



**Dinora ERGASHOVA,**  
*PhD student, National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*  
*E-mail: dinoraergasova@gmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0004-2135-7305*

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### KOMPOZITSIYA SO'Z YASALISHINING ASOSIY TURI SIFATIDA

Аннотация

Tilning o'sishi va so'z boyligining kengayishidagi eng muhim jarayonlardan biri so'z yasalishidir. O'zining mahsuldorligi, semantik moslashuvchanligi va tillararo ko'rinishi tufayli birikma so'z yasalish mexanizmlari orasida asosiy o'rin tutadi. Uning boshqa tillarda qo'llanilishiga havolalar bilan ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tilida yangi leksik birliklarni yaratishning asosiy strategiyalaridan biri sifatida birikmani o'rganadi. Maqolada qo'shma so'zlarning tasnifi ko'rib chiqiladi, ularning tuzilish va semantik xususiyatlari o'rganiladi, lug'at boyligini oshirishga qo'shgan hissasi baholanadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, birikma hali ham juda muvaffaqiyatli va samarali so'z yasash jarayoni bo'lib, lingvistik ijodkorlik va kommunikativ samaradorlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** birikma, so'z yasalishi, qo'shma so'zlar, morfologiya, mahsuldorlik, leksik innovatsiya, ingliz tilshunosligi.

### СЛОВСОЖЕНИЕ КАК ОСНОВНОЙ ТИП СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация

Одним из важнейших процессов в развитии языка и расширении словарного запаса является словообразование. Благодаря своей продуктивности, семантической гибкости и распространенности в разных языках, словообразование путем сложения занимает важное место среди механизмов словообразования. В данном исследовании, опираясь на его использование в других языках, словообразование путем сложения рассматривается как одна из основных стратегий генерации новых лексических единиц в английском языке. В статье анализируется классификация сложных слов, изучаются их структурные и семантические свойства, а также оценивается их вклад в обогащение словарного запаса. Результаты показывают, что словообразование путем сложения остается очень успешным и продуктивным процессом словообразования, значительно повышающим языковую креативность и коммуникативную эффективность.

**Ключевые слова:** словообразование, словообразование, сложные слова, морфология, лексические инновации, продуктивность, лингвистика английского языка.

### COMPOUNDING AS THE MAIN TYPE OF WORD-FORMATION

Annotation

One of the most important processes in language growth and vocabulary expansion is word formation. Because of its productivity, semantic flexibility, and cross-linguistic occurrence, compounding has a major place among word-formation mechanisms. With references to its use in other languages, this research explores compounding as one of the main strategies for generating new lexical units in English. The article examines the classification of compound words, examines their structural and semantic properties, and assesses their contribution to vocabulary enrichment. The results show that compounding is still a very successful and productive word-formation process that greatly enhances linguistic creativity and communicative efficacy.

**Keywords:** compounding, word formation, compound words, morphology, lexical innovation, productivity, English linguistics.

**Introduction.** Language is a dynamic system that constantly adjusts to changes in society, technology, and culture. Word formation is one of the key mechanisms that makes this adaptability possible. Languages grow their vocabularies and adapt to new communication needs through word-formation processes. Derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, acronym construction, and compounding are some of the main word formation processes that linguists have historically distinguished.

Compounding is regarded as one of the earliest and most effective vocabulary generation techniques. A single lexical unit is created by combining two or more lexical stems. Blackboard, smartphone, greenhouse, and bookstore are a few examples of how separate lexical units can come together to create new meanings. Compounding is important not only because it occurs frequently but also because it may quickly and affordably create new words.

Linguists such as Leonard Bloomfield, Hans Marchand, Laurie Bauer, Rochelle Lieber, and Ingo Plag have shown a

great deal of interest in the study of compounding. Their study has brought attention to the productivity, semantic complexity, and structural diversity of compound forms in various languages.

The purpose of this article is to investigate compounding as the main type of word formation, focusing on its structural patterns, semantic properties, and linguistic functions.

**Literature review.** Since word production sheds light on how languages increase their lexical resources, it has long had a prominent place in linguistic research. Compounding is generally seen as one of the most effective and all-encompassing word-formation methods for producing new lexical units. From morphological, semantic, syntactic, cognitive, and typological angles, linguists have studied compounding in great detail. Compounding serves as both a structural mechanism of vocabulary expansion and a reflection of cultural and conceptual categorization within a speech group, as the literature now in publication shows.

The studies of Hans Marchand (1969), who offered a thorough categorization of English word-formation processes, are among the most significant contributions to the study of compounding. According to Marchand, compounding is a very effective process that significantly adds to the English lexicon's richness. His work demonstrated the semantic complexity of compound formations and provided crucial standards for differentiating compounds from syntactic creations.

Adams's (1973) later research highlighted the importance of compounding in Modern English. Because compound formation enables speakers to create new words from preexisting lexical constituents, Adams contended that it is one of the most cost-effective techniques of lexical development. Later researchers who view compounding as a process that strikes a balance between linguistic originality and communication efficiency have generally adopted this viewpoint.

The emergence of generative morphology opened up new avenues for compound research. According to Bauer (2003), compounding is a fruitful morphological process that combines free morphemes to generate lexical units. Bauer claims that because compounding may create an infinite number of new lexical items while preserving meaning transparency, it holds a special place among word-formation processes. Additionally, his research emphasizes how semantic interpretation plays a part in figuring out compound meaning.

Compounding has been studied in Uzbek linguistics as part of larger studies of lexical organization and word creation. The structural and semantic properties of compound words in Uzbek have been studied by academics including Hojiyev, Rahmatullayev, and Mahmudov. According to their research, compounding is crucial for expanding the language's vocabulary, especially when it comes to noun compounds and idiomatic formulations. Uzbek compounds are useful objects of linguocultural inquiry because they often reflect cultural values, social interactions, and traditional conceptions.

**Research methodology.** In this study qualitative and descriptive research methods are used to analyze compound words collected from contemporary English dictionaries, academic literature, newspapers and literary texts.

From the descriptive point of view compound words were identified and classified according to structural and semantic characteristics. To find similarities and differences between English and Uzbek compound forms, examples from both languages were studied. The relationship between constituent elements and the resulting lexical meaning was ascertained by analyzing the internal structure of compounds.

**Analyses and results.** The results lend credence to the idea that compounding is a key lexical innovation mechanism. Compounding merges preexisting lexical units without substantial morphological change, as contrast to derivation, which frequently calls for affixes. Its efficiency and transparency are enhanced by this feature.

The cognitive simplicity of compounding is one of the factors contributing to its productivity. By examining the meanings of their component parts, speakers can quickly decipher freshly formed compounds. For example, the terms smart and phone can be used to infer the definition of smartphone.

Semantic flexibility is another crucial quality. Compounds can represent a variety of mental links, including function (washing machine), substance (gold ring), place (bookstore) and purpose (coffee cup). Speakers can produce exact lexical items for new concepts thanks to this adaptability.

Despite differences in structural preferences and orthographic representation, the comparison of Uzbek and English shows that compounding is a universal linguistic

phenomena. While Uzbek tends to favor integrated lexical forms, English often uses closed compounds, hyphenated compounds, and open compounds.

Sociolinguistically speaking, compounding is a reflection of technology and cultural advancements. Numerous contemporary compounds are found in fields including social media, finance, information technology, and medical. As a result, compounding is essential to adjusting language to modern situations.

Compounds are classified according to their structure and semantic relations. Structural classification:

**Noun+noun.** This is the most productive pattern both in English and Uzbek.

Examples: classroom, toothbrush, football, newspaper; qaynona, kutubxonona, mehmonxonona, qo'ldop, belbog', ittikanak. The first element alters the second element, which typically serves as the semantic head in these compounds.

**Adjective+Noun.** These compounds frequently refer to items that possess the attribute mentioned in the first component.

Examples: blackboard, greenhouse, highway, hotdog; oqko'ngil, qiziltepa.

**Verb + Noun.** These compounds are often used to describe actions or tools related to actions. This type of compounding is less common in Uzbek than English and it shows the typological difference in compounding.

Examples: pickpocket, playground, washing machine; to'pto'r.

**Noun+Verb.**

Examples: babysit, proofread; otboqar, iztopar, mehnatsevar, dunyoqarash, xalqsevar.

**Adjective+Adjective**

Examples: bittersweet, deaf-mute; achchiq-chuchuk, yaxshi-yomon, katta-kichik.

These compounds combine two descriptive qualities into a single lexical unit.

Linguists categorize compound words as endocentric, exocentric and copulative ones according to their semantic structure. The most traditional and widespread semantic classification of compounds used in linguistics is based on the work of Bloomfield, who proposed dividing compounds into two main groups. In endocentric structures, the compound is a hyponym of the head element: an apple tree is a kind of tree. In exocentric or "headless" constructions, the compound is not a hyponym of the head element and in most cases there is a specific type of compound meaning in metaphor or metonymy. For example, blue-stocking does not mean a type of stocking, but a well-educated woman. Although the terms endocentric and exocentric are still often used in linguistic research, there are two very general and serious problems with exocentric constructions: 1) there is a great deal of uncertainty among linguists about which constructions the term "exocentric compounds" refers to. 2) There is a strong tendency in the linguistic literature to mention exocentric compounds only peripherally (if at all) and to treat these constructions as exceptional cases that do not follow the usual and productive patterns of compounding.

Copulative compound words are formed when two or more words which have a coordinate relationship are put together to form a new word with a new meaning. This means that in order to form a copulative compound, two nouns must be able to be connected by and and they are joined together. Examples: bittersweet, sleepwalk, player-manager, secretary-treasurer, father-daughter; ota-ona, er-xotin, aka-uka, oldiberdi.

**Conclusion.** One of the most significant and effective word-formation techniques in contemporary languages is

compounding. It allows speakers to effectively combine preexisting words to form new lexical units. According to the study, compounds greatly contribute to vocabulary growth and display a great deal of structural and semantic variation.

The results verify that in English and Uzbek, compounding continues to be the primary mechanism of lexical

innovation. Its continued significance in language creation is guaranteed by its productivity, semantic transparency, and adaptability. Subsequent studies can concentrate on corpus-based analyses of compound creation and the linguocultural importance of compounds in various discourse forms.

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