

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI OMONIM QO'SHMA SO'ZLARNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qo'shma so'zlar va ularning pragmatik xususiyatlari, ularning turlari, kelib chiqishi, qo'shma so'zlardagi omonimlik haqida mulohazalar yuritildi va ularni misollar bilan yaqqol ochib berildi. Qo'shma so'zlarda omonimlik mavzusi anchagina murakkab hisoblanib, shu bilan birgalikda qiziqarli va tafakkurga undovchi hamdir. Tadqiqotlar natijasida, omonim qo'shma so'zlarning pragmatik xususiyatlari qiziqarli mavzu bo'lish bilan birgalikda, hali keng yoritilmagan mavzu ekanligiga amin bo'ldim va bu mavzuni misollar bilan tushuntirishga harakat qildim.

ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СОСТАВНЫХ СЛОВ-ОМОНИМОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье были даны комментарии о сложных словах в английском и узбекском языках и их прагматических особенностях, их видах, происхождении, омонимии в сложных словах и наглядно объяснены на примерах. Тема омонимии в сложных словах считается достаточно сложной и в то же время интересной и заставляющей задуматься. В результате исследования я убедился, что прагматические особенности омонимических союзов помимо того, что являются интересной темой, еще не широко освещены, и постарался объяснить эту тему на примерах.

PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF HOMONYM COMPOUND WORDS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Annotation

This article provided comments on compound words in English and Uzbek languages and their pragmatic features, their types, origin, homonymy in compound words and clearly explained with examples. The topic of homonymy in compound words is considered quite complex and at the same time interesting and thought-provoking. As a result of the research, I became convinced that the pragmatic features of homonymous conjunctions, in addition to being an interesting topic, have not yet been widely covered, and I tried to explain this topic with examples.

Introduction

The attentiveness of the scholars on linguistic pragmatics is determined by moving forward the ideas of the priority of content and secondary position of expression. The existence of pragmatic meaning is admitted by many linguists. The term “pragmatic meaning” or the second name “pragmatic aspect” is widely used in current language sphere. Its place and part in the content of the meaning structure of the word, content filling of the pragmatic meaning or aspect is being explained. Pragmatics often determined by the concept of the usage: pragmatics studies the sign or symbol in its context. According to N. Salmon (2005), this is just an utterance which has no explanatory function that do not allow to make a certain boundary between two notions, in case when the meaning of the expressed idea is close to the means of expressing this idea. The utterance is used in a certain context because of its meaning, and vice versa, it gets its meaning through the use of the context. From this point of view, it is clear that the meaning and the use represent direct product of each other. G. N. Leech (1983) in his work ‘Principles of Pragmatics’ defines pragmatics as a study about situational meaning of the utterance. Pragmatics studies the language in speech, in the process of communication, so the meaning corresponds with the participants of communication. The researcher pays attention to the correlation between grammatical and pragmatic aspects of speech. The pragmatic explanation is less accurate and certain. The pragmatic principles do not limit language behaviour like grammar rules do. This is connected with functioning of the language as a communicative system (Leech, 1983; Posner, 1992). It is obvious that pragmatics focuses in cooperation between the speaker, form and meaning. It is also important to take into account one more participant of the communication process – the listener or reader (Yule, 2000). Some other linguists interpret pragmatics – as something which is meant by the speaker or something interpreted by the listener (Salmon, 2005).

The second major investigating thing is compound word which is a union of two or more words, either with or without hyphen. It conveys a unit idea that is not as clearly or quickly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession such as blood pressure, patent right, real estate and so on. In the following research paper the pragmatic aspect of compound words will be analyzed.

As mentioned above studying pragmatic aspect of compound words is becoming a new branch of science. It includes nearly done researches and resources transparent data and results. If we preview the materials that can be seen a number of significant and productive works.

First of all, the term pragmatic should be taken into consideration. Pragmatics is one of the branch of linguistics that deals with language use in context. The article "Pragmatics always matters: an expended vision of experimental pragmatics" by Raymond W.Gibbs, Independent researcher of Soquel, CA, United States Department of Linguistics, explains the pragmatics as a study which typically explores what kind of pragmatic processing emerges at what points during people's use and interpretation of language. Another precious source is a set of articles on pragmatics and discourse by the scholars of European Association of Pragmalinguists which is called "International review of pragmatics", also shares the same idea but its prospective is a bit wider. It gives information about pragmatics, compares and contrasts the results internationally among a number of languages including English as well. In this field Kazan University professors Elena A. Smirnovaa , Ella I. Biktemirova and Diana N. Davletbaeva's (2016)article is also proper which is entitled "Semantics vs Pragmatics of a Compound Words" can be measured as a guidiline. This work explains mainly the semantic and pragmatic meanings, their distinctive features and the role of utterance in speech.

Before combining the pragmatics and compound words, the compound nouns should be overviewed independently. The book "The representation and processing of compound words" by Gary Libben and Christina L.Gagne review the morphological and semantic aspect of the target term. Willaam Synder nad Jozeph Pater, the professors of Oxford Developmental Linguistics, wrote about compounds and their revealing stages on the book "Compound word formation". They found systematic crosslinguistic and instrumental variation of compounds

Discussion and results

After deeply understanding the pragmatics and compound words, the usage of compound words and their pragmalinguistics features will be discussed. The research work "Pragmalinguistic Aspects of Compound Nouns in English and Uzbek" by Nargiza Ergashbayevna Yuldasheva from National university of

Uzbekistan (2021) is also one of the best source to investigate the pragmatic meaning and usage of nouns. Among other linguistic units nouns are mainly focused in this research paper and with the help of comparing the other parts of speech can be revealed. Yulia Vorobeva, PhD Department of English and Literature College of Arts University of Bahrain wrote an article "Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to the Meaning of New Compound Nouns in English" (2016) and it aims to investigate how the meaning of new compound words can be activated applying conceptual integration approach on the one hand and relevance principle on the other. The principles of compositionality theory proved to be inactive while analyzing the meaning of new compounds. It is stressed that meaning activation is a cognitive operation which takes place by means of inference strategies. It is underlined that during meaning activation certain mental space configurations are preferred over others due to a relevance principle that triggers this process.

Among the authors, most of them touched the issue of pragmalinguistic feature of compound words. However, not all of them (excluding Kazan University professors) proposed the idea of compound words utterance in situational speech. The current research paper aims to the mechanisms which initiate the appearance of colloquial compound words both formal and informal speech and answers several unanswered questions.

A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (less precisely, a word) that consists of more than one stem. According to linguist I.V. Arnold: "A compound word is a union of two or, more rarely, three bases, functioning as a single whole and distinguished in a sentence as a special lexical unit due to its integrity". Compounding, composition or nominal composition is the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes. That is, in familiar terms, compounding occurs when two or more words are joined to make one longer word. The meaning of the compound may be similar to or different from the meanings of its components in isolation. The component stems of a compound may be of the same part of speech - as in the case of the English word "footpath", composed of the two nouns foot and path - or they may belong to different parts of speech, as in the case of the English word "blackbird", composed of the adjective black and the noun bird. With very few exceptions, English compound words are stressed on their first component stem.

There are three different types of compound words: Closed form: Two words are joined together to create a new meaning (firefly, softball, redhead, keyboard, makeup, notebook). Hyphenated form: Words are joined together by a hyphen: life-long, bat-bling, daughter-in-law, over-the-counter, six-year-old). Open form: Words

are open but when read together, a new meaning is formed (post office, real estate, full moon). Studying compound words offers a great opportunity to engage students in understanding the English language. It builds an interest in words and will help prepare students to learn prefixes, suffixes, and word roots. English compounds may be classified in several ways, such as the word classes or the semantic relationship of their components. On the contrary Uzbek compounds are short compounds. Ex: kuzoynak, atirgul, bo'tako'z, tokqaychi. The way of forming Uzbek and English short compounds are the same. There are three ways of forming short compounds. 1. The solid or closed form in which two usually moderately short words appear together as one. Solid compounds most likely consists of short units that often have been established in the language for a long time. Ex: housewife, lawsuit, and wallpaper. Uzbek examples are suvilon, tog'olcha, oltingugurt, gultuvak. The hyphenated form in which two or more words are connected by a hyphen. Compounds that contain affixes, such as house-builder and single-mind[ed] [ness] but if these words are written in Uzbek they will be written without hyphen; single-mindedness - hurfikrlilik. Uzbek language is also rich in compounds. There are given different definitions for compounds in Uzbek. Well-known Uzbek linguist A.Hojiev notes that, the term "compound word" consists of more than one stem: achchiqtosh, bilakuzuk, birdamlik, xushmuomala, sotib olmok, olib kelmok, har qachon, xar bir, xech kimsa, xech qayerda". A. Hojiev gives a definition of "compound word" in his dictionary of Linguistic terms as well: "Compound word - is a word, which contain a part with more than one lexical meaning: belbog', otquloq, gultojixo'roz, erksevar, kino camera, ishlab chiqarish etc". In other words, a compound word possesses a single semantic structure. The meanly narrowed. being of the compound is first of all derived from the combined lexical meanings of its components, which is a rule; retain their lexical meanings of the components although their semantic range becomes considerably narrowed. The lexical meanings of the components are closely fused together to create a new semantic unit with a new meaning that Is merely additive but dominates the individual meanings of the components. The semantic center of the compound is found in the lexical meaning of the second component which is modified and restricted by the lexical meaning of the first, e.g. hand-baggies essentially a bag carried in the hand for money, papers, face-powder; pencil-case is a case for pencils etc. The components are often stems of polysemantic words but there is no difficulty. As a rule, of defining which of the multiple denotational meanings the stem retains in one or another compound word. Compound words with a common second component can serve as an illustration.

Let us take words a common second component, e. g. board - is the stem of a polysemantic word but it retains only one of its multiple denotational words the stem retains in each compound word; chess board it retains the denotational meaning of a wooden slab; in paste board, card board it can be traced to the meaning of 'thick, stiff paper, in over board to' a ship's side', in notice-board, foot-board, key-board and etc. The compound word 'Board of Trade' can be rendered into Uzbek 'Savdo Vazirligi', whereas the Uzbek word 'Vazirlik' is equivalent to the 'Ministry'.

Conclusion

The meaning of the word plays important role both in pragmatics, so the study of correlation of semantic and pragmatic components within the word is quite significant. The pragmatic component carries certain lexical and semantic information and also fills the semantics of the colloquial word. The component analysis of colloquial compounds points at the dependence of the meaning of the word on the semantics of its components. The informal speech contains compounds with apart-directed meaning. The semantics of the colloquial compounds has a peculiarity of dividing the words into colloquial words proper and compounds with colloquial meaning. In the first case the focus is on structural motivation of the meaning which gets stylistic markedness 'colloquial', in the second case the semantic motivation is observed. The second group is characterized by the process of secondary. The research proves the fact that pragmatic components are equally represented in a colloquial compound word. On the one hand, it makes the inner structure of a compound word more complicated, but, on the other hand, this correlation reflects the main intention of the speaker - to impress the listener. The aim is not only in delivering information, but including subjective opinion, personal emotions and life experience. The benefits of my research is to identify structural and semantic features which determine the realization of pragmatic potential of compounds used in speech and study the mechanisms influencing the appearance of secondary colloquial words in Uzbek and English languages.

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