

# LINGUOCOGNITIVE ASPECT OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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### Annotation:

In this given article the author analyzed the linguistic features and new formation and creation of the compound words in English and in Uzbek.

**Key words:** compound words, linguistic features, lexical units, word formation, linguocognitive aspect.

From the standpoint of modern linguistics, the text in general and the scientific text in particular is considered as a means of cognition and description of reality, as an instrument of interaction, as an iconic way of materializing knowledge and transferring it from person to person, from generation to generation, as a means of embodying a model of the world, as a means of embodying culture.

Compound words are different words with the highest affinity that must be created due to the oil of complexity. A pair of morphemes in a compound word can represent any emotion or thought. Thus, in many respects, compound words involve learning the language from some side.

We share the point of view of scientists, according to which the analysis of a scientific text, as a rule, is associated with the peculiarities of scientific knowledge, extralinguistic factors that make up the process of learning the truth. In this regard, the provisions of cognitive linguistics are of particular importance for the modern study of scientific text. Since a scientific text is considered as a means of storing, transmitting and enriching special knowledge, this determines not only the specifics of its content and features of logical structuring, but also its correlation with the scientific picture of the world, with mental structures of knowledge storage, with certain types of verbalization of such structures by linguistic means.

At the same time, the consideration of a scientific text as a unit of scientific discourse, or a unit of scientific communication, requires the involvement of the provisions of communicative linguistics in its analysis.

The cognitive component of this paradigm allows us to analyze the types of knowledge/information verbalized in a scientific text and the mental units and structures behind them, while the discursive component allows us to identify ways to present information to the addressee, taking into account the pragmatic orientation of the text, the author's intentions and the special context of the communicative act.

It should be noted that science does not stand still. This applies equally to linguistics and other sciences. The composition of the subject areas is changing, and with it the lexical composition of the corresponding sublanguage is changing. Frequency dictionaries and educational lexical minima require updating. The achievements of computational and corpus linguistics, new information technologies allow us to achieve optimal results in this.

There is not enough information in the linguistic literature about what is meant by the national specifics of the word structure. This issue is most fully covered in the book by E. A. Vasilevskaya outlines the following parameters for describing the specifics of the word structure:

- 1) the presence or absence of a word structure as such in the language;
- 2) the intensity, proportion, and prevalence of complex words in the language;
- 3) the types of complex words functioning in the language;
- 4) the correspondence of phrases in one language to complex words in another;
- 5) the ability to designate certain concepts with complex words or phrases;
- 6) the relationship of additions and splices in the lexical and grammatical structure;
- 7) the presence or absence of a connecting vowel;
- 8) the location of the components, the order of their sequence inside a compound word. Even a cursory glance at this list suggests that some of the criteria for comparison are general, i.e. applicable to any or almost any comparable pairs of languages, while other criteria are applicable only to certain pairs.

Compounds are written sometimes as one word (sunglasses- ko'zoynak), sometimes as two hyphenated words (life-threatening, hyphenation is not typical of compound words in Uzbek), and sometimes as two separate words (football stadium-futbol maydoni). Compounding is the most common type of word-formation in English. This type of word formation is also one of the most productive ways of the Uzbek language.



The national flavor of such nouns of the Uzbek language as oqsoqol is determined by national customs, beliefs, prejudices, traditions. Uzbeks have always considered a thick beard to be a sign of nobility, and a man with a white beard received the name oqsoqol in the Uzbek language, which is not typical for the English language. This word is translated into English as a whole phrase, and man with white beard and moustache is an old man with a gray beard and mustache. The above-mentioned compound words are nationally colored. These words refer to objects characteristic of the life, way of life, culture, social and historical development of a people and alien to some other people. Being native speakers of national or historical color, they, as a rule, do not have exact correspondences in other languages.

The research material showed that this phenomenon can be traced in both languages. A deeper study of such phenomena is undoubtedly of great importance for expressing the national and cultural specificity of the languages under consideration. For example: kelishgan - nice-looking is a very attractive, beautiful woman, tepa kal - bald-pate -a man with a bald spot on the top of his head.

Context and speech situation form the basis of pragmatic research.

Moreover, since this compound noun, which retains the relationship between the components in its content, refers to a place in the context, this compound noun acts as a discourse dexterity in the context. It is no coincidence that pragmatics has received increasing attention at a time when the study of semantic issues has intensified. Due to the fact that the scope of the semantics has been greatly expanded, it has had to be made a little easier, to get rid of the context-related part of the meaning. As a result, pragmatics was separated from semantics.

The metaphor will be positioned as one of the elements in the composition of compound words, and it will reveal the meaning of the word through a prophetic analogy. Metaphors are linguistic expressions that can be metaphors in the human conceptual system because they are just that. Metaphor is not just a similarity between two things or words.

Thus substitutions and sensory involvement are seen in metaphors. Metaphor human thought processes and conceptual systems are largely structured and defined. The idealized cognitive Model paradigm consists of:

1. Prediction: the semantic pole of any linguistic expression.
2. Meaning: cognitive processing.



3. Representativeness: the ability to interpret a conceived situation in different ways.

4. Context: a cognitive picture of the interaction between cognitive categories.

A cognitive model is the sum of experienced and conserved contexts for a particular field. Thus, they help to understand compound words that give direct meaning through prediction, meaning, image, and context. In explaining idealized cognitive models, individual words will be associated with mental processes such as modifier phrases, vision, scenarios, suggestion, etc. This concept explains to all the important knowledge related to the word that the meaning of a word cannot be understood without the possibility.

Thus, the study of a person's appearance and character in terms of national and cultural specifics has shown that complex words denoting a person's appearance and character are nationally labeled.

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