



INSEPARABILITY OF COMPOUND WORDS

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ABSTRACT

The article is about the inseparability of compounds which manifests itself in the specific order and arrangement of stems which stand out most clearly in all asyntactic compounds. It is of interest to note that the difference between words and stems even when they coincide morphemically is especially evident in compound adjectives proper.

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INTRODUCTION

Structurally the inseparability of compounds manifests itself in the specific order and arrangement of stems which stand out most clearly in all asyntactic compounds. It is of interest to note that the difference between words and stems even when they coincide morphemically is especially evident in compound adjectives proper. Adjectives like *long, wide, rich* are characterized by grammatical forms of degrees of comparison *longer, wider, richer*. The corresponding stems lack grammatical independence and forms proper to the words and retain only the part – of – speech meaning, thus compound adjectives with adjective stems for their second components, e.g. *age-long, oil-rich*, do not form degrees of comparison the way words *long, rich* do. They conform to the general rule of polysyllabic adjectives having analytical forms of degrees of comparison. This difference between words and stems is not so noticeable in compound nouns with the noun stem for the second component, as the paradigm of the compound word coincides with the paradigm of the noun whose stem constitutes its structural centre.

MAIN PART

Graphically most compounds have two types of spelling they are spelt either solidly or with a hyphen. Both types of spelling when accompanied by structural or phonetic peculiarities serve as a sufficient indication of inseparability of compound words in contradistinction to phrases. It is true that hyphenated spelling when not accompanied by some other indications of inseparability may be sometimes misleading, as it may be used in word-groups to underline the phraseological character of combination as in, e.g. *daughter-in-law, father-in-law, man-of-war, brother-in-arms*, etc. which are neither structurally, nor phonetically marked by inseparability.

The two types of spelling typical of compounds, however, are not rigidly observed and there are numerous fluctuations between solid or hyphenated spelling on the one hand and spelling with a space between the components on the other, especially in nominal compounds built on the n+n formula. The spelling of these

compounds varies from author to and author from dictionary to dictionary. For example, *words—war-path, war-time, money-lender* —are spelt both with a hyphen or solidly; *blood-poisoning, money-order, wave - length, blood-vessel, war-ship* —with a hyphen end with a break;¹⁾ *underfoot, insofar, underhand* —solidly and with a break. This inconsistency of spelling in compounds, very often accompanied by a level stress pattern (equally typical of word groups) makes the outer indications of inseparability stand out less clearly and gives rise to the problem of distinguishing between compound words and word-groups.

The numerous borderline cases between compounds and word-groups are connected with one of the most controversial problems in word-composition, known in linguistic literature as "the stonewall problem", in other words the problem whether complexes like *stone wall, peace movement, summer days* regularly spelt with a break should be regarded as compound words or word-groups. The solution of the problem centers on the nature of the first member of such formations. There are two approaches to this problem and linguists, consequently, give different appraisals of the graphic and phonetic integrity of such complexes.

The component of Uzbek compounds are combined in this way: 1. phonetical changes in the 1st components of compound words. The consonants in the beginning of the 1st component may be changed into another component

Ех: сичқончўп - тишқончўп (the names of plant),

чилонжийда – жилонжийда,

созтупрок - соғтупрок

In some compounds suffixes may be omitted and may form variants of the compounds words.

Ех: тугмачагул - тугмагул (“ча” is omitted)

гадойтахлит - гадотахлит (“й” is omitted.)

айтаолмаслик – айтолмаслик 1

бўлаолмаслик–бўлолмаслик 2

In compound word is ended with “йо”, it must be written separately if it is ended with “ё” it must be written together as one word.

Ех: кишлайолмоқ–қишлаёлмоқ,

ушлайолмоқ–ушлаёлмоқ,

тўқийолмоқ - тўқиёлмоқ

To form a compound verb with the verbs “емоқ, демоқ” which have “е” sound in the root, one must add “я (й + а)” after “е, де” e. g.: де+яолмоқ – деяолмоқ, е+яолмоқ, еяолмоқ.

2. Phonetical changes in the second components of compound words.

Ех: итбурун – итмурун,

туябўйин - туямўйин.

“б” consonant in the beginning of the second component a changed into ”в”

Ех: қорабой – қоравой,

қўзибой-қўзивой,

амакибачча - амакивачча,

тоғабачча – тоғавачча

CONCLUSION

Some suffixes maybe added to the second element of compound word.

Ех: The most productive suffix for this group is”ли” е. g.

In the book of A.P. Khodjiev’s “Compound and repeated word” ”*ли*” suffix is given in brackets. Such kinds of compound words are given in this book.

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