

THE ROLE OF COMPOUND WORDS IN THE WORD FORMATION SYSTEM

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the comparative study of formation, functioning and semantics of the so-called compound words in Modern English and Uzbek. The author paid special attention to the nature of compound nouns and verbs, the way they are joined as well as the way they denote definite notions. In his investigation the author relies on the opinion of the leading specialists of the English and Uzbek linguistics and applies them critically. The article may be of interest for learners of the English and Uzbek morphology and lexicology.

Key words: compound words, compound nouns, compound verbs, the root, joint words, etc

В данной статье автор старается излагать свои взгляды о формировании, семантики и функционировании т.н. сложных слов в английском и узбекском языках. В центре внимания автора находятся сложные существительные и сложные глаголы. При классификации сложных слов автор опирается на мнения ведущих специалистов английского и узбекского языкознания и анализирует их мнения с критической точки зрения. Статья представляет интерес для изучающих английскую и узбекскую лексикологию.

Ключевые слова: сложные слова, сложное существительное, сложный глагол, корень слова, основа слова, парные слова, сложные части речи.

Words are also studied by dividing them into functional-stylistic groups. It is a common method in linguistics to divide the words of the language dictionary into certain systematic groups according to the characteristics of speech. Characterization of words to concrete forms of speech is an important sign indicating that the composition of the language vocabulary is a complex system of linguistic relations. Such characterization is the result of methodological requirements, needs, concrete speech processes, expressed

purpose, speech process, speech conditions, socio-political views of the speaker, a certain historical period, form of speech, communication, etc. put certain demands on the speaker. These requirements determine the content and form of speech. Depending on the nature of the speech, linguistic tools specific to the specific speech are selected and used in the communication process. Such selection covers the phonetic-intonational, morphological-syntactic, as well as lexical-semantic spheres of the language. Appropriate selection of lexical units is important in the formation of the concrete language of speech. Although the actual concrete state of the language exists in the form of individual speech activities, situations, in fact, the appearance of these numerous individual speeches follows certain general laws of the language. Public discourse, i.e., such laws, which apply in social speech processes, show the integration of individual speech activities into certain typical situations and directions. Such directions are called speech styles, that is, speech styles. Speech styles are various functional manifestations of the language system in a concrete communicative situation, that is, in the form of speech. Because of this, such forms of speech are also called functional styles. The relation of the words in the language vocabulary to the styles of speech is different. There are words in the language that are used interchangeably in all or most of the listed speech styles.

Usually, such lexemes are called generic words or inter-style words: **water, bread, white, I, you, he, one, two, five, walk, stand, crawl, work, etc.** But not all words in the language have a universal character like the listed lexemes. Many words in a language are unique to a particular form of speech and are not used in other forms of speech, or even if they are used, they do not have an important place. The mentioned functional styles differ according to their relation to the words in the Uzbek vocabulary, the level of relevance. Such features of the lexical system of the language make it possible to divide the words in the dictionary into two:

1. stylistic nonspecific words
2. stylistic words

Stylistically uncharacterized words are words of a general character. Style-specific words are specific lexemes for each concrete functional style thread.

These are of two types:

- a) words unique to the concrete style:
- b) words used more in that style, characterizing this style.

So, stylistically characterized words are a system of words that are used within a specific style and characterize that style. According to these characteristics, stylistically characterized words are considered stylistically limited lexicon of the Uzbek language. The words in the Uzbek language dictionary can be divided into the following groups according to their functional style:

1) lexicon of book style. This includes the following groups of words:

- a) scientific and technical terms:
- b) words of official-departmental style:
- c) lexicon specific to the press and popular scientific literature:
- d) lexicon of artistic prose:
- e) lexicon of poetry, etc. The given type of words is also typical for the literary colloquial form of the colloquial style.

2) lexicon of conversation style. The forms of words belonging to this group are as follows:

- a) dialecticisms characteristic of ordinary speech:
- b) words related to ordinary dealings:
- c) lexical ellipses:
- d) diminutive forms of words and their different forms:
- e) forms of words made by shortening:
- f) forms of words that are used in figurative meanings typical of ordinary speech:
- j) words of care:
- h) rude and rude words, that is, vulgarisms:
- i) jargons:
- j) professionalisms:
- k) fixed phrases characteristic of ordinary speech style, some syntactic devices equivalent to words, etc.

Studying the classification of words into functional stylistic groups (stylistic layers) is the most effective way to study the composition of the language vocabulary in the form of interrelated lexical units.)

Words are also classified and studied according to social-differential signs. Words in the language spend their real life in concrete individual speech processes in the similar conditions and speech situations of a certain collective, social group. A group of people with similar professions, social conditions, and social views have similarities in their attitude to language, the selection and use of words in the language. They use words selectively according to their speech needs and give words a new meaning, functional direction, invent new words when necessary. That is why the words in the language adapt to the speech (language) of social groups and classes. While one group of words is universal and understandable to everyone, another group of words becomes lexemes that are used and understood only within that circle, specific to the collective speech of a certain social group, class. The scope of such words is narrow. For example, dialectal lexicon and dialectisms are such words. Dialectisms are also called local words, regional words. Dialectisms differ from common words in that they are more understandable to a circle of dialect or dialect owners. Each dialect has a group of words related to the economy, lifestyle, history and ethnography of the local population. Dialectisms are collected and explained in studies of dialectology, in special dialectal dictionaries.

The presented classification of words mainly belongs to the category of nouns, and nouns in the Uzbek language have been specially studied in this way. But this method also has some drawbacks. This is because the classification is based on consistent principles and signs. In the above classification, groups 1 and 2 are based on the semantic group, but both of these are also included in group 3 cognate nouns. The 3rd and 4th groups of nouns in the classification rely on the nominative (naming, name) criterion in addition to the semantic sign (principle). This situation is more obvious in the classification of common and common nouns. This case shows that there is a certain lack of consistency in the principle of the given classification.

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