

REFLECTION OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN NATIONAL VALUES

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Abstract

Language and culture are closely intertwined and shaped by each other. Compound words of a language, are not only an important part of a language but also a “window” through which one can observe national and cultural facets of a nation. This paper attempts to compare and contrast English and Uzbek compound words in terms of their national values and cultural implications so as to reveal their respective national characteristics, the causes of which are also touched upon. It is hoped that the discussion will not only facilitate deeper insights into English and Uzbek cultural differences which compound words reflected in national values but also better appreciation and use of compound words as well as more effective intercultural interactions between English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: compound words, national values, language, intercultural, reflection, tradition, attitude, culture.

INTRODUCTION: Compound words in English and Uzbek are similar. In this respect, they are divided into three types: compound words, hyphens, and separated. In both languages, compound words have different aspects from word combinations. The difference between a compound word and a word combination is that the components of a compound word are morphemes, and the components of a compound word are words. Therefore, the components of a compound word as a whole have the same lexical meaning and there is no syntactic connection between the components. This means that the elements of the phrase retain their independence and are in a free state. There is a syntactic relationship. The elements of a compound word have a single meaning, are interconnected, and have a lexical relationship.

ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE LITERATURE

Along with changes in the political, economic, and social spheres, the phenomenon of word formation in linguistics is also developing. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the material and possibilities available in the language. This process serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. One of the most commonly used word forms today, which is considered to be holistic and concise, as well as productive, is compound words. Compound words are a very important and relevant phenomenon for all languages.

A large number of compound words in modern English are made up of nouns and adjectives. For example, armchair, baby – sitter, boiling–point, knee–high, rain–driven. Ravish and its conjunctions are also important: indoors, within, outside, however, we cannot call such compound words made with ravish productively.

In today’s globalization, learning to connect each language with its culture remains an important aspect. Cultural values are an integral part of every nation. National values include such concepts: ancient customs, traditions, beliefs, and the mentality of the lifestyle of those people. Compound words take an

important place in the linguistics of each language and their reflection on national values requires appealing to ethnolinguistics.

The use of such compound words alone is not enough, and problems arise in understanding and translating them correctly. Most of the new words and compound words that come into our language are in English. For example, a cell phone, a cheeseburger, a playboy, and so on. The English word formation system has its own linguistic features, and the study of the phenomenon of word formation in terms of synchronous and diachronic periods of language development has always been a topical issue. Including compound words in English requires special attention. Because understanding them correctly and being able to translate and apply them is causing a lot of controversy.

This statement shows defining, comparing, and learning the meaning of the compound words in English and Uzbek languages. Compound words are made in different forms for example, in the opened form, closed form, and hyphenated form. An open compound word is written with spaces between the words e.g., “*high school*”. A hyphenated compound word is written with hyphens between the words e.g., “*sister-in-law*”. A closed compound word is written with no spaces or punctuation e.g., “*cheesecake*”. The phenomenon of compound word formation is part of morphology and deals with word formation. It is a powerful way to enrich vocabulary on a linguistic scale, make effective use of existing lexical units, and make meaning more concise. The status of compound words in English and Uzbek as a linguistic unit and the question of their formation is given a general description by H. Marchand, L. Bauer, G. Kanon, E. Benenist, I. Plag, and A. Gulyamov. Compound words as an object of research were studied separately by A. Khodjiev, B. Madaliev, I. Ibrahimhodjaev, N. Mamatov, O. D. Meshkov, E. E. Dyujikova, N. V. Arjatseva, K. Tuxtaev, N. A. Shtok, I. Touxtasinov, A. Yu. Fedenko and A. Yuldashev.

In 1979, A. Hojiyev stated that it would be expedient to understand a compound word as a combination of more than one basis and words that have the same lexical meaning. A compound word is characterized by a whole lexical meaning- a complex concept and a complete formation – the integrity of the grammatical structure, the phonetic integrity. Research on the formation of such distinctive features of each nation from each other people encourages us to apply directly to the field of ethnography.

Every nation has its own national traditions, customs, and rituals. Such traditions are considered valuable as they reflect the culture and lifestyle of the nation as well as its history. Every ceremony that has become an ancient tradition of one or another nation, emerges from the shell of nationality and becomes a universal value; unites neighboring peoples whose language, religion, and lifestyle are close to each other. It creates bridges between brotherly nations.

Observations show that all folk traditions, customs, and rituals are the product of a certain historical period, they appeared as a result of the influence of material living conditions; over time, they become stronger and are passed down from ancestors to generations. All customs, ceremonies, customs, and traditions of the people are embedded in the daily life of the inhabitants of cities and villages and reflect the noble aspirations of the people.

The results and findings are presented the different meanings and characteristics of compound words in the English and Uzbek languages, which are reflected in national values. Here we provide an analysis of several compound words in English and Uzbek that are reflected in national values.

Analyzing the compound nouns representing English and Uzbek traditions, we observed that there are more differences than similarities between them. These differences are closely related to the culture, customs, lifestyle, and traditions of both peoples. In addition, it was found that there are not so many compound nouns representing tradition in English. In the Uzbek language, it was found that many compound nouns of the noun + verb and adjective + verb models are formed.

In English: ***Redcoat***- is a compound word in the closed form. Its meaning is the national uniform of the British Army. A British soldier in a uniform with a red coat, as during the American Revolution.

Tea party – it is an open form of the compound word. The tea party is a social gathering in the afternoon at which tea, cakes, sandwiches, and other light refreshments are served.

And other meaning - a US political movement that emerged from a series of conservative protests against the federal government in 2009.

Thanksgiving – it is a closed form of the compound word. It is a National holiday that is celebrated after Harvest. The Harvest Festival of Thanksgiving does not have an official date in the United Kingdom. However, it is traditionally held on or near the Sunday of the harvest moon that occurs closest to the autumnal equinox.

In Uzbek: **Choyxona**- is a closed form of the compound word. Choyxona is a place of eating that has existed since ancient times. The word “**choyxona**” (“chayhona”, “choykhona”) **means** “tea room”. ... “Gap” (pronounced “gap”) literally **means** “conversation” – so-called “gatherings”, when a monogamous company, similar in age and interests, come together to pray, drink tea and talk about all the essentials.

Belbog’ – is a closed form of the compound word. It is the national clothing in Uzbekistan. Belbog’ is worn tied over the “chopon” only by men. At weddings, the bridegroom wears usually it alone, and at funerals, all men wear it with the chopon.

Xontaxta – it is also a closed form of the compound word. Xontaxta is a dining table, both old and modern in Uzbekistan. It is used while sitting on the floor, which is lower than the table.

CONCLUSION

In short, word formation or forming new word methods in the modern Uzbek language has been studied for a long time ago and acknowledged differently. A reflection of national values in the formation of compound words suggests that sufficient research is needed in linguistics. The fact that insufficient comparative research has been conducted in this regard determines the relevance of the topic of the article.

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