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PRINCIPLES OF ANALYZING COMPOUND WORDS

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Abstract: In this article, the authors aim to present their views on the components involved in the comparative analysis of compound words in contemporary English and Uzbek. The central focus is on using compound words in both languages as primary research material. During the article preparation, the author critically evaluated the perspectives of both English and Uzbek linguists and expressed their own views confidently. This article can be useful for those studying English and Uzbek lexicology.

Keywords: compound word, phraseological , affixal , auxiliary word, suffix, transformation

In our research, we have decided to analyze the structure of compound words included in phraseological units. From a structural perspective, a word is a unit that can be broken down into its constituent elements and can form new derivatives. In identifying the root of a word, we rely on the definitions of Prof. A.I. Smirnitsky and Prof. Ye.S. Kubryakova, particularly the idea that "the root of a word is the part that remains when affixes are removed." According to Kubryakova, the root of a word can be divided into the base (stem) and affixes. The base is characterized by its independence, while affixes are dependent upon it.

According to E.S. Kubryakova, the word base (stem) can be simple or complex. While simple bases consist of a single indivisible word, complex bases can be divided into components. We believe that this theory can be applied to both inflectional and non-inflectional languages. However, while English should be approached as a non-inflectional language, Uzbek is better treated as inflectional. In English, the root often corresponds with the base, whereas in Uzbek, the root, base, and inflectional elements can be clearly distinguished.

As I.P. Ivanova puts it, "the base is a sound unit that can act as the foundation for forming a new word or can function as a component of a word." We proceed based on this definition because isolating the base from the word's structure is one of the fundamental principles of morphological analysis. Studying the structure of a word also requires analyzing the nature of its phonemes. One such study was conducted by N.V. Vargina, which focused specifically on this topic.

The components of derived (compound) words are characterized by a certain degree of limitation. Therefore, some researchers classify compound words into three categories to distinguish them clearly: pure compounds, compounds with derived structures, and complex-stem compounds formed via affixation. For example, even though "un-true-ly" in English is formed through affixation, it is sometimes interpreted as a compound word in certain works. In forming compound words, if each component has independent usage outside of the compound, then it may be regarded as a compound. For example:

- a town in the night → a night-town
- a driver of a cab → cab driver
- burned by the sun → sun-burned
- green of grass → grass-green, etc.

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In such expressions, syntactically related components shift positions and form tightly bound semantic units, making them difficult to separate. In syntactic phrases, these elements can be easily repositioned, whereas in compound words they become inseparable. These are considered true compounds. If affixes participate in compound word formation, they are called affixal compounds. Forexample:

- one who drives a car → car-driver ("one who" is conveyed by the suffix -er)
- with blue eyes → blue-eyed ("with" is conveyed by -ed)

From this point of view, derivational compounds closely resemble affixal compounds and share many common features. For instance: trade-unionist, week-ender, first-nighter, etc.

The distinguishing feature between root compounds and derived compounds is that the components of the latter already existed in the language before the compound was formed. In contrast, root compounds appear as single, indivisible lexical items. The valency characteristics (i.e., the ability to combine with other words) of the components forming compound words are significant for linguistic research.

In modern English, compound words are mainly formed using the following models:

- **Noun + Noun**
- **Noun + Adjective**
- **Noun + Gerund**
- **Noun + Participle I**
- **Noun + Participle II**
- **Adjective + Noun**
- **Adjective + Adjective**
- **Adverb + Participle I**
- **Adjective + Participle II**
- **Verb + Noun**
- **Verb + Adjective**
- **Verb + Verb**
- **Verb + Participle**
- **Gerund + Noun**
- **Participle I + Noun**
- **Participle + Noun**
- **Preposition + Noun**, etc.
- (Also includes other combinations like: Num. + Noun, Num. + Adj., Preposition + Verb, etc.)

As seen, any part of speech can be used as a component of a compound word. However, their frequency of use differs. For example, nouns are used more frequently than adverbs. Compound words formed from **Noun + Noun** (rainbow), **Adjective + Noun** (blackboard), **Verb + Noun** (pickpocket, crybaby), and **Adverb + Noun** (afternoon) appear more often in speech than those formed by models like **Verb + Preposition** (hold-up), **Adverb + Verb** (outlet), or **Noun + Verb** (handshake).

Included in these are imperative compound words such as:

- go-between ("mediator")
- touch-me-not ("sensitive topic")
- forget-me-not ("do not forget")
- spend-all ("spender")
- double-edged ("double-sided weapon")
- two-tongued ("hypocrite")
- light-minded ("frivolous"), .

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