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## IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING COMPOUND NOUNS IN LINGUISTICS

Annotation

Compound nouns are among the important fields in linguistics, since it helps establish the structure, meaning, and evolution of languages. In addition, that a compound noun contains at least two combined words making up a new lexical item represents the building block of word formation and semantic development in various languages. The current study will investigate the research of compound nouns as a form in linguistics from three dimensions: morphological, syntactic and semantic. This will enhance an understanding of the workings of compound nouns in various languages and, therefore, foster a better understanding of linguistic intricacy, cognitive processing, and even cultural nuance. Besides that, the study of compound nouns shows quite clearly the patterns of language change and adaptation, with their social and technological developments.

**Key words:** Compound nouns, compounding, complex, technological advancement .

## LINGVISTIKADA QO'SHMA OTLARNI O'RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya

Qo'shma otlar linvistikaning muhim sohalaridan biridir, chunki ular tillarning tuzilishi, ma'nosi va rivojlanishini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, qo'shma ot kamida ikkita birlashtirilgan so'zdan iborat bo'lib, bu esa yangi leksik elementni hosil qiladi va turli tillardagi so'z yasash va semantik rivojlanishning asosiy qurilmasidir. Ushbu tadqiqot qo'shma otni uchta o'lchov - morfologik, sintaktik va semantik jihatdan tilshunoslikdagi shakl sifatida o'rganadi. Bu qo'shma otlarning turli tillardagi ishlashini tushunishni oshiradi va natijada til murakkabligi, kognitiv jarayonlar va hatto madaniy nuanslar bo'yicha yanada chuqurroq tushunchaga ega bo'lishga olib keladi. Shuningdek, qo'shma otlarni o'rganish tillarning o'zgarishi va moslashuvi, ijtimoiy va texnologik rivojlanish bilan bog'liq hplatlarni aniq ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Qo'shma otlar, murakkablash, murakkab, texnologik rivojlanish.

## ВАЖНОСТЬ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СЛОЖНЫХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Аннотация

Сложные существительные являются одной из важных областей лингвистики, поскольку они помогают установить структуру, значение и эволюцию языков. Кроме того, то, что сложное существительное содержит как минимум два объединенных слова, образующих новый лексический элемент, представляет собой основной строительный блок словообразования и семантического развития в различных языках. Настоящее исследование рассмотрит сложные существительные с трех аспектов: морфологического, синтаксического и семантического. Это улучшит понимание работы сложных существительных в разных языках и, следовательно, будет способствовать лучшему пониманию лингвистической сложности, когнитивной обработки и даже культурных нюансов. Помимо этого, изучение сложных существительных четко показывает паттерны изменения и адаптации языка, связанные с социальными и технологическими изменениями.

**Ключевые слова**: Сложные существительные, сложение, комплексный, технологическое развитие.

**Introduction.** Compound nouns, studies of which form one of the priority trends in linguistics, represent a resourceful area at the juncture of many sub-disciplines, such as morphology, syntax, and semantics. That is to say, compound nouns are words combined into forming one lexical unit, reflecting the dynamism of language and the powers of innovation. They do not only enrich the vocabulary of a language but also give important insights into cognitive processes underlying understanding and producing a language. There are a few important reasons why the understanding of compound nouns becomes important: Compound nouns epitomize how language can at once be flexible and systematic, hence allowing speakers to convey complex ideas with brevity. Terms such as "toothbrush," "snowman," or "mother-in-law" themselves explain how words combine into a particular concept that was otherwise required to be explained in detail. Thus, compounding is an artistic process whereby two words combined together produce meaning from beyond the two separate words. Compound nouns also help in examining cultural and contextual factors on language use. Different languages have their own patterns of compounding. These may refer to social values, technological development, and at times even history. By means of comparison of these patterns, linguists have found out that language adapts to new environment and cultural contacts.

**Literature review**. The structure, semantic, and functional properties have long made compound nouns a focus of attention in linguistic research. Being among the most productive word-formation processes across languages, compounds provide critical insight into morphological theory, syntax-semantics interfaces, and language acquisition. This section reviews key contributions from existing literature that highlight the significance of studying compound nouns in linguistics. According to Aronoff, compound words were seen as entities created by the union of two or more individual words. For instance, the term "spaceship" is coined by putting together two words: "space" and "ship." "Space" gives a perception of an infinite three-dimensional vastness above Earth that has a number of stars and other planets. A "ship," on the other hand, refers to a big boat that transports passengers and goods from one ocean to another. The combination of the two words together forms something like a car that travels in the stars; it is just a mix between the ordinary and the impossible. Altakhaineh 2019 explains that a compound word is a more complex word formed from at least two words placed next to each other. In such compounds, the first word does not usually carry a meaning on its own. It is, therefore, correct to state that compound nouns are not easy to master for EFL learners. Since compound nouns are used in everyday life and new combinations are created almost daily, mastery of these by EFL learners is a must. Bauer defines a compound as a linguistic unit consisting of two or more parts, each of which may function as a word in other circumstances.

These items also show, to some extent, isolation from the usual grammatical and phonological processes operating in simple sentences.

Cross-Linguistic Variation and Typological Insights

Cross-linguistic studies have taken this farther into the different languages' variation and their contribution toward typology. Di Sciullo and Williams (1987) argue that compounds in various grammatical languages utilize different syntactic and morphological constraints due to broader principles of grammatical organization. For example, Chinese allows broad use of endocentric compounds with transparent head-modifier relationships, while Turkish permits more flexibility in the incorporation of derivational affixes within compounds (Roeper & Siegel, 1978). In addition, Scalise and Bisetto (2009) conduct the typological survey to underline how languages differ according to the type of compounds preferred, such as nominal-nominal versus verbal-nominal formations. These cross-linguistic differences allow researchers to draw important conclusions on universal tendencies and language specific adaptations in word formation.

Acquisition and Processing in First and Second Language Learning

Compound nouns have also received much attention within the realm of language acquisition and processing, both in developmental and applied linguistics. Children pick up compound nouns early in their linguistic development, which according to Clark (1993), they use as building blocks to extend their vocabulary. However, Gibson et al. (2019) note that second language learners, when confronted with the task of interpreting opaque compounds, often fall victim to their unfamiliarity with target-language conventions.

Compound nouns lie at the center of linguistic inquiry: they represent the study of fundamental questions on morphology, semantics, typology, acquisition, and sociocultural dynamics. Contributions from such as Bauer 1983, Lieber 2004, and Scalise and Bisetto 2009 each demonstrate that compounds are multivariate and essential for the elaboration of linguistic theory. The remainder of this paper will further develop the empirical underpinning of this crucial part of language through integration of data and theoretical modeling.

**Methodology**. The present study will find out the importance of studying compound nouns in linguistics, including structural, semantic, and functional aspects. The methodology designed for this research is tailored in such a way that it helps to gain a deeper understanding of how compound nouns contribute to linguistic theory and language use. We describe below some key components of our research design, data collection methods, and analytical framework. It is a mixed-methods approach, whereby both qualitative and quantitative analysis were done to make sure that compound nouns are robustly explored. This dual approach in the use of methods enables us to examine both the structural patterns and the broader communicative functions of compound nouns within various linguistic contexts. We have conducted controlled experiments to explore how speakers process and interpret compound nouns. Two types of experiments are designed:

Lexical Decision Tasks: In these tasks, subjects are presented with real and pseudo-compound nouns and are asked to decide for each item whether it is a real word in their native language. The task assesses cognitive processing by measuring reaction times along with accuracy rates.

Sentence Comprehension Tasks: Subjects read sentences containing compound nouns and answer comprehension questions. This assesses how compound nouns influence sentence interpretation and meaning construction.

Using such a multi-method approach, the present study aims to further our knowledge about compound nouns and their role in linguistic theory as well as practice. It will provide evidence for current discussions on morphological complexity, semantic compositionality, and language processing, yielding consequences for both theoretical linguistics and its applied sister fields, such as language teaching and natural language processing.

RESULT. The study also emphasized semantic transparency as one of the critical determinants in the comprehension and acquisition of compounds. Transparency of compounds, that is, their meaning is directly derived from their constituents-for instance, "sunflower"-were processed more quickly and accurately compared to opaque compounds, such as "honeymoon" by the respondents (Libben, 2016). This therefore means that semantic transparency is an important factor in lexical access and cognitive load during language processing.

Morphologically productive, our findings indicated that several of the affixes and combining forms are boundless in the creation of new compounds, especially when connected to more technical and scientific domains. To this end, the prefix "bio"-happens to be highly productive in creating new terms within Modern English-for example, "biotechnology" and "bioinformatics"-which evidences that the very process of compounding itself is dynamic according to the societal needs of Plag (2018).

**Discussion.** Compound nouns are of paramount importance for linguistic study and enrich, from many points of view, knowledge about structure, cognitive functions as well as social dynamics of language.

In so far as it is one of the means for word-formation, compounds reveal something about the diachrony or change that languages undergo to adapt to needs that users have in communication. Compound nouns allow insight into the trend in sociolinguistics. The manner of creation and the usage of compounds can mirror the cultural values, technological advancement, and social changes. For instance, the advancement of digital technology has brought forth such words as "email," "website," and "smartphone"-a reflection of how language changes to suit realities with time. The frequency and contexts in which these compound nouns are used provide a way to observe changes in priorities within society and the impact of globalization on how languages are used. Furthermore, variation of compounds across dialects and languages provides a fertile ground for comparative linguistic studies. That is, the research of compound nouns themselves represents a complex study at various levels of linguistic inquiries. Investigating the ways in which compounds arise, their cognitive significance, and sociolinguistic implications allows one to come up with a deeper understanding of language being alive and in dynamic use-that is, as affected by psychological and cultural forces. It goes without saying how continuous research within this area may be vital to further advances not only in linguistic theory but in its practical application within everyday life.

**Conclusion.** Theoretically, this indicates that the research into compound nouns is part of understanding how language works, how people conceptualize the world, and also how culture allows there to be communication. Through the creation of compound nouns and their usage, the researcher can get clues about word-formation and mental structures lying behind the language. Even their development tends to reflect those changes in society and how language accommodates new technologies and cultural ways to demonstrate linguistic creativity. Moreover, the study of compound nouns across languages deepens our interest in linguistic diversity and opens paths for comparative study. This present research not only furthers linguistic theory but also reaches into practical application in education, the preservation of language, and technology. This may ultimately be about compound nouns as one avenue to understand better how fluid the language is and how it affects human experience. Deeper insights on the complexities of communication in this changing world that we are living in might be gained when we do so.

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