties are considered in the light of, a good example of compound is the question of whether orthographic criteria are acceptable. In many linguistic theories, starting from Saussure and it is assumed that orthography is not itself part of language.¹

Such considerations have to be distinguished from the question how useful the criterion is. It is well known that in English, the orthography of many compounds is variable. Lieber and Štekauer give the example of *flower pot, flower-pot, flowerpot*.² This makes it difficult to decide whether it is a compound on the basis of this orthographic criterion. Whereas in English, compounds are most often written as two words, in other Germanic languages compounds are generally written together. The combination of problems involved has led to a fairly general rejection of orthography as a criterion for compound “hood”. Phonological criteria offer a good example of the problems involved in a positive answer. The Dutch examples are illustrated contexts for final obstruent devoicing.

hoofd	(‘head’)
hoofden	(‘heads’)
tweehoofdig	(‘two-headed’)
hoofdingang	(‘main entrance’)

The final consonant of the stem in *hoofd* is realized as /t/ at the end of a word, but when it is followed by an affix starting with a vowel, whether inflectional as in *hoofden* or derivational as *tweehoofdig* resyllabification takes place and the final consonant is realized as /d/. Dutch orthography represents the underlying /d/ in all cases. Compounds as in *hoofdingang* do not have resyllabification, so that the final obstruent is devoiced and realized as /t/.

A criterion for recognizing compounds based on final obstruent devoicing would necessarily be language-specific. In English, the rule

¹ de Saussure, F. (1916). *Cours de linguistique générale*. Translated and edited by C. Bally & A. Sechehaye. Paris: Payot, 1981.

² Lieber, R., & Štekauer, P. (Eds.). (2009). *The Oxford handbook of compounding*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

does not apply. In other languages where it applies, there is no reason to assume that it works in exactly the same way as in Dutch. Moreover, in many Dutch compounds, the rule does not have any observable effect. In *hoofdkussen* (lit. ‘head cushion’; i.e., pillow), the context for resyllabification does not exist. In *kunstacademie* (‘art academy’), the first component does not have an underlying voiced final obstruent. This reduces the value of the criterion in case of a positive answer. Similar considerations apply to criteria based on stress.

In the German tradition, there is a tendency to identify intermediate categories between stem and affix. Fleischer is an influential early source on this, but he refers to older sources. Often *affixoid* is used for elements such as *-man* in *postman* or *-ful* in *careful*. This approach is not compatible with a positive reply to (1c), but rather introduces a cline from more stem-like to more affix-like elements, resulting in more compound-like or more derivation-like words.³

Another issue pertaining to X and Y in (3) is to what extent they can be inflected. The problem can be illustrated with the plural inflection in Dutch:

statsraad	(‘city council’)
stedenraad	(‘cities council’)

In early overviews of compounding, it was not so much the process of compounding but the interpretation of the compounds which was the central concern. The crucial question in interpreting a compound is how the relation between the two components should be established. Jespersen gives an extensive catalogue of relations, while admitting that no such list can pretend to be exhaustive.

According to Lees’s transformational account generalized these relations as the basis for the deep structure of the compounds. This idea was taken up by Marchand, although the two disagreed on the precise significance of the deep structures.

Both compounds have for as their pills, although the intended effect on the referent of the non-head is opposite. As noted by Downing, it is possible to reduce the relations between components of a compound to a finite set, but only as a classification, not as an adequate description of the relation.⁴ The main problem of Levi’s approach is perhaps that she tries to derive the relation between the two components exclusively from rules for compounding.

Allen says that the relation between the two components of a compound is only governed by the semantics of the components. The head component opens a range of slots for modification, and the semantics of the non-head determines which of the

³ Fleischer, W. (1969). *Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache*. Leipzig: VEB Bibliographisches Institut.

⁴ Downing, P. A. (1977). On the creation and use of English compound nouns. *Language*, 53, 810–841.

slots fit.⁵ In the case of *mill* opens slots for, among others, the source of energy and the output of the operation: *Wind* fits the former slot and *flour* the latter. Of course, there are other slots, as in *town mill* ('in the service of') or *riverside mill* ('located at'). Also the contrast in *headache pills* can be accommodated if it is assumed that fertility is desirable and headache is not. However, without a proper theory of slots, the variable condition does not offer any explanations.

Conclusion. With the help of compounding, new concepts, phenomena, meanings have been created up to present. A number of scientists defined the compositions and they gave their own definitions for them. Particularly, a simple definition is by Plag (2003), who defines "compounding as the combination of two words to form a new word". What is more, Gross described compound nouns on the basis of lexicon-grammar: "They are usually built from simple words by means of grammatical rules which may involve grammatical words". It is clear that compounds or compositions have a vital role to appear new words.

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