

## AS A SCIENCE OF COMPOUND WORDS ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT:

This thesis is dedicated discusses the use of compound words in short and compound sentences to determine their spelling, lexical, syntactic, and grammatical analysis.

**KEYWORDS:** complexity, agglutinative, morphology, encyclopedic, bedrock, bathtub.

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are general rules that people who want to learn English should have knowledge of complex syntax and a wide range of grammar in English. Obviously, in-depth study of a foreign language requires pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. They are all important for learning and at the same time have problem points for students. Let us now consider the problems of syntax and grammar in the study of English, i.e. the analysis of compound words, the problem of units. It is widely used in the analysis process when creating other new words in a sentence. We can consider that a new word is made based on other word groups.

*There are two types of conjunctions:*

- 1) conjunctions;
- 2) singular compound words.

### METHODOLOGY

Compound words are words formed by the addition of two or more stem morphemes to form a single structural-semantic unit. For example: bankroll, barcode, flowerpot, sunshine, waterfall. Words that form the basis for compound words lose some or all of their original meanings: together they take on a whole new lexical meaning. The semantic relationship between the parts of speech is different. They are analogy, comparison (airline, airplane, afterthought, airbag, alongside), originality, purposefulness (ballroom, badlands, bathtub, backfire), belonging to a place (bedroom, backbone, backlash, bluegrass) and other meanings. The structure of compound words is reminiscent of existing syntactic connections, in other words, compound words in the possessive-participle relationship, other-style, adaptive. formed on the basis of conjunctions.

Conjunctions are divided into nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and partial verbs. Their components can belong to the same word group or to different word groups. For example, compound nouns

noun + noun (cornball)

adjective + noun (blackberry)

noun + verb (waterfall)

verb + noun (swimming-pool)

Compound words for other word families are also based on specific patterns.

#### *Closed Compound Words*

Closed compound words look like one word. At one point, these words weren't used together, but they're now received as a "real word" in the English language. Here are some closed compound examples. Closed compound words are usually made up of only two words.

*For example:*

flower & pot < flowerpot – a container in which to grow and display plants.

sun & shine <

sunshine – the shining of the sun; direct light of the sun.

air & craft < aircraft – any machine supported for flight in the air by buoyancy or by the dynamic action of air on its surfaces, especially powered airplanes, gliders, and helicopters.

book & store < bookstore – a store where books are sold.

corn & meal < cornmeal – coarsely ground, sifted white or yellow corn used in various boiled, fried, or baked dishes.

fore & father < forefather – an ancestor

nut & cracker < nutcracker – an instrument or device for cracking the shells of nuts.

coffee & maker < coffeemaker – an apparatus for brewing coffee; coffeepot

#### *Open Compound Words*

An open compound word is composed in cases when the modifying adjective is used with its noun to compose a new noun. This isn't quite the same as a noun with a modifying adjective. We just use a space between the adjective and the noun, so sometimes it can be hard to identify as a compound; however, if the two words are commonly used in common, it's supposed to be a compound word.

living room – a room in a home used, especially by a family, for leisure activities, entertaining guests, etc.; parlor (mehmonxona)

full moon – the moon when the whole of its disk is illuminated, occurring when in opposition to the sun. (to'lin oy)

real estate – property, especially in land. (ko'chmas mulk)

#### *Writing compound words*

Sometimes compound words are written detached (nail polish), sometimes with a hyphen (short-sighted) and sometimes as one word (eyelashes). Often new compounds are written as two detached words and, as they become more familiar, they are either connected with a hyphen (-) or made into one word.

There are some general rules and guidelines for when to use hyphens:

compound adjective comes before a head noun (e.g. a well-known singer, an angry-sounding email)

there is a prefix (post-war, pre-lunch, self-interest, semi-skilled)

the pre-head item in a compound is a single capital letter (*U*-turn, *X*-ray, *D*-day)

compound adjectives containing numbers appear before a noun

The Government promise to reform the health system. (improve)

when words are difficult to recognize as compounds and could be embarrassed

The band has decided to re-form. (form again)

#### **CONCLUSION**

As an overall conclusion I would say A compound noun is a noun phrase made up of two nouns, e.g. bus driver, in which the first noun acts as a sort of adjective for the second one, but without really describing it. Compound nouns can be made up of two or more other words, but each compound has a single meaning. They may or may not be hyphenated, and they may be written with a space between words—particularly if one of the words has more than one syllable, as in living room. In that regard, it's indispensable to avoid the over-ordinary of saying that two single-syllable words are written together as one word.

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