

STRUCTURAL – SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF COMPOUND NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK

Kojanbergenova K.Y*: Kurbanbayeva G**

*Master Student,
Karakalpak State University,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: quralay@yahoo.com

**Student,
Karakalpak State University,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: gulperikurbanbaeva@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

The lexicons of English and Karakalpak comprise simple and complex words. The complex words focused on in this article are the compound nouns and the main attention is given to the structural and semantic peculiarities of compound nouns in English and Karakalpak languages. Compound nouns are built from already existing and independently occurring morphemes which are joined together according to given word-formation rules. In many modern languages, including English, such words are quite common, and their number is constantly growing.

KEYWORDS: *Compound Noun, Noun-Formation, Semantic Unit, Head, Modifier, Stem, Component, Combination, Lexical Meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Compound nouns are built from already existing and independently occurring morphemes which are joined together according to given word-formation rules. In many modern languages, including English, such words are quite common, and their number is constantly growing. This is due to the dynamic development of our world and the constant emergence of new terms, professions, services, etc. Compound noun-formation as a sub-process of word-formation is a complex field of study in both English and Karakalpak languages.

Morphologically, being a single lexeme, compound nouns should inflect as a whole only, while compound-internal inflections should not be allowed. In addition to this, the compound is often free to change its form in a way that is different from the way its last word would, for instance, *sabre tooth* (a type of pre-historic tiger) forms a plural as *sabre toothsand* and not as **sabre teeth*. [11, 8-12] In the meantime, the syntactic structure checks if a compound noun is treated as a single unit in syntax. Bauer [7, 329-342] suggests that one way to check this is by trying to make up a sentence where a pronoun would target the individual words in the compound instead of the compound as a whole. For examples, *I have a headache, not a stomach one*, which means that *headache* should be considered a compound noun.

At the semantic level, compound nouns behave as a semantic unit. This is the distinctive factor which differentiates compounds from their non-compound counterparts. For example, *beautiful flower* as a noun phrase answers the question what (flower) and how (beautiful), while the compound word *sunflower* only answers the question what. In most of the world languages, if not all, compound nouns as well as noun phrases have a head constituent that bears the main semantic

meaning of the whole compound noun, and a modifier that either adds or limits the meaning of the head.

In Karakalpak language the term “compound noun” is understood derived word which consists oftwo or more words denoting one meaning. Compound nouns from semantic point of view is close to a word but from point of view their structure and component they are close to syntactic word combinations and phraseological units. Their peculiar differentiative features from phrase logical units are:1) Compound nouns consist of at least two stems (root) but a word has just one root. 2) The words in the combination of compound words are arranged in permanent orderly way, they cannot be separated from each other or change their word order, for instance words “túyetawıq”, “bala-shağa” cannot be replaced as “tawıqtúye”, “shağa-bala”.So compound nouns are words which consist of 2 or more words,which has different meanings of its components and they have one stress in pronunciation, for example, belbew, bilezik,eshkimar,etc.[3, 21-22].

MATERIALS AND ANALYSIS

Compound nouns have a different and more specific meaning than its two combining words separately means. Various parts of speech are used to make compound nouns. In this section, the patterns of forming compound nouns are discussed and illustrated with examples from literary books for each language separately.

Compound nouns in English can be formed from words belonging to various parts of speech, as illustrated below:

verb + noun as in: break + fast= breakfast

“What time do you get up to get *breakfast*?” asked Carrie[12, 9].

1. noun + noun as in: day + light = daylight

“Grand Central Station!” called the trainman, as, after a few minutes of darkness and smoke, *daylight* reappeared[12, 224].

2. adjective + noun as in: high + school= high school

She was in the *high school*, and had notions of life which were decidedly those of a patrician[12, 66].

3. preposition + noun as in: after + noon = afternoon

With the wane of the *afternoon* went her hopes, her courage, and her strength[12, 19].

4. verb + preposition as in: make + up = make-up

She had practised her *make-up* in the morning, had rehearsed and arranged her material for the evening by one o'clock, and had gone home to have a final look at her part, waiting for the evening to come[12, 134].

5. preposition + verb as in: out + fit = outfit

When Caroline Meeber boarded the afternoon train for Chicago, her total *outfit* consisted of a small trunk, a cheap imitation alligator-skin satchel, a small lunch in a paper box, and a yellow leather snap purse, containing her ticket, a scrap of paper with her sister's address in Van Buren Street, and four dollar in money[12,1].

6. noun + verb as in: night + fall = nightfall

The company was not attempting to run cars after *nightfall*[12, 323].

7. noun + verb + -ing as in: hand + write+ -ing =handwriting.

He thrilled intensely as he noted the *handwriting*, and rapidly tore it open[12, 197].

8. noun + preposition as in: passer + by = passer-by

It was no pleasure to him, however, this stopping of *passers-by*[12, 361].

9. verb + verb as in: make + believe = make-believe

“Glad of it”, said Hurstwood, his black eyes lit with a warmth which half displaced the cold *make-believe* that usually dwelt in them[12, 34].

10. adverb + noun as in: up + stairs= upstairs

“Well, we only employ book-keepers and typewriters here. You might go around to the side and inquire *upstairs*.[12, 20]

11. verb+ adjective as in: stand + still = standstill

The three of us were peering intently in that direction, when the Reindeer struck with a dull crash and came to a *standstill*.[6, 2]

12. verb + ing + noun as in: dine + ing + room = dining room

Each evening he arrived promptly to dinner, and found the little *dining-room* a most inviting spectacle[12, 232].

13. adjective+ verb as in: main + sail=mainsail

As in a dream, I saw the familiar *mainsail* of the Reindeer as she slipped out of San Rafael Creek on a light puff of morning air [6, 9].

14. adjective + adjective as in: blue-green, deepest blue

Deepest blue was the lake that day — the day when they had the mock tournament, and the men rode clumsy farm horses around in a glade in the woods and caught curtain rings on the end of a lance[10, 5].

15. noun + adjective as in: penny + worth = *pennyworth*

My own exclusive breakfast of a penny loaf and a pennyworth of milk, I provided myself [2,152].

16. noun + adverb as in: tie-up

Hurstwood had been reading of this thing, and wondering concerning the huge *tie-up* which would follow.[12, 314]

Compounding does play the same important role in Karakalpak. Most of the nouns are formed on the basis of compounding, where two or more words are put together to build a new noun that has a new independent meaning. The following patterns are observed in Karakalpak compound nouns:

1. noun+ noun: miynethaqı, ayaqkiyim, Temirqazıq, miynetkuni, miymanxana.

Miynet haqısın ber, — dedi usta[9, 160].

Hesh kim barar jerine jete almay jolda qalmaydı. Júdá qalıp baratırsa *miymanxana* bar[9, 4].

Olar kirgen bosağada-aq birden irkilip *ayaq kiyimlerin* sheshti[13, 185].

2. noun + adjective: Erejep tentek, Begjan sarı, Moynaq, Xalqabad.

Erteńine biz tań azannan *Moynaqqa* kettik[9, 55].

Xalqabadta bir músápir balanı ushırtım[9, 71].

3. Noun + Verb: kún kóris, toy baslar, bet ashar, orınbasar.

Jumabay ministrlikke jaqında kelgen *orınbasar* eken[9, 13].

Amanlıq óz halın olardıń *kún kórisi* menen salıstırıp, táwbe etedi[13, 441].

4. Adjective + Noun:soqırışek, aqquw, qara may,qızıl kitap.

«*Aq quwǵa* oq darımaydı» degen[9, 79].

Sonda da dasturxanda hámme nárese turadı: kolbasa, sır, *sarı may*, pal, jas miywe hám hár túrli qurǵaq jemisler[9, 101].

Qırǵawıl *qızıl kitapqa* kirgen qus[9, 301].

5. Num + Noun: jeti qaraqshı, bes juldız, Ellikqala.

«*Ellikqala*» bettegi eski qorǵanlarǵa aparsam?... [9, 45].

6. Verb+Verb: islep shıǵarıw, kesip alıp islew.

“*Kesip alıp islew*” – ...jańa termin kóp,

Talabı Kollektiv degen kisiniń [4, 27].

7. Adverb+ Verb: qaytaqurıw.

Hawijalıp*qaytaqurıw*isleri,

Is penensóz, hújdansınawıbarar[5, 84].

CONCLUSION

To sum up, English and Karakalpak languages are very rich in compound nouns. As mentioned above compound words are made up by joining two or more stems. Ex: *taxi-driver*, in Karakalpak*ǵabaǵar*. A compound word has a single semantic structure. We distinguish the meaning of the compound words from the combined lexical meaning of its components. Ex: “book-case” is a case for books. A change in the order of components of compound words brings a change in the lexical meaning. Ex: life-boat – “a boat of special construction for saving lives. Boat-life – life on board of a ship. According to the analyzed materials,it can be concluded that there are 17 types of combinations of compound nouns in English while in the Karakalpak language we observed 7 types of combinations. Both English and Karakalpak are adaptive to the changes in the lives of their speakers. Therefore, vocabulary and compound nouns continue to grow.

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