

Nominative Status of Reduplicative Words in Modern English and Uzbek, Russian Languages

Rakhimova Guzal Yuldashevna, Senior Teacher ,Roman – German Philology Department, Foreign Philology Faculty, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan

Karimova Zukhra Ulugbekovna, Assistant teacher , Roman –German Philology Department, Foreign Philology Faculty, Urgench State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract:- This article analyses about nominative status of reduplicative words in English and Uzbek , Russian languages ,especially compound words and derivative words. Compound words are also characterized by semantic integrity. Turning to linguistic literature shows that there is no universally accepted definition of a compound word, that researchers use different criteria when defining the concept of a compound word; one is purely formal, the other is strictly semantic, the third is purely functional.

Keywords:- Reduplication, Compound Words, Status, Semantic, Functional, Semantic Interaction.

I. INTRODUCTION

In Anglicanism, reduplication is traditionally considered as part of a collocation. As I.V. Arnold writes: “some combinations that may be called compounds by right of pattern, as they are very markedly consisting of two parts” (Arnold 1986, 129), indicating their differences “in most cases they fail to satisfy the definition of a compound word”. To make these differences clearer, consider the nature of the compound word in more detail.

A compound word, in general, also has common features of a derivative word: secondary, structural and semantic motivation. In Russian linguistics, a compound word is understood as a lexical whole with structural and semantic unity, characterized by the integrity of semantics. It is formed from two, rarely three existing full-valued foundations, and as a rule, the value of the newly formed whole becomes not identical to the sum of its parts (Amosova, 1956, 68). Complicated words, like all derivatives, are motivated - “such an organization of its component that allows revealing its denotative meaning by referring to the lexical meaning of each of the components and their logical-objective relationship” (Meshkov, 1988, 18-19). O.D. Meshkov believes that in complex words, structural-semantic and lexical motivation should be distinguished. The first is related to the possibility of correlating the semantic structure of a compound word with a parallel syntactic construction, based on the semantic interaction of the components. Lexical motivation is associated with the use of component words in the direct sense (Meshkov, 1988).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Within the framework of a compound word, the full-valued fundamentals enter into certain semantic relations, the integration of two meanings, the interaction of two categorical meanings. Folding the total value of the composite occurs in different ways. An extreme case is the irreducibility of the meaning of language education from the totality of its constituent parts, defined by A.I.Smirnitsky as idiom. Compound words are also characterized by semantic integrity, “emphasizing that a given object or phenomenon is thought of as one, a special whole, even if at the same time the complexity of the structure of the word designating it is noted” (Smirnitsky, 1952).

The compound word as an object of study attracted the attention of many scientists. The questions of differentiation of complex words and phrases and the laws of constructing structural-semantic models of complex words, the features of their semantics were carefully studied. Studies conducted in this direction note the fact that the English language is characterized by the widespread use of a ramified system of word-formation tools, the tendency to express thoughts within a single word, which has “much more meaningful and expressive capabilities than the phrase.” Linguists suggest describing the aggregate content conveyed by the composite through categories of semantic-stylistic capacity that help to reveal the depth of a word and its expressive capabilities (Andryukhina 1987; Dyuzhikova 1990).

A. The criteria for a compound word

Compounding is an important means of replenishing the vocabulary of a language and improving its structure. In modern English, this is one of the most productive ways of word formation. Like other methods of word formation, the word composition has its own characteristics that relate to the types of addition used, addition of the foundations and their distribution, the scope of this method of word formation, as well as factors contributing to its productivity.

The phrase reflects the specifics of the language, since, along with features common to many languages, it has national characteristics that are characteristic only for this language. The analytical structure of the language, the widespread use of word order as a means of expressing lexical and grammatical relations explains the existence of

a large number of complex words, especially those that are formed without connecting elements and inflections. For instance:

headshake
dustproof
knife wear

and in Uzbek languages :

бошни чайқаш, бошни кимирлатиш
чангни артиш
пичок қини

A compound word consists of two or more meaningful foundations that can be used in the language independently, as free forms. The word resulting from the addition is a single whole, a new concept, unequal to the sum of its constituent meanings. For instance:

bed + room = bedroom,
in Uzbek language ётоқ+хона

Compound words were very common in the Old English language, however, many of them were subsequently replaced by French and Latin borrowings.

For example, the word treasure came to be used gold - hoard medicine - instead of leech - craft.

Since the French and partially Latin languages do not have such wide possibilities of collocation as English, borrowing from these languages contributed little to the development of this method of word formation. Nevertheless, the foundation of any etymology has always been and remains an important way of word formation in the English language.

The problem of identifying a complex word in the English language is extremely complex and can obviously claim to be one of the most difficult in linguistic science.

First, as you know, in analytical languages, formal features that make it possible to distinguish between the word base (component of a compound word) and the word (phrase element) are extremely difficult to find and the use of these features does not have strong, well-founded criteria, which is not due to disadvantages in the development of the problem, but by the nature of the object itself, which often generally excludes an unambiguous solution. Attempts to apply one or the other, then the third (semantic, morphological, phonetic and spelling) attribute, and such signs of any attribute are either leading or auxiliary, or attempts to use a combination of attributes invariably run into difficulties, sometimes insurmountable in the practical application of these criteria for the analysis of a specific material - numerous lexical units, such as those that belong to the language, as well as those that constantly arise in speech.

Secondly, the approach to a compound word itself can be carried out from different positions, for example, word-formation and morphological, which leads to the fact that, recognizing a particular lexical unit to complex words from

morphological positions, we can refuse the status of a compound word by exposing it her derivational analysis. Hence, such oppositions as a derivationally complex word — a morphologically complex word; a truly complex word is a compound word; truly complex - a word - a pseudo-compound word; the compound word itself is a synthetically complex word.

Thirdly, when studying complex words and comparing them with complex lexical units, linguists often endow them with such characteristics that add additional difficulties to the problem of identifying a complex word, and also predetermine further stratification within the object being studied, and attempts to develop operational techniques can also be attributed to this limitation compound words from outwardly similar formations.

Fourth, when singling out complex words, more than one opposition arises, namely: a compound word is a simple word; a compound word is a derivative, for example; affix word - phrase: finally, a compound word as an occasional formation.

Thirdly, when studying complex words and comparing them with complex lexical units, linguists often endow them with such characteristics that add additional difficulties to the problem of identifying a complex word, and also predetermine further stratification within the object being studied, and attempts to develop operational techniques can also be attributed to this limitation compound words from outwardly similar formations.

Fourth, when singling out complex words, more than one opposition arises, namely: a compound word is a simple word; a compound word is a derivative, for example; affix word - phrase: finally, a compound word as an occasional formation.

III. ANALYSES AND RESULTS

The solution to the problem of identifying a compound word, even if it can never be final, contributes to the expansion and refinement of our knowledge about the object being studied - the compound word of the English language. Therefore, it can be argued that the very attempts to identify a compound word, even if they are unsuccessful or practically of little value, contribute to the improvement of our knowledge of both the compound word and the units associated with it, it is on this basis that a review of the problems of identifying the compound word is undertaken here, with For this, the main task is not to formulate criteria for classifying the problems, which can be schematically presented as follows:

- word-forming - morphological identification, ie the difference between a compound word and a morphologically monobasic word.
- derivational identification, which determines the status of the unit under investigation, from the position of the derivational history of the word;
- vocabulary - lexicographic identification;
- linguistic research identification;

those. stratification within the class of complex words, already assigned to them on the basis of certain pleasant signs.

Turning to linguistic literature shows that there is no universally accepted definition of a compound word, that researchers use different criteria when defining the concept of a compound word; one is purely formal, the other is strictly semantic, the third is purely functional.

Scientists have developed criteria for distinguishing complex words.

➤ The phonetic criterion for the definitions of the acceptance structure of complex words. The unifying stress consolidates the structural integrity of the word as a semantic, morphological and syntactic unity, but is not a sufficient sign that delimits a word (including a complex one) from a word combination. Structural education is not considered a word if it is accepted as a word (it has one unifying stress), but does not have semantic, morphological and syntactic features of a word combination. For example, phrases and not words are:

heavy weight - heavy weight boxer;
dotted line - dotted line;
first air - first aid;
first night - premiere;

Structural education is not considered to be a phrase if it is acceptably framed as a phrase, but has semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the word. For example, words, not phrases, are: self res peet, nine teen, self - eirdant, week ender.

Structural formations that meet the semantic, morphological and syntactic criteria of a word can have one unifying stress - [-, -], [- -], or two stresses of equal strength. In most cases, compound words like:

to blacklist
to flighttest
a holdall.

Two equal stresses are usually complex words like:

last minuter
dark - haired
week ender.

➤ Graphic criterion.

The graphic design of compound words in English varies. Compound words are written together, through a hyphen, separately.

Compound spells have, as a rule, complex verbs of the type:

to blacklist
to flighttest.

Separate graphic design has complex derivatives of nouns, distinguished by the level of disorder and formed by joining the word-combination affixes:

week ender
last minuter
five seater.

Through a hyphen, adjectives formed by the basic compound, and compound derivatives of adjectives, distinguished by the level of disorder, are usually written:

World famous
Dark brown.

Compressions of various types are also written through a hyphen:

a never-do-well fellow
a stay-at-home
a stick-in-the-mud
a forget-me-not
a step-by-step
an off-the record-speech.

Formal and semantic criteria are usually given more attention than functional ones. Many linguists as the relevant features of a compound word put forward precisely the unity of form and its meaning. Representatives of the functional and semantic criteria for distinguishing a complex word see the main thing in the integration of the components of formations designed to express a single concept (semantic unity of a complex word), or in the possibility of reducing the studied complexes (syntagm) to a simple word (in functional terms). Researchers who adhere to formal criteria and principles for distinguishing complex words, as a rule, put emphasis on the integrity of the morphonematic structure of a complex word.

And so, having defined the criteria for a compound word, we give several definitions of a compound word. So G. Marchand believes that we have a compound if "two or more words are combined into a morphological unity (unit) ... A compound is composed of defining and definable parts ... Definition usually precedes definable" (Marchand, 1966).

N.N. Amosova points out that the essence of the phrase is that a new word is formed from two, less often, three existing fully-valued bases, and, as a rule, the meaning of the newly formed whole becomes non-identical to the sum of the values of its constituent part (Amosova, 1956).

I.V. Arnold calls a compound word a combination of two or, more rarely, three foundations, functioning as a single unit, distinguished as a special lexical unit in a sentence, due to its integrity, moreover, integrity may depend on semantic, graphic, morphological or phonetic factors or both others (Arnold, 1986).

OS Akhmanova defines a compound word as “a compound word that has at least two non-affix morphemes ... acting as the basis of the word” (Akhmanova, 1969).

P.M.Karashchuk defines a compound word as a lexical unit formed from two or more independent elements of a language by addition (Karashchuk, 1977).

E.S. Kubryakova believes that a compound word is a combination of two full-valued words (foundations) (Kubryakova, 1965).

IV. CONCLUSION

Very significant for our study is the conclusion that it is possible to recognize the category of a word that E.S.Kubryakova comes to: “Among these (basic, cardinal, inalienable, O.T.) properties, there is a special morphological characteristic of the word - its morphological integrity, or integrity. We attribute the presence of this property to the fact that the word has a certain morphological structure. In languages of each type, all words are built according to certain models, and therefore a unit characterized by a certain structure is included in a certain formal class of words” (Kubryakova, 1981).

A. *The semantic structure of a compound word*

The meaning of a complex word is, first of all, what allows it to mean a particular subject of reality, and to the perceiver to correlate a complex word with a specific subject of reality. The analysis of the semantic structure of a compound word consists in clarifying the indicated conditions. The main difficulty of this analysis is connected with the fact that a compound word, being, like any word, turned to the world of things. “Addressed simultaneously to the world of words” i.e. is motivated. On the other hand, this motivation itself is implicit in the compound word, this inconsistency of the semantic structure of the compound word - addressing both the world of things and the world of words - as well as implicit motivation, makes analysis of the semantic structure of the compound word a difficult problem in which the following basic elements: motivation of a compound word, relations between components of a compound word, types of meanings of a compound word and their interaction, polysemy of a compound word, idiom of a compound word, homonymy of a compound word.

To understand the semantic structure of a compound word, the notion of structural motivation, the structural-semantic interaction of the parts of a compound word that forms the denative, lexical meaning of a word, becomes of primary importance. Since this interaction is predetermined by the meaning, semantics of the parts of a compound word, structural and semantic motivation is not just the structural-semantic meaning of a compound word. If we rely on the definition of O.S. Akhmanova, the concept of “motivated”, then a motivated complex word - which is more or less directly correlated with the phrase that conveys its content, i.e. value. Applying this concept in its simplest form obviously means that the word home-made

(made at home) is motivated, and the word house-broken (trained to live in a house) is unmotivated. In general, such a concept of motivation / unmotivation of a compound word is quite acceptable. However, it should be noted that in the case of home-made the word developed a figurative meaning in which the first component is desemantized, cf. special dish of this restaurant is home-made noodles

REFERENCES

- [1]. Arnold I.V. Lexicology of modern English. Moscow, 1973.
- [2]. Akhmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. –M.: Sov. Encyclopedia, 1969
- [3]. Andryukhina T.V. Actualization of the stylistic qualities of complex words in the text // collection of scientific works/ Informativity of the text and its components. M.: MGPIIA, 1986
- [4]. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. Moscow, 1956.
- [5]. Kubryakova E.S. Types of language values. Semantics of a derived word. –M.: Nauka, 1981.
- [6]. Kubryakova E.S. What is word formation. –M.: Nauka, 1965.