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of Uzbekistan.**

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**TRANSLATION PROPERTIES OF COMPOUND WORDS**

**“Selected Works” by Said Ahmad  
(pp. 346-394)**

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Graduation Qualification Paper is written for obtaining a Bachelor's degree

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**September 29, 2014**

**Tashkent-2015**

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## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Theme actuality**

After the Independence was proclaimed the Republic was faced with the necessity of creating new legislation corresponding with new realities, with the conditions of Independence and the Parliament coped with this task, there have been adopted new Laws and new Resolutions

For the first time in the history of our country, there adopted “The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education” and “The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the National Programmed of Personnel Training System”. The main objective of all reforms in the field of economic policy is the individual. Therefore the task of education, the task of rising up a new generation capable of national renaissance will remain the prerogative of the state and constitute a priority. At present great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign language. In our recent past, in most cases the Russian language but not the mother tongue served as mediator in the study of foreign languages. That is why in particular until the present, English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English Dictionaries had not been available.

Education, Training and upbringing the younger generation are the products of the consciousness and mind they are factors that determine its development. So without changing the system of education, without changing the mind of the people we cannot change the society. 1

It has become evident that the specialists of the 21st century in Uzbekistan should never forget the words said by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: “ When our people have acquired independence after a very long period of time, when Uzbek people began determining their own way of development there existed lots of inner and outer threats aimed at overturning the newly born state, to disturb the peaceful life established in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek people stood steady in its fight for the better life, prosperity and bright future. The

people understood that they must strengthen the independence gained and what hard obstructions were waiting us in further step of the development.” 2

That’s why it is necessary to learn and compare English and Uzbek lexicology, grammar and phonetics.

**1. The theme** of the qualification is “Translation properties of Compound words” experimenting “Selected works” Tashkent. 1982. Pp. 346-394. by Said Ahmad.

**2. The main goal of the work** is to compare and analyze the compound words of Uzbek and English and their morphological and lexical peculiarities.

**3. The aim** of the work is to show the important role of Compound words in translation from Uzbek into English. The work under discussion is closely connected with Uzbek and English lexicology. While investigating the theme we have analyzed the important of “Selected works” by Said Ahmad.

**The main tasks of the work consist of:**

- a) to give main information about compound words.
- b) to define compound words in English and Uzbek while translating.
- c) to compare compound words in these two languages.
- d) to study practical value of compound words in translation.

**4. The scientific novelty of the work.** As we know, there aren’t enough manuals which compared the Uzbek and the English languages. The novelty of the work is that in the work one can find new approaches of comparing and classifying the compounds.

**5. The practical value**

Work can be useful for all who interested in English. At the university information which taken from the work can be used as a ready – materials at the lectures of Lexicology, Stylistics, Comparative Typology.

**6. Literature overview**

Basic information of the qualification work is given from the manuals, articles, researches of great scholars such as: by O.M.Mo’minovich “Practical Course in English Lexicology” by M.Iriskulov “Tilshunoslikka kirish”, and others.

The information which is taken from Internet sites, World Book Encyclopedia and many other dictionaries also served as a source of information.

### **7. The structure of the work**

Work consists of Introduction, Main part, Conclusion and the list of used literatures.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **Translation of the book “Selected works” by Said Ahmad**

#### **1.1. Translation of the passage from the book “Selected works” by Said**

**Ahmad**

**(pp. 346-394)**

Even he felt stopping his rue after giving a party to the people, Omontoy moved to Besar for his village. He was received as a school teacher in Besar. After several days they demanded person to the desert. So it took Omontoy two days take his roost and come to the desert. He doesn't have any acquaintance. Itifatkhan in maternity hospital.

At once there was a noise inside. Through this noise a baby's cry also was heard. Omontoy stood up suddenly. If a guard hadn't stopped him, he could have entered there. In a hurry he didn't take his cigar, and now he really wanted to smoke. He asked one from the guard but unfortunately he didn't smoke. He was going and pro with a little disquiet, when a nurse came out.

- “When did she came?” he thought himself.

- “Good news for you”

Omontoy was standing losing his consciousness without saying and word. At last he became happy. Instead of asking “a boy or a girl” he asked: “What's its name? and he didn't know what did he say.

The nurse understood his situation and said:

-“You call it. Congratulations! It's a girl my brother.

-Thank you, thank you!.. How is her mother? Is she Okay?

Nurse gave a wink to settle him as she was Ok. According to the tradition he gave her a little money a gift but she refused. After she entered the hospital the guard came up to him with a big smile and said:

-“You should give your gift to me. It's the first baby who may born in this desert and I'll take the first gift. Ok, In case it isn't enough to anybody. You'd better keep it in your pocket.

Actually he was joking: he also didn't take the gift. After he hadn't been let enter to see he wife, he went to the office on foot. The chairman wasn't there. Atabay was standing in there corner doing his account and he said:

-You can take you money from till.

He didn't do anything to take money from the collective form yet. He was surprised:

-Take if brother take it. You can give it back later months. It's chairman with, we were going to your home and give it but you came yourself. The chairman always does what he says. So please take it. Otherwise the storm blows us.

Omontoy went to the till with a bit of hesitation. At that time, Kuzibay came.

-A boy or a Paste,-he asked smiling

-Paste, paste!-said Omontoy and he also smiled.

-Ok...ok! Let's come in this room. Sit down. Take you little son to mine. Kokila will take care of your wife. They don't need to take products from reservoir and cook one patient in maternity hospital. Did you take money? Use it for your family need. And-now, let's talk about the job. What kind of job would you lie to do?

With his silence he was going to mean that if doesn't matter for him.

-No, Mr. Sailor. You should say, what kind of job do you than you can. Are you a member of the party.

-Actually, my job isn't suitable for her. So you can give any job that people do here. I will do anything that people must do in the desert. And I have to say that I'm a candidate to be a member of the party.

-All right. Finding a job is our duty. You fought against storm in the sea in Baltic. And now you have to fight against windy storm in the storm. In the evening we are having a meeting with new comers. Of course you also should come. We'll select a leader. We'll name our collective farm. And can you drive a **motorcycle**. Yes great. Now there's one outside, go around to all the houses and tell everybody to come to the meeting.

Omontoy went out with steps like sailors. After several minutes, motor engine was heard as he rode farther its noise also went off slowly.

The meeting didn't last long in the evening. New comers were separated to brigades. Omontoy was appointed as an engineer in the workshop. Lots of the people wanted to call the collective farm as "Bustan: Both chairman and other members couldn't remember who offered this name.

Just it's called itself. It seems it's named by politicians as they said: "We create a garden in the desert. This desert will be a garden soon."

When Kuzibay and Kokila came to maternity hospital Omontoy with mustache, was standing handling his son in front of the door. He complained about the doctor to him.

-They don't let me go in. Tell them please, that I can come in.

Kokila went in and after several minutes knocked the window.

Kuzibay and Omontoy looked at the window. Kokhila showed a little baby to them. Its eyes were nearly closed because of the sun it twisted its lips. Kuzibay was amazed.

-Oh, my honey "Bustankhan!" Look, look at desert! Look, this land is years. You were born at same time, and you'll grow together.

With this words of chairman, its name became Bustan, too. They didn't think much about its name.

Of course, after this, the name of the story also will be "Bustan". Because, this story was born in this desert.

1961



# The land awoke

Omontoy doesn't have any acquaintances here yet. He relies on Kuzibay. Especially, he never forgets his supports when he came to the desert the first time. Omontoys wife Itifatkhan was worried about their little son Tavakkaljan. Omontoy comforted his wife saying that chairman's wife is looking after him. When he was going out of maternity hospital. Kuzibay was standing in front of the headquarter talking to Usmonali.

Omontoy didn't know Usmonali. He has "Golden star" medal of Chiybakhmal gymnastics on his chest. He has shining snow-white eyebrow, hair but "Dark mustache". Omontoy could not come to them but waited for Kuziboy. Kuziboy talks about something with great interest. Usmonali listens to him attentively peeling a branch on his hand. On the other side of the street there is an old "Pobeda". Usmonali said something to the driver. The driver who has a scar, on his forehead shows an empty bottle.

-There is not left any.

It might be spilled Kuzibay invited Usmonali to his home to have cold drink but he did not agree. Usmonali ordered to drive to the chaykhana and they both walked to there. Kuzibay stopped and turned round to Omontoy.

-Are you going to fill me something? Let`s go we`ll talk in chaykhana.

Kuzibay introduced him to Usmonali on the way.

-He is a sailor. He is one of the good man of Baltic. He came here a few days ago.

Usmonali looked at his big body tight-fitting cloth and his mustache that can reach to his ears.

-I was going to hire him as an assistant in the work shop but he insisted on that he wanted to drive a tractor to plant cotton and harvest it.

-He is right! Do you keep such boy in the workshop? Let him go to the field and plant cotton.

They passed the village of Collective form. They feel early spring wind and hear the noise of tractors from far. They can see cold crows that crow sometimes on their way. Usmonali walks with his heavy steps as an old man crossing his hands on his back. His worn out boots are so dirty. He is thinking about something staring at far distances with his eyes wrinkle around. Kuzibay breaks his mind speaking sometimes. Omontoy is coming following them singing something.

Spring sun shines and takes eye. Warm wind blows face. Usmonali stopped and picked up a piece of day put it on his face and threw it away then he said to Kuzibay:

-“The earth has awoken”.

Looking at him he remembered one thing. When he was in the army in Baltic, children picked up snails and heard them putting on their ears. They said that the noise of the sea and storms are heard from snails. Usmonali also feels the land from its peace. Usmonali looked and smiled at Omontoy who was looking at him with his big-opened eyes.

-I see you wonder what I’m doing. Don’t be surprised. When the sun heartens during spring, listen to the land attentively. If you are really attentive, you will notice. Now, the life under the earth in a movement, in a mess.

Omontoy noticed the rustle of grass increasing of the trunks of trees under the land, movement of insects, and the noise of seeds which was trying to rise up to the sun. The man who was walking next to him wasn’t similar to others, he noticed. He thinks that Usmonali is a man who knows everything about the earth.

Spring is doing his job, the earth is getting warm and the sun is helping grass to rise. It wasn’t much time that warm wind bowed the white cover of the earth. Pregnant earth is giving a birth. The noise of trucks has awoken it early this year. Plants which used to wake on time, has been awakened in a hurry by people these years.

The earth used to act freely but now it depends on human. The very man who breaks its sleep is Usmonali. He has lived his life passing through this land on

foot, on a horse or in a car. His childhood and his teenage time also have passed here.

Before Norin river satisfying all the channels and the desert, the war had started. The man who was going to work in the desert. Women worked in the field. The desert continued being desert. Only newly opened lands near the channel was used.

Usmonali was forty five at that time. He was a strong man at that time. All the men went to the war but only he left available. In Zarkent collective farm, he is also going to join the army but Rakhimberdi stopped him. He always expected his orders. He was famous through the Soviet Union as a chairman and so was his channel.

Despite their good relationship there was a little argument between them. So he couldn't work with Rakhimberdi. Chairman of town was thinking him to send to a new collective farm which had been organized newly. He was supposed to be a chairman. Usmonali passed the time of the war leading women in the collective farm. He opened new land in the desert. When Kuzibay came back from the army a little area of the collective farm and Usmonali helped it. They gave whatever they had gained in the desert for this new land. During this time Usmonali became an old man. Especially, the death of Rakhimberdi effected to his spirit and helped weaken. He applied for the central commission and he travelled a foreign country for a month. But when he came back he tore his letter of retirement with his own hands. In every meeting or in a party, he always loved to say one thing:

-Thank God, for everything you have. I have seen a lot of people who lived in poverty. If you have a little power and a little eyesight, work hard.

Our ancestors said: if you become a big-headed, visit a grave yard, you will see that people lay under the ground and will thank to the god. I saw so poor people there and found out that I live in a heaven.

Thus, Usmonali didn't retire from being a chairman. If we don't consider that his body has bowed a little and he colors his mustache to black, you don't notice that he is old. When they had arrived to chaykhana long the way through the field,

the sun was upon them. Any famous and important people who was crossing the desert couldn't pass here without stopping and drinking cold green tea.

There is a bunch of elm. Nobody knows who planted it, when was it planted and how did it is! It was a mark for people who travelled into the desert and they had a rest in its shock. At times, they attacked to the veranda and when big tracks left their ruts near it the elm was a spot mark for them. Motor of well worked and pure water came out of the desert. Big Fergana channel flowed into the deep desert. Now, there are young poplars which can shake sandy storms and several willows grown around that old elm. Big tracks that have just conveyed wheat of the won land of Khustanay Khukchatak, were free until the time of new harvest and they arrived to help convey construction materials and techniques to these places. While houses as a list, fluent road attracts any traveller attention give a beautiful scene to the desert. When the first harvest gained Otaboy joked: "The bride of the desert is purer than water" and made everybody laugh.

There of them entered to have tea. A fellow who has on extra finger on his thumb, is serving them. He is very over-spoken. At first he couldn't control himself seeing Usmonali as he was happy. Then, he talked about everything we did in this desert: he cooked plov for the professors from academy, he served with his cold tea when Tamarakhanim was giving a concert in "Bustan" garden. According to his request Khalimakhanum says twice in the radio. When Urik teacher had an argument with his sister in-law, he stayed in this fellow's chaykhana for two days he explained the whole map of the desert to a young poet from Tashkent. He told everything he did Usmonali was smiling listening to him.

Around the tea Usmonali explained why he was roaming the desert.

-Listen, I have a good idea. I have been to Kizulsuv. I have been roving at the back of the river since yesterday.

Kuziboy was surprised and listened to him were attentively he started to talk about cattle. He said that he was thinking about that cattle of collective from went

roving hundreds of kilometers to Allay valley and full with grass and came back passing again those kilometers and become wane.

-If a bridge to the Kizilsuv is built, the distance will be short but engineers don't agree with this idea. Kizilsuv flows widely. So they are accounting over millions. I came here to offer you together with five a six form collectives. So, what do you say-"He looked at Kuziboy attentively"

Omontoy, was sitting caressing his moustache, looked at Kuziboy being interested. Kuziboy stared at one point, wondering what to say and scribbling his check.

-“Are you in deep thought”-asked Usmonali-“Are you so chicken-hearted to do this?”

-Our collective form coast newly opened, members one below hundred. And, you know our cattle also are not so many. There are not a big amount of money. Construction companies are building houses for loan. Salkhozbank will demand all this money one day, from me. And right now, we don't need a bridge right now. I think Usmonali scowled.

-You are so **greenhorn**. You think your collective farm don't breed more than these seventy there cattle, and that's all. Come on, man or are you worrying about money? If it's money, you can borrow from me. I can give it you for three years. Is that Ok? All right. You should think it over “Gulistan” agrees that.

-“Gulistan” has much money

-You are will be much then. Half of the expenses will belong to the government. Don't refuse it. We can do it without you also, but... you'll be embraced to use it with your cattle. They didn't talk about the bridge any more.

After chatting about different things, Usmonali started to talk about a collective form named after ‘Karl Marks’.

After five days, Omontoy persuaded Kuzibay to rise this question in the meeting: few people approved it. Many of them didn't want to be a debtor and said

that they didn't need any bridge yet. During the meeting they couldn't make decision.

Omontoy travelled the banks of Kizilsuv river twice by motorcycle. Every time he came back he wondered looking at the shimmering accounts of engineers.

After taking his son to bed, he sat down and started drawing measuring something.

Since he was a child he was very anxious to do something with metal. His father didn't came back from the war. The mother who was single-handed and invalid, couldn't support her family bitterly. She made cocoon and sewed bed clothes and in this way they could live from hand to mouth. Naughty Omontoy didn't care about his clothes. He always brought something metal from some making his clothes dirty and tearing them. Once, on first of May, his mother gave him some money in order not to be embraced among his friends, and on Sunday left him go to the bazar in Margilon by bus. As she was seeing him out she said: buy a boot, buy a trouser, buy a robe suitable for you height take care, don't lose money.

Omontoy roamed the town a lot. He stand long before workshop of bicycles near the set-out of shops. Especially, brand new motor-bike attracted him very much he couldn't leave there at last he brought too old and worn-out motorcycle. His mother nearly lost her consciousness because of his stupidity. The first time she slapped to the face of her my son. Then, she scorched herself for giving money and sending him to the market on his own.

-Unfortunately it wasn't my own money, I owed it somebody. What am I going to do? What am I saying to them?

Omontoy was listening to his mother rolling his eyes and sniffing. He didn't notice that tears were dropping his eyes. The mother felt very sorry looking at her son. If his father were alive, he could give to his son everything. What is his fault. He is only a child. So he has his own inclination. What can he have without his father. Who could poor mother do? She would have done whatever he wanted. If she could, she cried looking at the motorcycle which was leaning on the apricot

and so did the boy. At last, she decided to give her husband's golden watch to Kosim for their do lot.

-Sister, don't be upset, he is only a child keep this watch. Omontoy will wear when he grows up. My deceased friend believed in me to look after you. I don't need money. That money is for you, it right do lot. And take this money he gave her 300 sum- buy something to Omontoy he mustn't be sad.

Because of her miserable live or because of the generosity of Kosim in that hard time, who knows why but she burst crying. Kosim tried to comfort her and saw her out to the door. "Whatever you need, don't be embraced you can ask me for help"-he said.

The mother thought to herself whenever. It's time would come and she would certainly help that sincere, kind and generous person.

Omontoy fixed that old **motorbike** with a big effort. Masters at **workshop** of collective form fed up with him because he was asking different tools every time and they always told him off. But after a while they used to him and liked him. Every day he came to the **workshop** and made something. Once he didn't come ten days. In the shed in their yard he made some strange noise of metals and tools. One day when the mother came from the field, there was a light in their veranda. In the lawn **motorbike** was in emotion. Home was full of children.

A canopy was being in Veranda. He made a primitive project from elementary things. There were on "Tarzan", "Raj Kapur" Charlin Chaplin, "The thief of Bagdad" and different spy films.

She didn't want to kick the children and who messed everywhere. So, she also sat and watched the movies.

After that, Mr. Kosim advised his mother that he should study engineering. But suddenly Omontoy was interested in sailing and wanted to be a sailor. After finishing tenth grade at school he went to the sea.

Now, after traveling Kizilsuv river banks he is going to prove that they don't need a million sum as engineers said but six hundred thousand sum is enough to build it. Right now, he is accounting and measuring this. It's too late.

Tavakkalkhan moved his place in bed and groaned: "Mum". Omontoy came up to him and kissed his face and covered him with his bad clothes.

He was very noisy and naughty boy even until he became a father. Looking at his same he realized that he had already become an adult staring at his son who was sleeping with big breath he remembered his father and mother, coming to the desert, his wife and his little baby called Bustan maternity hospital, everything. What a wonderful would it be, if his mother were alive. She would kiss her grandchildren's forehead. Maybe, she would encourage him: "your bridge will be built, of course, it will be".

Omontoys was going to have rest putting his face to his son's face, with strong sleep he happened. Atabay even didn't notice the cock crowing.

It was getting light like somebody lit a match.

\* \* \* \* \*

Omontoys couldn't find Usmonali in the headquarter. He went to the ceremony of putting marble memory to the grave of Rakhimberdi. They didn't know when he would come. He filled his motor bike with petrol from one of the public transports. Then he rode to see constructors of the new oil company which is being built nowadays. Constructors went to have lunch, Mr. Gozi was arguing with a head engineer. He didn't see Omontoys and went out to the yard. Anyway Omontoys met him and told him that he came with an important project. Mr. Gozi led him to the office again. He looked through his design and told him to leave his work.

-I'll check it today. You did measure it certainly correct, right?

Omontoys said: "Yes" Mr. Gozi hit his shoulder kindly.



Omontoy didn't come back to the village that day. He didn't see Kosim aka. After coming from the army, He had seen him at his mother's funeral. He was embraced the he didn't come and see him for ages. That was the very day, to see that old man and talk to him. He bought some gift from the market and went out to Mr.Kosim's

An old man was sitting who was nearly 60 with snow-white mustache near the door. The old man walked several steps after seeing him but his knees got weak and he fell but Omontoy ran and support him to stand from his shoulders.

Omontoy had bought a water-proof watch for him a long time ago. He gave it to him.

-No, my son, I don't need it. It's suitable for you because you're a young man.

-Please, receive it. I bought it for you. It's my mother's wish!

The old man remembered that his mother had given a golden watch for her debt. He eyes that was smiling became sad.

-She was very unique woman.

The old man told him about his mother and father until midnight. As he was leaving in the morning he prayed him with tears. He asked him to visit seen again:

-I have short time left my son.

....Mr.Gozi gave some change to Omontoy's work.

-With this certain account. This bridge can rebuilt for 3 times less money them engineer's skim – he said.

Omontoy left the design to him went to Zarkent to tell the good news.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the morning of this Spring also which its wind blows grass softly, I went Central Fergana again. Now Omontoy daughter Bustan can stand on her feet. She nearly started speak. But Omontoy has a big job to do. He leaves home early in the morning and comes back late. His children fall asleep waiting for him. Kokila is

the same. She teaches amateurs to dance and gives concerts at the centers of collective farms. She goes to the radio station and always broadcasts Indian music. Chairman Kuziboy is still afraid of her.

Usmonali took Omontoy and Kuziboy to the new bridge on his car. The Collective farms of the desert were taking their ship over it, to the Choong Alay field. Omontoy was standing there with grown hair and mustache. Putting his hands on his hip he was observing hundreds of ship walking on the hanging bridge. He wasn't giving attention to the waterfall of Kizilsuv because he had fought against storms in the sea. Usmonali was looking at him with big admiration and he said:

-Good job! You man with mustache you've hero of the desert.

1961

## Wedding leader

Chairman Kuziboy has got so much work to do today so, he could cry. People have come one by one to his headquarter and as they did on purpose they all come with trouble. People who crowded before the office started to speak at the same time and the same time and the chairman covered his ears with his palms. “Ok my god, folks, stop it. I’ve got so hungry that I could die. I have to go home to leave lunch” – he said escaped running out.

As she did on purpose, Kokila didn’t make supper. She is sewing atlas dress on sewing machine.

-Hey, are you crazy? I’m dying. Can’t you make a little supper with a little potatoes and mat!

Kokila also shouted to her back:

-I have a lot to do. I don’t have time to cook now. You are chairman. Can’t you make Otaboy cook a plow for you.

-Otaboy makes plow for me! When pigs fly!- he said.

Otaboy was both social leads and accountant. Collective farm was new and small yet so he has to do two jobs. He is legendary man that he use a match stick twice. People say that when he is giving wheat from reservoir to the, he doesn’t believe balance and counted the each seed. Once head commissioner revision said: ”cook a plow for us, so that we don’t have to go home. We’ll do the account. So Otaboy said:” You’ll have plow at us funeral when I die”.

Otaboy was the deputy chairman of a collective farm in Zarkent. “Bustan” new this place temporary. When everything get well, Otaboy is to go back to Zarkent. Yet, any a deputy leader haven’t been rewarded but he received “mark of regard” and “for great hard work” twice.

When “Bustan” increased, Usmanali asked for Otaboy to come back, Zuribay said with a little joke:

-We know there is a rule: a person who came to a desert, mustn't leave back. How will it be, if everybody takes their people from the desert. Anyway it is up to you!

Usmonali couldn't anything and he hardly let Otaboy stay in the desert.

Since that Atabay has been living in the desert. Many people don't like him very much. Because he is very mean for away detail. In the evenings comes round the office, if he sees any ink open he says. What is it? It gets dry and be unavailable. It's not yours, it is farm's, right! If is light on he says with bitterness: - we built electro station for free, you can use electricity now-stop. Especially, Chauffeurs are afraid of him. When they come to take petrol, first he checks the distance they drove. If it was more than its distance that must be, the storm began, for them. He always argues with track drives. If one of them ask to buy a new jacket, he says: - can't your wife wash and sew it.

When he walks, his eyes always on the roof. If a boy throw a stone to pigeons, "you've break the roof" he says and chose him to his home.

When the secretary of the district came to the meeting, his car ran out of oil. Kuziboy begged a lot asking him to oil but Otaboy didn't give.

-Hey, man, I owe you please. I walk on foot without car but don't make me be embraced now please.

But Atabay didn't give any way. The secretary knew his character well, so he smiled. Ok, I can go with public transport also. After that people thought that the secretary would revenge one day. But at the meeting of farmers he commended him. "I wish others also retrench like Otaboy" – he said. After that Otaboy's meanness got worse. He began to shout at the electricians who was fixing the lines.

-Hey, are you, don't scratch the prop much?

Does Kuziboy order such person like Otaboy? Did Kokila say sincerely or was she joking? Kuziboy started to beg.

-My lovely wife, can I have some tea at least? People are waiting form in the office.

Kokila put away her sewing and went out carrying the teapot. Kuziboy lay down. Living with her for several years, he can't still understand Kokhila's character well. Sometime she is too kind. Sometimes she's completely different. What a hell is she doing now. Mechanic Rakhmatilla is getting married, she is sewing dress for the bride. She is going to show how good tailor she is. So measures, sews, cuts and something else. She has recently sewed 6 dresses making mass everywhere because amateur girl was going to give concert. Kuziboy took this atlas cloth with big difficulty from Otaboy. Kuzibay has been napping. But he was awoken by the aloud laughing.

-Hey, get up, Mr.Chairman, Otaboy sent you some samsas.

-I don't believe it! Did our Otaboy send it?

Kokila laughed:

-Help yourself while it's hot! Otaboy is so mean that you can't take snow in winter. I cooked it my yesterday, you said that you'd like to eat samsa, right! Here it is.

Kuzibay ate samsa with pleasure and prayed his wife.

-Good luck for your sewing machine. I wish your third girl be like Makharramkhanum! Long life for you! That was great.

Then, he went hurrying to the office. Secretary did the affairs of many people. Several girls of "Komsamol" were waiting for him, they went into with him with noise. A girl called Anzirat was selected for the secretary of the committee started to speak fast:

-You know, Mr. Chairman, we are going to have the wedding of our "Komsomol". You know Rakhmatilla is going to marry to Naima.

-Yes, I know, so what should I do.

-You know, we are thinking about that the collective form should pay for the wedding expenses and gifts for the bride-groom...

Kuziboy scribed his had he looked at Anzirat who was smiling with great anxiously.

-Well, you should tell Otaboy about it, he'll do it.

Anzirat hit her knees and sat down. Other girls also were angry and glanced at each other.

-Ok, Don't worry about it. We do it ourselves. We don't heart set on Otaboy! When, she finished to talk. They saw the mustache of Omontoy. The chairman called him.

-Hey, with mustache, come on! We need you more than cold drink. Omontoy was wondering looking at girls and chairman.

-My friend, listen to the problem of those little girls. Kuziboy explained the situation to him Ataboy liked Omontoy very much. He always laughed at his funny jokes and always conceded his personal power. And of course, Omontoy knew how to make him be kind. He can get anything from him, that the chairman couldn't.

They arranged to call Ataboy them first then Omontoy was to start explain the situation.

After a while, Ataboy came into with keys on his hand, and eyeglasses on his forehead. After greeting one by one, He put a paper on the desk of the chairman and looked at him menacingly.

-What is it? – asked Kuziboy looking at it.

-They got the TV fixed in chaykhana so whoever broke it, he must pay it. I don't pay for it.

Kuziboy put the paper into the drawer as he was saying they would do something.

-Omontoy is going to tell you something, listen to him.

After coughing, Omontoy started to speak.

-Otaboy, girls came to invite you to the wedding. The groom is an orphan, you know. You should support him for expenses in the wedding. Collective form team selected you as a head of the wedding. You should support him for expenses in the wedding. Collective farm team selected you as a head of the wedding. You know, if the wedding is not well, we'll punish you. Shave yourself, pin your medals in the

wedding. We have guests from central committee “Komsomol” too. We should show that how it will be the wedding of “Komsomol”.

Otaboy smiled:

-Don't worry about it. Leave it to me, Mr.Sailor. I want to see the groom, saving his money well do a good wedding.

Omontoy put his cap to his forehead and scribbled his head. Then, he looked at the chairman meaningfully. The chairman mimed as he was saying everything was OK.

-You didn't understand me – said Omontoy looking seriously- Collective form pays wedding expenses.

-What? What article did I prove it with?

-With suitable article of course!

-The commission of revision is going to kill me!

Kuziboy started to comfort him.

-We have arranged everything. We can use out cultural-whiten fond. You should know that this is the first wedding in the desert. This is an international affair. Don't play with “Komsomol”s. If you don't do it, the result can be bad.

After hearing the word, “International” from the chairman, Otaboy couldn't say anything. But he insisted not to take responsibility he demanded the chairman to do it officially in papers. The chairman agreed. They arranged that the girls should go to Otaboy's with Omontoy this evening. Otaboy was persuaded an hour ago but he changed his idea. Looking through all the books and decided that it's not suitable for any article and locked the reservoir and went off. Kokhila found him at his home. He was putting his legs into warm water in a big bad. After seeing Kokhila he covered his knees with his trousers. His wife aunt Shodmon was carrying a shovel of ash, she greeted with Kokhila in hurry with should on his hand.

Aunt Shodmon is 7 years older than his husband Otaboy, some people joke that he married to older girl avoiding orchestra expenses. Their wedding also wasn't so splendid. It was arranged with the anniversary of the collective farm. Their wedding was very funny that you can't stop laughing hearing it.

He was very happy and lost his consciousness so he gave answers confusingly. Then he didn't notice that he received his wife's surname. Ha has 4 children but he's still with his wife surname.

Aunt Shodmon invited her into the house. Otaboy put out his legs from the bowl and looked at Kokila as was saying "What the matter". Kokila started to cry suddenly.

-If somebody interrupt to this wedding, I will tell on the radio it and make you be embraced. I'll say that they're interfering to the newspaper "Red Uzbekistan".

Otaboy wasn't afraid. Because he had heard such kind of words a lot. But he was angry.

Omontoy must deal with it. Omontoy came and talked to him, the wedding was appointed next weekend. Otaboy was the head of the wedding, he met the guests, he dealt with the table.

The wedding was getting hot and hot. The party longed until midnight in the desert which had never seen a wedding. The sound of the orchestra was heard by the whole desert.

Otaboy was dizzy. He came to the middle of the wedding, stopped Kokhila from dancing and tried to stop the noise but nearly he fell. People were silent at once.

-My friends! Show me how many wedding do you have! I will marry the whole desert. Mr.Otaboy has all the money.

Omontoy took him to the bed. Kokila, Omontoy were around the fire, everybody was clapping laughing and dancing.

Neither desert nor people slept that night....

1961



## Looking for you...

It wasn't easy to leave her fathers for Sharofat. She noticed the difficulty of this job in the middle way. She remembered her mother who had followed her until the turn of the street and her father who was looking at the ground because of his sadness, she slowed down her steps. She remember her house yard and her cuddling little kitten. As expended gum from a point came back soon, she also returned home in her mind.

The voice of the water in the little channel, the noise of the train from far was heard. The crawling gleam of the moon in the room lit the bed dome, China plates, and toys. As bright buttons on the carpet, stars began to go off and it got light as somebody brushed it white. Sharofat is still up. She hears that a dog barks, a cock crows from somewhere else. Somebody has thrown the cat that was meowing. It is very peace and quiet now again.

I Must leave. I must go to Omon's. I must leave this house which is full of expensive things.

Sharofat is thinking about that. She is thinking about her dreams that didn't come true... Oh, I wish it would be dawn soon,- she is looking forward to looking out through the window. It has already been dawn. She got up suddenly. She hurried to the gate but her mother crossed her way. Her father opened the gate big. That night, neither the father nor the mother had slept. The parents believed that the love in her heart for that guy was stranger than the love for them. The girl didn't go far from the gate, the father began to speak.

-Come here, my daughter.

She stopped noticing the shiver in her father voice.

-May be healthy wherever you are – he said. I can't stop you any more we looked for you happiness. Any place this not you wish, doesn't bring you happiness. Now search your happiness, I will love you my two things- my love and, my anger.

Without love people are enemies to each other, without anger people are defected by an enemy. Now, you can go, good luck.

He kissed her forehead. After that Sharofat didn't know what happened. How did she catch the bus, now did she turned to the only way to the desert – she couldn't remember. The fire that Omon had burnt in her heart led her to the desert now. Does Omon love her like before? Does he forgive her? Does he open his heart for him again? Does he give a place from his heart for her? Sharofat doesn't think about it. It's enough for her to see him. It doesn't matter if speak bitterly to her. Sharofat is coming roaming in this desert. Is he going to forgive her?

Sharofat is coming thinking different feelings, listening to the songs of the swallows in the sky, being afraid of lizards that are staring coldly. At last she has arrived at “Bustan”. Passing the rate of houses and young trees she entered the head quarter of the collective farm. Kuzibay went out to have lunch. Otaboy is talking on the phone: No. I don't give. I don't have the right to break the discipline. Sharofat has sat to a chair on the corner. Otaboy put the phone and looked at her.

-Can I help you, sister?

-I'm looking for Mr.Omon.

-Which Omon? There are four Omons in our farm, which one?

-Omon Sharipov

-Hm, Omon? He went to Choong Alay to look after the castles.

At that time the phone rang. Otaboy answered and answered hurrying and went out running. Sharofat was alone there. She had heard where was Chung Alay. It isn't so easy to go there. It's the beyond the Kizilsuv river. She went out of the room feeling sad.

The sun puts its ray into eyes. Two boys are throwing stones to the birds that are on the antenna. A boy puts his ship that is made of paper, on the to little channel that is along the road and follows it, he takes a green unripen fruit and crunches it. Until the turn of the street before two houses, there is a **brand-new**

“Moskvich” without number plate. The boy who was eating fruit climbed to the door of the car and blew its horn through the window of the car, and went off. He hid behind a door. A man came out because of the signal of the car. He looked around and saw the boy. He pretended to frighten and chase him. The boy ran and fell and all fruit in his cape cried, hearing the cry of the boy. Kokhila came out of her house and took the boy in her hands kissed his dirty faces and eyes. Then she put him in that car. Now, boy blows with its whole noise and laughs.

Sharofat was watching it and she burst into laughing. Kokhila came up unknown young girl.

-Hey, my friend, did you come to follow the desert? That's great!

-I'm looking for Mr.Omon – said Sharofat look at her the whole appearance.

-Omonjon went to look after the castles. A helicopter is going to fly to Alay at four o'clock. I think you're tired walking long distance. Let's have lunch.

Sharofat followed her. They went through the melon plant and arrived at collective farm's hotel. A fat young woman was washing towels, and bed clothes near the door. Kokhila tweaked her waist to make her look herself.

-Hey, fatly, make a cup of tea for us, please.

She cleaned her wrist and scowled:

-The water is boiling, can't you stew it yourself.

-You should obey to what the chairman's wife orders.

The fat woman bit her back with a towel and pretended to run from her. They went in. there was pictures everywhere on the walls on the ceilings and on the windows. Lake, white duck, red sky, half red, half blue water.

It was certain that pictures had been painted by a person who was not an artist. On one of them describe water, river, train on a bridge, a ship on the river, a big track with cotton.

Kokhila began to explain to Sharofat who was surprised looking at the pictures:

-They're Otaboy's work. He brought a painter who paints trays. Because it's cheaper, then. Flowers were painted looking at Khosilot's trays at home.

These cheap paintings were better than valuable paintings and furniture at her home. Sharofat drank two cups of hot tea and began to nap. Kokhila went out on her toes silently.

Sharofat was awoken by the songs of girls. At first she didn't know, how long she slept, where she was sleeping, who these kind people are. She looked out through the window. Kokhila was speaking on the radio:

-The women whose has bands have gone to cattle breeding, must bring their husbands' ironed clothes to the hotel. Mr.Otaboy, you must bring four batteries. Oysha, Ganijan has asked a razor, bring it. Salima your Rakhmat has asked novels: "Senchalak" and "Kutlug kan" find and bring them to the hotel. Mr.Otaboy don't forget newspaper "Mushtum". I'm repeat at 4 o'clock a helicopter is going to fly to Alay. Don't be late!

The fat woman brought a bowl of shavla.

-You are leaving soon, help yourself!

A big noise cut their conversation. Both of them went out hurrying. There was a helicopter in the sky like a huge grasshopper. People were looking up the helicopter stopping the sun rays putting their hands on their forehead. Kokhila was coming on a motorbike with rolling newspaper on her hands.

-Let's go, dear guest.

Sharofat get on the behind the **motorbike**. The fat woman waved to them.

About 10 women came to the place helicopter landed. They all have something on their hands to send to their husbands. The young pilot hid two nuts in his cap and was joking, women are laughing. Otaboy was climbing and putting on the rope and putting the things that women brought, in the helicopter and was saying something to the pilot. When Sharofat got on the helicopter. A young women who had a birthmark on her right brow, arrived in a hurry, carrying the very boy she had seen who hid unripen green fruit into his cap. When she arrived there was sweat on her cheeks, was out of breath. That young woman handed her things to Sharofat and said: So hello to my Omon and tell him we are OK, please.

The boy on her hands gave his cap and said:

-To my dad, to my dead.

The engine started and everyone went to safer place. The helicopter took off into the air and flew off. The women on the ground were waving and getting smaller from distance.

If this iron bird landed again here now, Sharofat would put her head on to her chest that Omon had given his heart and would kiss that beautiful black birthmark. And now, what is she going to say to Omon. She was remember the young women who saw her out. What happy women they are! There is a missing in their heart. She is even ready to hug and kiss this helicopter which is flying to the people who are lovely for them.

There, the desert was lying that getting green. She wished she also had worked in this desert for the first time. She wished that desert wind would get burn her while skin.

She was listening to a voice from her deep soul.

-Stay in this place, Sharofat! Your happiness is here. Your happiness is in this desert which needs human hands and hard work. Search it here. You haven't seen the bright light stars in sky of the desert yet. You haven't seen the red horizon of the sunrise yet. You haven't dreamt lying on the grass and looking at the red and white collared shy yet. Stay! Stay! Stay here.

That was desert. There was a path through the grass and snowy bright hills like you can get with one step.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear reader!

These stories weren't created by the author hey were from read life. The people who roamed central Fergana desert. The people who know the chairman of the collective farm called "Yangi hayat". He used to be called as "Captain" but actually his name was Ismailjon Sarmanov, a great public engineer Gazi Sabirov and her daughter who was born in this desert and called Khayatkhan, and a

chairman who was regarded by public Rakhimberdi Tukhtabayev prove that these stories are true. You should go because the desert is getting disappeared.

1961

# **The nights of the desert**

## **Fathers and children**

An old man is sitting by the big fire-place that is burning. He is thinking something deeply. The sun ray that was bothering eyes has gone now. It's got dark in the desert. The noise of two tractors is heard from far. The old man is thinking still looking at the fire. Who knows, he has great memory and which one is he thinking about. Every step of him is history, every word he says, is a good sentence, he has worthy memory to remember. Most of the time, he didn't speak about his memories. Other people said about all of them with metaphors. At that time interrupted and said: Hey, man don't add legendary words, I think I didn't fight against pirates, I and I didn't found the farm on my own, I think there were other people also. Then he went out.

Now, looking at the fire that is waving on the desert wind, what is he thinking about his children? About his grandchildren? Or about her sister who was killed stone throwing by his husband. She was the one of the first women who recanted her paranji. What a beautiful girl she was. She was so energetic. Her villain husband did stone throwing to kill her. If she were a live, she would be 60 years old now.

His dream was cut by the noise of horse step. He looked up his head from fire, he saw a horseman.

- Are you OK, old man! – said the man getting off the horse.

The old man stood up hurrying and greeted him.

The visitor put the ribbon on the saddle and hurried to shake his hands. They greeted respecting with each other and the old man led him to his canvas tent and turned on the light.

-You are welcome to our desert dear guest. The visitor put off his cap from his head and folded it on his knee.

-A fellow who is planting cotton, bothering my family. My dear friend, tell him to leave my granddaughter alone, please.

The old man looked at him not understanding him. There are four people who drive tractor in the desert. 3 of them are married, only his grandson is a bachelor. Did Shamsi do to her – he thought. The old man stared at him as he was asking a question.

The guest told him all the things laughing.

He had a granddaughter called Sulu. Her father died in the war, her mother worked in Almata in a conservation factory. This old man had grown in this desert so didn't want to leave here and helped shepherds. He used to his granddaughter very much, so her mother left her to him. Recently, a young fellow has been coming making bark his dog near his place. In this way, he called Sulu. At first, she was afraid of her grandfather but then, she was used to looking out and run as soon as she heard a noise of dog's barking.

-Once, we got on well with him. Now he comes silently.

The two old men laughed together. The first man laid the table, and served sweets and candies.

-Put away your, tea. What do you say?

The old man laughed and touched his beard.

-Why are you laughing, dear guest?

- We can't do anything to nowadays young people. Especially, if they're having an affair. You had better wait a minute as it's time to come back for guys. I'm going to make ready plov.

The old man went out of the tent hurrying and made fire bigger. He put some kerosene to the waste of cotton and lit it with match. The fire got so big that it could be seen from long distance. The guest went out of the tent too and he was making plov. His faces got read. There weren't any wrinkles. And his body looked very strong. The robe on his shoulders looked like an eagle that was going to fly in



the wind. His eyes that nearly got closed were so narrow as they were looking at far distances in the evenings.

This was a desert's man. Especially, the Kazaks who lived the whole of their life in the desert like wind. They were used to see anything from far at one look. They got ill, if they didn't see the sunrise and sunset. That's true, the Kazak's loved, vast land and freedom. They didn't call Kazak if one of them didn't have party with meat and milk for a guest. They had kept this tradition from ancient times. Hospitality is their national habit.

The fire I was burning still. The sky was full of stars. They kit nearly as they were disappearing. It was like that they were calling everybody to the space. The Skyline was haze as it was surrounded by a curtain. After a while peace, the red crescent was seen.

The guest came up to the fire place.

-Why did make a fire, hey old man?

-I called the guys. When I make fire, they see, stop their work and come to have meal. They are working in the evening also. They have a rest for a while and go on working.

When the old man didn't finish his sentence the engines of tractors stopped one by one.

-They come soon.

The motor engine was heard again.

-This is the **motorcycle** of Shamsi – said the old man listening carefully.

The motor noise got slowed down and disappeared.

-My crazy boy has left again somewhere...

The guest also wanted to go but, the old man stopped him.

-Dear guest, don't do that, the meal is ready I'll be upset if you leave. I was a guest of a Kazak once. We'll have chat and fat with guys a little than you can go.

-Are your boys coming now?

-No, they don't

-He has gone to see Sulu by his motorbike.

His eyes looked irritated but he was still.

-Please, have a seat. We don't have other choice.

After the great fire, there left light ask and the wind was spreading everywhere blowing. The old man continued to cook the plov and put the heat for the tea and led the guest into the tent again. Motor engines were heard from outside. After a while, 4 fellows entered the tent one by one. The old man made the light better and higher. The guest stood up for their regard. They got acquainted in a minute and continued to talk about the spring, the weather, cotton, vegetables. When the guest was listening to them, he was actually thinking about Sulu, what kind of man who fell in love with her. At last, the conversation came to Shamsi.

-Don't bring plov for Shamsi, Father Salim. Your boy has gone to see that, Sulu. He has loved her very much that he could be crazy. His hands are on the steering wheel but his mind on that girl. You should marry him as soon as possible or he is going to lose his mind.

The old man looked at him with sneaky smile and mimed as he was saying don't criticize Shamsi make a compliment for him. That guy didn't understand him and went on with another word.

-My elder brother's daughter is very suitable for him. If he had said a word about her, I swear, I would have talked to my brother. Do you see, there's no value of things before you.

There was a silent for a moment. Old Salim mimed to a sin fellow to come out with him. After a minute, he brought some tea.

After that, the words moved to advantages of Shamsi. They said that, how many medals he had, he was the member of <Komsomol> he played the dance of "Andijon polka" very well in the festival of world youths in Warsaw, the secretary of collective farm went somewhere on holiday and back with long hair with stinky European style so Shamsi took to the hairdresser trying his legs then he put off, they told him everything about him with metaphor.

-After he came from festival he has had loads of lovers from Paris, Khairo, Washington and somewhere else that is difficult pronounce that place is Rio de Janerio. He always has letters from them but he doesn't understand them so he always goes to the Institute of foreign language ask them to translate and answer to these letters.

So, here goes compliment for him, but what is he doing himself now...?

The light of the **motorcycle** is separating the darkness of the desert into two like a sword. Desert animals run to their home. Shamsi is not paying attention to them and keeping riding. The light crashed to a hill and swiped down again. A big dog is coming towards him from opposite side. It come nearer to him playing its tail and continued to go with him. The dog didn't lead him to their usual place to meet but to a hill. The light arrived the girl who was sitting on a big stone. He turned off the engine and hurried towards to the girl. The dog is still playing its tail and going around him.

In every book that has been written or in the real life also. The meeting and the words of sweethearts are the same. There is a tradition of being standard. They both look at the moon, they both sigh. Even though they have lots of words to say each other, they can't say anything looking at each other. A boy may touch his girlfriend's hand. Or, only he can kiss if he can.

But, unlike those standard **sweethearts**, ours don't have rules. When the hearts are beating fast, when the blood makes pressure to the brain, when two soul magnetize each other, who care about those rules!

Suluv came running and jumped into Shamsi's hug. Shamsi touches her hair, head and much. These crazy couple didn't look at the moon, tiny and shiny stars like other **sweethearts** in books. Especially, star Mars looked forward their attention much but, not, they didn't look at it. At last, it got nervous and disappeared behind the haze of clouds. But the old widow, the moon couldn't take his eyes from them.

And now, we're back to the tent, the old man Salim and the fellows saw out the guest. Both old Salim and the guest are ready to be relations. They arranged that five of them were to go to field and inform others about their decision. After the guest had gone, the boys went back to work. Two old men roamed the desert long leading their horses.

Two people from different of parts of the desert, were talking about the upcoming wedding. Along the very place that they were walking, there was the border of two Republics. They had got old and forgot about the feeling of love but human love doesn't know any border.

The guest showed a place where there were lights on.

-My place is near that hill, you can come any time – he said.

Old Salim, looked at the lights long and said:

-I'll go, of course, I'll go – he said. They noticed only light of motorbike.

-Your son-in-law is coming – said the old man.

-Of course, my boy – said the guest.

There was extra ordinary, warm feeling in his voice like fathers.

1964

## Relations

Old Salim had come here a lot before. In autumn the Kazaks fired the field. There was fire for several days behind this hill. After that they picked up all the burnt birds. But now there is green reed full of here now.

When Shamsi was changing the lamp of his **motorbike**, some flocks of deer appeared and went to the hill. At first Shamsi looked at them surprisingly than he rode the horse and ran following them. It's very difficult to catch deer. Now, here, they are running through the plant sometimes along the path. Shamsi followed them until the big hill but lost them. When he was looking around a big dog was running to him. He was frightened. He wished his **motorbike** would go at that time. The dog was nearly coming to him. At that time a woman voice called the dog:

-Arstan! Arstan!

Shamsi looked around. The dog stopped but went on barking playing his tail. A girl was coming up to him who covered his head with light scarf. After seeing her, he went one step towards him.

-Don't be afraid, don't be afraid! – said the girl.

He swallowed because of his embarrassment.

-Did you chase the dear?

Shamsi couldn't say anything. He was in a funny condition. He was still afraid of dog but he came across a beautiful girl, and he nearly lost his consciousness.

Shamsi had seen in his humbled life. He had seen all kind of girls through the world and talked to them. He saw them when he participated to world youth festival in Warsaw. He thought that those girls are nothing before this one. He had

never seen so pretty girl like her, indeed. But Shamsi also was charming and handsome teenager.

-Hey, guy. The God sent you to me – she said – I have felt from a stone. Can you give me a lift to my home.

Shamsi didn't notice that she was limping, because of his unconsciousness.

When he came up to her, the dog was going to attack him but the girl ordered to stop then it went somewhere.

-What happened? – He sat and touched the girl's leg.

-I went up to the hill to pick up flowers.... Please, took me to my place.

-Ok, ok! – said Shamsi and led the **motorcycle** near her.

-Where are we riding?

-The dog leads us home, drive after him.

The follow rode the **motorcycle** and the dog went running along the pass.

As if somebody covered it with a red rug the ground was full of red tulips. They can only hear the sound of the blowing wind and the noise of the **motorbike**.

It seemed that the girl hadn't ridden **motorbike** before, she touched Shamsi hard from his back. So, they both can notice the bits of their hearts.

The aloud covered the sky soon, and it started to rain. By field, there was no any place escape from the rain. Shamsi stopped once and covered the girl with his jacket. At first, the girl didn't agree but Shamsi made her receive. They could saw rick of straws from distance.

-Stop here please – said the girl. But Shamsi didn't hear her because of the noise. However, he was also planning to stop here.

Those ricks were like mushrooms in the desert. Sheep and goats had been eating their below around. So their lower parts had become thin. They were like big umbrellas in an open park in towns. The couple was standing under these ricks. Sometimes rain bit against them. At last, Shamsi broke the ice.

-Could you introduce yourself? My name is Shamsi, our brigade is planning cotton in this field.

The girl laughed. She looked at his whole appearance and answered silently:

-My name is Sulu. I am a zoo technic.

There was a silent again. There were noise of the rain and wind.

There were **thunderstorms** several times and the wind moved clouds to other place.

The grasses shimmied with their shimmy leaves. Arslon was lying breathing showing its red tongue. Shamsi and Sulu also came out. The girl wet dress fitted on her body. Shamsi couldn't take his from her rocking body. The girl felt embraced and looked at him as he was saying to go. Shamsi looked at the way. There was little ponds shimmering.

-Let's wait a little. How is your leg. Is it aching still.

She said "yes". In this situation Shamsi is ready to carry her on his hands, unless **motorcycle** goes. He was completely cursed by this girl. He thought about leading **motorcycle** and see out the girl to her house, but she had a pain in her leg, so it is difficult to arrive home. So, Shamsi took her to the **motorbike** and led it to her house. They went a kilometer in this way. The wind blow and it had dried the land much. After the last rick Shamsi also got on the motorbike. It was near that several tents were seen.

Arslan was running in front, sometimes it looked behind and went on running. Because of ponds on the way Shamsi couldn't lead the **motorbike** fast. Arslon went forward before them and disappeared.

Shamsi had imagined flat **grassland** without trees and rivers when he had heard the word field. But that one was different. He could see antennas above the tents. There were several women carrying oil dish and loaves of bread. Several old men lying before their tents, were listening to radios.

Shamsi switched the motorbike off in front the white tent.

-We have arrived – said Sulu getting off the **motorbike**.

An old woman went out of the next tent. She saw the girl and asked – what happened to you, honey?

Suluv shook her hand as he was saying that was nothing.

-Your father went to the town. If you want if, there is some in the kazan.

Shamsi was going to but Sulu made him and her guest. Inside of the tent was very tidy. There was a TV and a radio. Sulu made a place to sit and layer the table.

-You are tired, help yourself, Shamsi...

Soon, there a lot of girls came and Shamsi was an only man. They talked to each other much. But Shamsi couldn't say his words from his heart to Sulu and he went.

After that Shamsi couldn't take his eyes from this hill. He used to go there very often. Several weeks ago, she talked to Sulu openly. The girl listened to her completely and didn't say anything. At that day, boys and girls were singing and dancing together and Shamsi come suddenly.

They knew Shamsi so they made him join them. So, Sulu brought a pot of tea and a cup for Shamsi. According to this Kazak tradition, that means that Sulu loved Shamsi and wanted to sing with him together. Shamsi had o lot of adventure but he was bad at singing. He didn't know what to do for a while but at last he said with joke:

-I can't sing but when I am your brother-in-law you'll see how I'll sing with Suluv.

-No, you'll sing – insisted boys.

-Ok, I'll sing an Uzbek song, then.

-All right, begin, Shamsi – at last they agreed.

Shamsi stood up and started to sing “Bogaro” loudly and everybody conceded. After that they made him sing “Olti baham”. They made Shamsi and Sulu sit roller coster and they surrounded them around and Sulu whispered him the words and Shamsi sang. Old women in front of their tents, were looking surprisingly and saying:

-Where is my twenty-five year old period.



After that he used to come there frequently. At first, when he came in the evenings several dogs chased. Even several boys forced him not to come their place. But there was no use. Once, Shamsi's brigade started to plant cotton and he couldn't come to visit Sulu. Everybody asked – Didn't Shamsi come yet? – Sulu took Arslan to that hill and listened the noise of the tractors from far and waited him long. If she had seen only height in the dark, she would have been happy that he was Shamsi.

Shamsi got very thin travelling between two republics. He drives tractor the whole day, plants cotton. In the evenings when his friends are having a rest, he goes to see Sulu. At midnight he comes back and goes to work early in the morning.

Sulu also lives in this way. Her grandfather knows that she is going out with an Uzbek boy, she goes to meet with him up the hill in the evening and comes back early in the morning. He was going to talk to her about it. But she didn't want. At last, he rode his horse and went to talk to these Uzbeks. At one meeting, he found out that what kind of people they are. So he said – we've living in the same river, I think that will be great to be relations. Then he sent a message to his daughter Akmaival to Almata that Sulu is getting married.

Old Besimbay was right. The Uzbeks and the Kazaks drink water from the same river and live in the same field. Their elector also comes from the same electro station – Farkhad. They have already been relation with each other.

For many centuries Kazak's ulan, Uzbeks' big songs were sung but now it's the time of "yor-yor" or "aytishuv"

Shamsi and Sulu are looking forward to these days much.

Today old Salim and 3 partners of him are going to arrange the wedding. He is carrying different gifts and Indian tea that was made in Indian.

What is bride's family's gift. The old man was unaware that they are going to give three million six hundred sixty thousand hector land as a gift.

Beyond the big hill, ten horsemen were waiting for their new relations.

Shamsi and Sulu are sitting, hugging and kissing each other

Shamsi says:

-My Sulu

Sulu says:

-My Shamsi.

1964

# Comedy

## The strike of sister-in-laws

### Three curtain joke

#### *Staff*

**Farman bibi** – the leader of the family, aged 75.

**Bashorat** - Urinbay's wife, tailor.

**Bustan** – Mahkam's wife.

**Lutfi** – Askar's wife.

**Sotti** – Komil's wife.

**Muhayyo** – Mamur's wife.

**Mekhri** – Hakim's wife.

**Nigora** – Tukhta's wife.

**Strange women.**

**Urinbay** – economist.

**Makham** – accountant.

**Askar** – police officer.

**Komil** – teacher.

**Mamur** – artist.

**Hakim** – doctor.

**Tukhta** – the last soon.

**Usta Boki** – tailor.

**Correspondent.**

## The first curtain

Shoes master shop. There is a written at the top: “ N-1 branch of combination of public service in the city”

Usta Boki (sweeping the front of master shop). Oh, there is nothing better than morning concert. (he saw a sack). Oh, you old witch woman. I have repaired these shoes fifteen times. She has brought them again. She is a real witch. (Showing stage curtain). The territory of our country finishes right here. Beyond that, is another country. This curtain is a border. Lands beyond belongs to the Queen. This kingdom has its own rules. Don't be surprised. I'm saying the truth. The Queen has seven sons, seven daughter-in-laws, 41 grandchildren. Totally, 56 people live in this house. This old woman complained to the city center and at last achieved to open this master shop. Everyday a sack of worn shoes sandals and boots are brought to repair here. I do this shoes until the evenings. I can't do other shoes them. I'm always busy with the old things of this old woman. Today is tenth day that she married her little son. The noise of the wedding was heard in neighborhood countries. Don't you believe in me? No, believe me. Do you want to see the Queen. Shall I show it? (he shouted to another side of the stage). Hey, anybody is here? Open the boards!

Nigora: Being busy with the wedding. I couldn't do exercise for ten days. I have back ache and I feel myself sick.

She is playing her circle gymnastic tool on her hip and going and pro in the stage. At that time, mother-in-law, Farmonbibbi comes out with a bottle of water in her hand. She dropped her bottle seeing her daughter-in-law in this appearance.

Farman: What is it, evil? Hey, stop, stop!

Nigora: just a minute mum. Can I do five times more?

Farman: (sits on the ground) Oh, my god! An evil came to my house. Angels left my house. What kind of unhappiness did I come across.

Doors are opened, her sons and daughter-in-laws come out of.

Hakim: It started again. What is up? What is wrong? Did burglars come?

Farman: (still sitting) Look at that.

Nigora is wondering looking at everybody playing her ring on her ring.

-Where is her husband? Call him.

Urinbay: Tukhtabay, get up. There is catastrophe in the house.

Farman: Don't sleep late you bastard! You don't notice that your wife leaves your bed. You don't notice that there is catastrophe in your house.

Tukhtabay comes out inching his eyes. Daughter-in-laws whisper and laugh.

Sotti: Bride didn't let him sleep.

Lutfi: Don't say that.

Bustan: So. If you say...

Mekhri: he is wimp. He should eat kazi. I'll bring him a drug called Jenshen. Otherwise, he may fall because of his weakness.

Farman: That's all. Don't chatter much(speaking to Tukhta). Come here.(Tukhta is going up to his mother looking at his wife and sister-in-laws). Who am I for you?

Tukhta: you're my mother.

Farman: Well, tell me, whom do you prefer mother or wife?

Tukhta: (thinks deeply, Komil shows his two fingers for him) I need both of you.

Farman: Then, you prefer your wife rather than your only mother. No, I can't tolerate it. Kick your wife off her own home.

Tukhta: Why, mom?

Farman: Don't ask me anything. Just do it.

Tukhta: It's just two weeks that I've married. Mom, brothers, tell something about it.

Urinbay: They haven't seen much yet. Let them please, live together, maybe you'll get on well.

Farmon: (showing Nigora who is hanging her ring on her shoulder and wearing an underwear) Do I get on well with this skunk. Look at her!

Mekhri takes a hanging table-cloth and puts it on her shoulder.

Askar: She's too young. After several years she'll be used to your tradition.

Komil: Mom, this sister-in-law is like a horse calf and you'll teach her to in central.

Sotti: (whispering to herself) Hm! "Horse calf". My god.

Farman: Hey boy! If I ever see your wife in this situation, the outcome will be unpleasant. Go to hell, everybody! Have a shower. You broke my takhorat.

Lutfi: You called us yourself, Mom.

Farmon: I didn't call you but, men. Go off.

Sotti: Just, I'll make you warm water, so that you take a takhorat a new.

Bustan: (as she is going out) Hm, "Miss compliment" so you say...

Bashorat: She always butters up our mother! (speaking to Nigora who has still table-cloth on her shoulder) Be careful with this, Sotti. Don't ever tell her your secret. Don't ever believe in your friend, he kills you one day with his own blade.

Muhayyo: Spy! She is a spy!

Mekhri: This Spy was made all us be nervous.

They go off. Only Tukhta and Nigora are on the stage.

Tukhta: Nigorakhan, What did I say to you? My mother is a little strict woman. You should have done your exercise in the house.

Nigora: I didn't know that she's so strict.

Tukhta: You know which daughter-in-law wears open clothes before the mother-in-law.

Nigora: Why is it so bad? (showing her sport costume like underwear) I have been shown even an TV with this clothes.

Tukhta: there is big difference between my mother and TV.

Nigora: Listen I knew your mother when I was getting married. They said that this old woman would kill me, chop me, or ride me like a donkey. They said that she would made me pass through the hole of a needle, control me like a camel.

Tukhta: So, you know then.

Nigora: I gave an answer for all of these.

Tukhta: So, what was your answer.

Nigora: Don't take it serious, I'll pack her on the cupboard like cups and teapots.

Tukhta: Oh, are you such woman?

Nigora: you knew my character so why did you marry to me?

Tukhta: Because I love you.

Nigora: You said that you had wanted tougher new bride rather than your poor sister-in-laws. So I'm the very girl for your mother. Keep your chin up. (Cries)

Tukhta: Don't cry. But do you know what my mother's honor?

Nigora: Yes, I know, they call her General old woman.

Tukhta: No, they call her as general in the city but in our village she is called as "Marshal".

Nigora: What? Do you think that I'm not afraid. But if we seven daughter-in-laws fought against her together, the Marshall old woman would see the day felt-Marshall Paulus who was surrounded in Stalingrad.

Tukhta: All right. Let's in and get dressed. If she sees again in this poison the breakfast also.

They both go out. Sotti looks at secretly and follows them behind.

Sotti: What did she say? Stalingrad? Paulus? I couldn't catch. Damn, my memory is getting old.

Daughter-in-laws come out one by one and began to tidy the yard. One of them makes place to sit, one sweeps. Farman bibi's voice comes out from inside.

Farmon: Hoy, daughter-in-laws which of you make five for baking? Don't you bake soon?

Bustan: Oh my god(as she is running in a hurry) So you say...

Lutfi: I'm thinking about Nigorakhan. Mom always is going to hurt her, then.

Mekhri: She has one way. She should often consume A, B, V, G, D, vitamins otherwise she will be tired soon.

Mukhayyo: She is tough, she doesn't obey to mom easily I think.

Lutfi: That's true, but do you know that I also stick my needle to everybody like a hedgehog.

Bashorat: Remember?

Lutfi: I don't know but after I had met mom I became like a soft cat.

Mukhayyo: But our mom can caress hedgehog conversely.

Bashorat: If there is a stranger than a strong, the strong gives in.

Lutfi: when an airplane flies over our house, it keeps its noise.

Mukhayyo: Your brother-in-law is really into quails. He finds such a beautiful singing quails. But poor birds, when they see our mother-in-law, they also keep silent.

Lutfi: Our neighbor's cock.

Mekhri: Cock! That great cock!

Lutfi: that hasn't also crowed for ages.

Mukhayyo: He is afraid of our mom, my honey.

Sotti: breakfast is ready.

Men come out one by one.

Mamur: I think can't get enough sleep until I die. Bring a towel to me.

Mukhayyo: Ok.

Urinbay: Did you lay the table on the trestle? How do we sit down with ironed trousers here?

Makham: You have time change it to the table.

Komil: Yes, that true.

Mekhri: Our mom can't sit on a chair. Her nervous system can't stand it. Is that ok.

Askar: We'll persuade her. How can we go with folded trousers.



Mamur: I don't care.

Komil: You, tricky-singers sit down places like this. You used to it. Sotti make place on the table form.

Sotti: No, who told you to get dressed from early morning. You sit on the trestle.

Askar: (speaking to Urinbay). Brother, you know Mingbayev very well, don't you? What kind of person do you think he is?

Urinbay: Which Mingbayev? Director of base? So, what's with him?

Askar: No, just I've asked.

Urinbay: So, you started to speak then, say it to the end.

Askar: I've just asked, I said!

Urinbay: Police don't ask for fun. You full of secret mu brother.

Askar: (speaking to Mamur). Whose wedding did you go yesterday. Do you go any wedding to sing? That Mingbayev who did a wedding, was imprisoned yesterday.

Komil: His job is going to be given to my brother-in-law. He is doing a revision the base too. Mingbayev is so tricky person then.

Mamur: this is my job. The most important thing is that it's very beneficial.

Askar: In what way should we talk to, ha?

Mahkam: You've crazy man (shaking his accounting tool on his hand) in the first place, there us a rule, secondly it's not humanitarian habit and thirdly you've not honest person.

Komil: Look at our brother. He is an accountant for 30 year, he works with at least 20 million sum.

Mahkam: Ten or fifteen billion!

Komil: He's seen more that so revision. He always did it truly. Because he's honest.

Hakim: My job is the best. I don't have much money.

Mamur: "I don't have much money". Doctor, is that a job every 15 days you look forward to your salary.

Askar: How should we explain it to you, ha? We had better tell our mom about it.

Mamur: No,no, don't tell mother please...

Komil: Like mom...

At that time Farmonbibi is coming and Sotti is following her. The old woman noticed Komils' sentence: "Like mom".

Sotti: Mom is coming...

Mamur: did you sleep well, mummy.

Farmon: So what? Is it bad to be like to his mother? Who did marry you, orphans? If there is a woman who is like your mother, that's your mother, herself.

## **II. Main part**

### **Chapter II**

#### **2.1. The degree of study of compound words**

##### **Compound words and their definition.**

Compound words are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. In a compound word the immediate constituents obtain integrity and structural cohesion that make them function in a sentence as a separate lexical unit.

The structural cohesion and integrity of a compound may depend upon unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling, semantic unity, unity of morphological and syntactic functioning or, more often, upon the combined effect of several of these or similar phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors.

The integrity of a compound is manifested in its indivisibility, i.e. the impossibility of inserting another word or word group between its elements. If, for example, speaking about a “sunbeam” (English) kukyo’tal we can insert some other word between the article and the noun, e.g. a bright sunbeam, a bright and unexpected sunbeam, because the article a is a separate word, no such insertion is possible between the stems sun & beam - qora & kul, for they are not words but morphemes.

In describing the structure of a compound one should examine three types of relations, namely the relation of the members to each other the relation of the whole to its members, and correlation with equivalent free phrases.

Some compounds are made up of a determining and a determined part, which may be called the determinant and the determinate group. Thus, a blackboard, *tomorqa* is very different from a blackboard, *tom orqa* (*sida*). Its essential feature is being a teaching aid → *hovli atrofida ekin ekiladigan Maydon* →: not every board of a black color is a blackboard.

A blackboard may be not a board at all but a piece of linoleum or some other suitable material. Its color is not necessarily black: it may be brown or something else. Thus, blackboard → a board which is black. A chatterbox – *otashqalb* is not a box, it is a person who talks a great deal without saying anything important: the combination is used only figuratively. The same metaphorical character is observed in the compound slowcoach – *homsemiz*. It is also idiomatic as it does not name a vehicle but a person who acts and thinks slowly. A fuss – *pot* is a person easily excited and nervous about trifles. Thus for the original motivation of the idiomatic compound could be easily recreated. The following examples illustrate idiomatic compounds where it is not so obvious: “blackleg”, “strike breaker”, “blackmail” getting money or some other profit from a person by threats bluestocking “a woman affecting literary tastes and learning”

The analysis of the semantic relationship existing between the constituents of a compound presents many difficulties. Some authors have attempted a purely logical interpretation distinguishing copulative, existential, spatial and other connections. This scheme, however, failed to show the linguistic essence of compounds and was cumbersome and artificial.

A mistake common with many authors is treating semantic connections within compounds in terms of syntactic relations. Marchand, For instance, when analyzing the type house – keeping, backbiting, housewarming, book – keeping, sightseeing, etc. Writes: “In most cases the first word is the object. A subject/predicate relation underlies earth quaking, cock – crowing, cock – fighting, sun burning .... The first word is the predicate complement in well – being and short – coming.”

I think very convincingly showed that such syntactic treatment should be avoided because syntactic ties are ties between words, whereas in dealing with compounds one studies relations within a word, the relations between the morphemes, its significant constituents. These two series of relations belong to different levels of abstraction and should not be mixed. In the compound *spacecraft* *space* – is not an attribute to – *craft*. It cannot possess syntactic functions, being not a word but a stem, So it is more convenient to consider it a determinant restricting the meaning of the determinate by expressing the purpose for which – *craft* – is designed or the medium in which it will travel. Surely, one could combine these two points of view using a more careful. Wording, and formulate it as follows: phrases correlated with compounds by means of transformational analysis may show objective, subject/predicate, attributive and adverbial relations. E.g. *house – keeping*: to keep house, *well – being*: to be well. In the majority of cases compounds manifest some restrictive relationship between the constituents; types of restrictions show great variety.

Some examples of determinative compound nouns with restrictive qualitative relations are given below.

The list is not meant to be exhaustive and serves only to illustrate the manifold possibilities.

Purpose of functional relations underlies such compounds as *bathrobe*, *raincoat* – *yomg'irpush*, *classroom* – *sinfoxona*, *notice* – *board*, and *suitcase*.

Different place or local relations are expressed in *dockland*, *garden* – *party*, *sea* – *front*. Comparison is the basis of *blockhead*, *butter* – *fingers*, *floodlight*, and *goldfish*. The material or elements the thing is made of is pointed out *silver wear*, *tin* – *hat*, *clay* – *pipe*. Temporal relations underlie such compounds as *night* – *club*, *night* – *duty*, *summer* – *house* and *day* – *train*. Sex – denoting compounds are rather numerous: *she* – *dog*, *he* – *goat*.

## 2.2. Specific features of English and Uzbek Compounds

A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. English compounds may be classified in several ways, such as the word classes or the semantic relationship of their components.

### Examples by word class

Modifier	Head	Compound
Noun	noun	wall paper
Adjective	Noun	black board
Verb	Noun	break water
Preposition	Noun	under world
Noun	Adjective	snow white
Adjective	Adjective	blue – green
Verb	Adjective	Tumbledown
Preposition	Adjective	over – ripe
Noun	Verb	Browbeat
Adjective	Verb	Highlight
Verb	Verb	freeze – dry
Preposition	Verb	Undercut
Noun	Preposition	love – in
Adjective	Preposition	forth with
Verb	Preposition	take out
Preposition	Preposition	without

On the contrary Uzbek compounds are short compounds.

Example: ko'zoynak, 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 (monosyllabic) units that often have been established in the language for a long time.

English examples are: housewife, lawsuit, and wallpaper.

Uzbek examples are: suvilon, tog'olcha, gultuvak.

2. 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.

As well as adjective - adjective compounds and verb – verb compounds, such as blue – green and freeze – dry, are often hyphenated. Some Uzbek verb – verb compounds are also hyphenated: sotib-oldi, borib-keldi.

Compounds that contain particles, such as mother – of – pearl and salt – and – pepper, mother – in – law, merry – go – round, are also hyphenated. The open or spaced form consisting of newer combinations of usually longer, such as: distance learning, player piano, lawn tennis.

In Uzbek there are also such kind of open compounds: stol tennisi, masofaviy o'qitish.

A compound word possesses a single semantic structure. The meaning of the compound is first of all derived from the combined lexical meanings of its components, which as a rule; retain their lexical meanings, 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 not 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-bag** is essentially 'a **bag** carried in the hand for money, papers, face-powder, etc.'; **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 denotation 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 with a common second component, *e.g.* **board-**. **Board-** is the stem of a polysemantic word but it retains only one of its multiple denotational meanings in each compound word: in **chess-board** it retains the denotational meaning of 'a wooden slab', in **pasteboard**, **cardboard** it can be traced to the meaning of 'thick, stiff paper', in **overboard** to 'a ship's side', in **notice-board**, **foot-board**, **key-board** to 'a flat piece of wood square or oblong'; in **school-board** to 'an authorized body of men'<sup>1</sup>, in **side-board**, **above-board** to the meaning of 'table'. The same can be observed in words with a common first component, *e.g.* **foot-**, in **foot-high**, **foot-wide** the stem **foot-** retains the lexical meaning of 'measure'; in **foot-print**, **foot-pump**, **foot-hold**—'the terminal part of the leg'; in **foot-path**, **foot-race** the meaning of 'the way of motion'; in **foot-note**, **foot-lights**, **foot-stone**—the meaning of 'the lower part, base'. It is obvious from these examples that the meanings of the stems of compound words are interdependent and in each case the stems retain only one lexical meaning and that the choice of the particular lexical meaning of each component is delimited, as in free word-groups, by the nature of the other member of the word.<sup>1</sup> Thus we may say that the combination of stems serves as a kind of minimal context distinguishing the particular individual lexical meaning of each component.

Both components, besides their denotation and co notational meanings possess distributional and differential types of meaning typical of morphemes<sup>2</sup> the differential meaning, found in both components especially comes to the fore in a group of compound words containing identical stems. In compound nouns **eye-tooth**—'a canine tooth of the upper jaw', **eye-lash**—'the fringe of hair that edges the eyelid', **eye-witness**—'one who can bear witness from his own observation', **eye-glasses**—'a pair of lens used to assist defective sight', **eye-sore**—'an ugly or unpleasant thing to see', **eye-strain**—'weariness of the eye', etc, it is the differential



meaning of the second components—**tooth-**, **glasses-**, **witness-**, etc. that brings forth -the different lexical meanings of the stem . **eye-** and serves as a distinguishing clue between these words. We observe a similar significance of the differential meaning for the choice of the lexical meaning of the other component in words with the identical second component. In compound words, e.g. **wedding-ring**, **nose-ring**, **ear-ring**, **finger-ring**, **key-ring**, **circus-ring**, **prize-ring**, etc., it is not only the denotational but mostly the differential meaning of **nose-**, **ear-**, **finger-**, etc. that distinguishes **wedding-ring**—'a ring worn constantly as a distinctive mark of a married woman' from **ear-ring**—'an ornament worn in the lobe of ear', **key-ring** — 'a ring for keeping keys on', **circus-ring**—'an arena in a circus' and **prize-ring**—'an enclosed area for fighting'.

### **Structure and Meaning compound words.**

The lexical meanings of the components alone, important as they are, do not make the meaning of the compound word. The meaning of the compound is derived not only from the combined lexical meanings of its components, but also from the meaning signaled by the pattern of the order and arrangement of the stems.

A mere change in the order of stems with the same lexical meanings brings about a radical change in the lexical meaning of the compound word. For illustration let us compare **lifeboat**— 'a boat of special construction for saving lives from wrecks or along the coast' with **boat-life**—'life on board the ship', **a fruit-market** — 'market where fruit is sold' with **market-fruit**—'fruit designed for selling', etc. Thus the structural pattern or the distributional formula in compound words carries a certain meaning which is independent of the actual lexical meanings of their components. In other words the lexical meaning of a compound is derived from the combined lexical meanings of its components and the structural meaning of the distributional formula.

The structural meaning of the distributional formulas of compounds may be abstracted and described through the interrelation of their components. In analyzing compound adjectives, e.g. **duty-bound**, **wind-driven**, **tear-stained**, we observe that the distributional formula they are built after, i.e.  $n+v_{ed}$ , conveys the generalized meaning of instrumental or agentive relations between the components which can be interpreted as 'done by' or 'with the help of something'; the denotational meanings of the stems supply the action itself and the actual doer of the action or objects with the help of which the action is done. Thus, **duty-bound** may be interpreted as 'bound by duty', **wind-driven** as 'driven by wind', **smoke-filled** as 'filled with smoke'. In this case the distributional formula is monosemantic, hence compound adjectives of this type would also be monosemantic and their lexical meanings would be derived from the structural meaning of the distributional formula and the combined meanings of the stems.

The distributional formula in compounds, however, is not always monosemantic; if we take compound adjectives like, e.g., **age-long**, **world-wide**, **oil-rich**, **pleasure-tired**, etc. built after  $n+a$  formula, we shall see that the generalized meaning of the structure itself may be interpreted in two ways: (a) through relations of comparison between the components as in **world-wide**—'wide as the world', **snow-white**, **knee-high**, etc. and (b) through various relations of adverbial type as in **oil-rich** that can be interpreted as 'rich in oil', **pleasure-tired**—'tired of pleasure', **colour-blind**—'blind to colors', etc. Compound nouns, consisting of two simple noun-stems ( $n+n$ ) are most polysemantic in structure. The polisemy of the structure often leads to a certain freedom of interpretation of the semantic relations between the components. For example, it is equally correct to interpret the compound noun **toy-man** as 'a toy in the shape of a man' or 'a man who makes toys, a toy-maker'. The compound noun **clock-tower** may likewise be understood as 'a tower with a clock fitted in' or 'a tower that serves as a clock'. Other examples to illustrate the polisemy of the distributional formula and the variety of semantic relations that can be read into the same structure<sup>1</sup> are **pontoon-bridge** which may be interpreted as 'a bridge supported by pontoons, a bridge

made of pontoons, pontoons in the form of a bridge, bridge for pontoons'. **Witch doctor** may mean 'a doctor who is a witch', 'a person whose business it is to detect or smell out witches, a doctor who witches'. The illustrations may be easily multiplied, but the given examples are sufficient proof that the polisemy of compound words is the result of the polisemy of the structure and not the polysemantic character of individual components.

### 2.2.1 The Criteria of Compounds

What is the criterion of a compound? Many scholars have claimed that a compound is determined by the underlying concept, others have advocated stress, and some even seek the solution of the problem in spelling. O. Mo'minovich holds that the criterion of a compound is a psychological unity of combination, adding that there "seems to be" a difference of intonation between a compound and a syntactic group which it is, however, difficult to describe.

Stress also has been advocated as a criterion. "Wherever we hear lesser or least stress upon a word which would always show high stress in a phrase, we describe it as a compound member ice – cream is a compound, but ice cream is a phrase, although there is no denotative difference of meaning. Uzbek "oshqozon" is a compound (the organ of body) but "osh qozon" is a phrase which means "a pot for making a plov".

For a combination to be a compound there is one condition to be fulfilled: the compound must be morphologically isolated from a parallel syntactic group. Blackbird has the morpho – phonemic stress pattern of a compound, black market money by a post – office. These two stress patterns are the commonest among compound words and in many cases they acquire a contrasting force distinguishing compound words from word groups, especially when the arrangement and order of stems parallel the word – order and the distributional formula of the phrase, thus a

'green – house' – "a glass – house for cultivating tender plants" is contrasted to a 'green 'house – "a house that is painted green", 'dancing – girl – "a dancer" to 'dancing 'girl – "a girl who is dancing", 'missing – lists – "lists of men and officers who are missing after a battle" to 'missing 'lists – "lists that are missing", 'mad – doctor – "a psychiatrist" to 'mad 'doctor – "a doctor who is mad".

3) It is not infrequent, however, for both components to have level stress as in, e.g. 'arm – 'chair, 'icy – 'cold, 'grass – 'green.

All substantial compounds show this pattern, with the exception of those whose first element is the pronouns *all* or *self*. Such compounds have double stress (e.g. 'all 'soul, 'all – 'creator, 'self – 'respect, 'self – 'seeker) of adjectival compounds only two types have the stable stress pattern heavy stress / middle stress: the type *color – blind* and *heart – breaking*.

All other adjectival types are basically double – stressed.

### 2.2.2 Inseparability of Compound Words

**Structurally** the inseparability of compounds manifests itself in the specific order and arrangement of stems which stand out most clearly in all a syntactic 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 center.

**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;<sup>1</sup> **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.

Some linguists class such complexes as a specific group of compound words on the ground that the connection between the members of such complexes cannot be regarded as syntactic, as the usual means of connection between two nouns typical of Modern English syntax is either the possessive case or various prepositions:" They consequently conclude that the connection in formation of the "stone wall" type is a syntactic hence the members of these complexes are not words but grammatically unshaped elements, i.e. stems. As a junction of two noun-stems they are referred to compound words. The syntactic structure is taken for a sufficient proof of their inseparability and lack of graphic integrity is disregarded. The proponents of this point of view go on to state that these complexes may also be interpreted as combinations of an adjective with a noun, the adjective being formed from the noun-stem by means of conversion for the given occasion, in which case a compound word would remain primary and a word-group secondary. This brings the linguists to the conclusion that these complexes make a specific

group of compound words, often termed neutral.<sup>1</sup> they are characterized by structural instability due to which they can be easily disintegrated into free word-groups under the influence of parallel attributive combinations, level stress and spelling with a break between the components.

The above-cited treatment of these nominal complexes and the disregard of the outer, formal manifestations of inseparability is open to grave doubts. On the one hand, the productivity of conversion in formation of adjectives does not seem convincing because there are very few adjectives' of the type in independent use in Modern English; on the other hand it is argued that Modern English nouns in the Common case, singular are used in the attributive function and a purely syntactic nature of the combination of two, full-fledged nouns has been almost universally recognized in the last few decades. If we share the opinion, we shall come to the obvious conclusion that there exists a nominal type of free phrases built on the formula N+N and a group of nominal compounds built on the *n+n* formula which stands in correlative relations to each other. The recognition of nominal free phrases deprives "neutral compounds" of theoretical validity. Nominal compounds remain a specific class of compounds but in this case the distributional formula even in the most indisputable cases has only a weakened distinguishing force and can by no means be taken for an overall criterion of their inseparability. It is evident that the hyphenated spelling or at least fluctuations between hyphenated spelling and spelling with a break become most significant in distinguishing nominal compound words from word-groups. Consequently nominal complexes which are regularly spelt with a space between the components and are characterized by level stress pattern can hardly be regarded as inseparable vocabulary units. It is noteworthy that occasional compounds of this type which have become-registered vocabulary units tend to solid or hyphenated spelling.

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

Example: sichqoncho'p – tishqoncho'p (the names of plant)

chilonjiyda – jilonjiyda

soztuproq – sog'tuproq

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

Example: tugmachagul - tugmagul (“cha” is omitted)

gadoytahlit - gadotahlit (“y” is omitted.)

ayta olmaslik – aytolmaslik<sup>1</sup>

bo'la olmaslik – bo'lolmaslik<sup>2</sup>

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

Example: qishlay olmoq - qishlayolmoq

Ushlay olmoq - ushlayolmoq

To'qiy olmoq – to'qiyolmoq

To form a compound verb with the verbs “yemoq, demoq” which have “e” sound in the root, one must add “ya (y + a)” after “e, de” e. g.: de+ya olmoq – deyaolmoq, e+ya olmoq, eya olmoq.

### 3. Phonetical changes in the 2<sup>nd</sup> components of compound words.

Example: itburun – itmurun; Tuyabuyin - Tuyamuyin.

“b” consonant in the beginning of the second component a changed into “v”

Example: qoraboy – qoravoy, quziboy - quzivoy

amakibachcha - amakivachcha, tog'abachcha – tog'avachcha.

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

Example: The most productive suffix for this group is “li” e. g.

In the book of A.P. Khodjiev's “Compound and repeated word” “li” suffix is given in brackets.

Example: Such kinds of compound words are given in this book.

### 2.2.3. Motivation in Compound words.

<sup>1</sup> Ўзбек тилининг имло луғати 1976 й.

<sup>2</sup> “Ўзнинг морфологик вариантлари” Р. Шукуров. 1990 й.



Compound words are motivated 2 through the individual lexical meanings of their components and the meaning of the structure. In motivated compound words the native speaker can see a connection between the lexical meanings of the stems and the meaning of the order and arrangement of components of the word. Motivation in compound words varies in degree. There are compounds which are completely motivated, i.e. the lexical meaning of these words is transparent and is easily deduced from the lexical meanings of the stems and the meaning of their distributional formulas. Compound words like wind-driven, sky-blue, foot-step, foot-pump, door-handle, and bottle-opener may serve as examples of completely transparent or motivated compound words. Motivation in compound words may be partial, but again the degree will vary. Compound words like hand-bag, flowerbed, handcuff are all only partially motivated, but still the degree of transparency of their meanings is different: hand-bag, e.g., is essentially 'a bag designed to be carried in the hand', whereas handcuffs retain only a resemblance to cuffs and in fact are 'metal rings placed round the wrists of 3 prisoner'; a flower-bed is not 'a mattress or piece of furniture' as the lexical meaning of the second component suggests; but 'a piece of ground where flowers grow'. Compound words with a smaller degree of partial motivation may be illustrated by the words: walkup—'a house without an elevator where one has to walk upstairs', cast-off—'discarded', castle-builder—'a day-dreamer, one who builds castle; in the air'.

There are compound words that lack motivation altogether, i.e. the native speaker does not see any obvious connection between the meaning of their structure and the individual meanings of the stems and consequently cannot deduce the lexical meaning of the word. Compound words like eye-wash – 'something said or done to deceive a person', fiddlesticks - 'nonsense rubbish', wall-flower—'a woman who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance, because not chosen as a partner', eye-servant—'a servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched', night-cap—'a drink taken before going to bed at night', dog-eared—'having the corners of the leaves turned down' all lack motivation and their lexical meanings cannot be deduced from the meanings of their components and the

meaning of their structure. Lack of motivation in compound words may be often connected with the transferred usage of the denotational meanings of the components or of the whole word as in *slow-coach*—'a person who acts slowly', *sweet-tooth*—'one who likes sweet food and drink', *wall-flower*; the words consequently acquire a new connotational meaning not proper to either of their components. Lack of motivation is often due to the specialized and unexpected semantic relations embedded in the compound word as in, e.g., *eye-servant*, *dog-days*—'the hottest part of July and August'.

Sometimes the motivated and non-motivated meanings of the same word are felt as two homonymous words, e.g. *night-cap* 1) a cap worn in bed at night and 2) a drink taken before going to bed at night; *eye-wash* 1) a liquid for washing the eyes and 2) something said or done to deceive a person; *eye-opener* 1) enlightening or surprising circumstance and 2) a drink of liquor.

### **Semantic Classifications**

Semantically compound words may be classified (1) according to the degree of motivation, and (2) according to the structural meaning of various distributional formulas described through the interrelation of the components.

1) According to the degree of motivation compound words are subdivided into:

(a) motivated or non-idiomatic, i.e. words marked either by complete or partial motivation which makes the meaning of the word transparent;

(b) non-motivated or idiomatic, i.e. "words the lexical meanings of which cannot be inferred from the individual meanings of their components and the meaning of the distributional formula they are built after.

2) According to the structural meaning or the type of semantic relations between the components compound words may be classified into various groups as words based on the relations of:

(a) agent and action, e.g. *sunrise*, *earthquake*,

(b) object and action, e.g. *warship*, *handshake*,

(c) the part and the whole, e.g. *plum-tree*, *shirt-collar*, *eye-ball*, etc.,

(d) the place and the action, or the doer, e.g. street-fighting, grass-hopper, garden-party,

(e) the time and the action. e.g. day-flight, night-school, winter-sport, etc.,

(f) purpose, e.g. table-cloth, driving-suit, bird-cage, etc.

## **2.3. Classification of Compounds**

### **Types of Compounds according types of speech**

Compound words may be classified

a) from the functional point of view;

b) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together and

c) from the point of view of different ways of composition.

a) Functionally compounds are viewed as words belonging to different parts of speech. The bulk of Modern English compounds belong to nouns and adjectives: e.g. arm – chair, baby – sitter, boiling – point, knee – high, rain – driven, adverbs and connectives are represented by an insignificant number of words, e.g. indoors, within, outside and we may say that composition on the whole is not productive in adverbs and in connectives. It is of interest to note that composition in verbs in Modern English is not productive either. Verbs that are morphemically compound, such as to (goose) flesh, (to) weekend; prove to be words of second derivation on the word – formation level.

b) from the point of view of the means by which the components are joined together compound words may be classified into:

1) words formed by mere placing one constituent after another in a definite order, e.g.: door – handle, rain – driven. This means of linking the components is typical of the greater part of Modern English compounds in all parts of speech.

2) compound words whose components are joined together with a linking element, as in speedometer, Fro – Asian; compounds of this type are found both in

nouns and in adjectives but present a small group of words considerable restricted by the nature of their components, The components of compound words of this type are mostly joined with the help of the linking vowel [ou] and occasionally the vowel. In both cases the first component often contains a bound root. E.g. Fro – Asian, Sino – Japanese, Anglo Saxon, tragicomic other examples of compound words of this type are electro – dynamic, handicraft, handiwork. This group is generally limited to the names of nationalities and scientific terms. The components of compound nouns may also be joined with the help of the linking consonant [s/z] e.g. sportsman, tradesman, saleswoman, bridesmaid, statesman, landsman and etc. This is also a very small group of words restricted by the second component, which is, as a rule, one of the three stems man - , woman - , people - , and the commonest of them being man.

c) Compounds are also classified according to different ways of compounding. There are two ways of composition and accordingly we distinguish two types of compounds: those formed exclusively after a composition pattern, the so called compounds and those formed by a simultaneous operation of two types of word – formation: composition and derivation, the so – called derivational compounds:

Compound words proper are formed by joining together stems of words already available in the language, with or without the help of special linking elements such as: door – step, age – long, baby – sitter, looking – glass, they constitute the bulk of English compounds in all parts of speech and include both productive and non – productive patterns.

In Uzbek the relationship between the components of compound words are different: They show:

1. Comparison: karnaygul, otquloq, tuyaqush, sheryurak, qo'ykuz.
2. Relevance, purposed for something: gultuvak (vase for flower), molqura, olovkurak, tokqaychi, qiymataxta. In English washing – machine, blood – vessel (a tube through which bloods flows in the body).

3. Connection to some places: suvilon (a snake which lives in water), tog'olcha, cho'lyalpiz, qo'qonarava like in English zookeeper, postman, house keeper, head – dress, ear – ring.

4. The mark of something: achchiqtosh, oloqarg'a, sho'rdanak, qizilishton, Qiziltepa. In English long – legged, bluebell, slow – coach.

5. Relationship to quantity: beshbarmoq, mingoyoq, qirqog'ayni, Beshariq. This rule is also relevant to English compounds such as: three – cornered, fifteen – fold, six – fold, five – sided polygon.

Uzbek compound words are classified:

- a) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together: homkalla, ko'ksulton, iskaptopar.
- b) from the point of view of agreeing: tuyboshi, kitobsevar, dunyoqarash.
- c) from the point of view of relationship between subject and predicate: first elements of such kind compound will be predicate: gushtkuydi, kelintushdi.

There are 6 types of compound words in Uzbek:

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Compound nouns      | 4. Compound pronouns |
| 2. Compound adjectives | 5. Compound adverbs  |
| 3. Compound verbs      | 6. Compound number   |

Most frequently spread English compound words are:

- 1. Compound nouns
- 2. Compound adjectives
- 3. Compound adverbs
- 4. Compound verbs

### 2.3.1 Compound Nouns

Most English compound nouns are noun phrases that include a noun modified by adjectives or attribute nouns. Due to the English tendency towards conversion, the two classes are not always easily distinguished. Most English compound nouns that consist of more than two words can be constructed recursively by combining two words at a time. The compound science fiction writer, for example, can be constructed by combining the resulting compound with writer. Some compounds, such as salt and pepper or mother – of pearl, can be constructed in this way, however.

In general, the meaning of a compound is a specialization of the meaning of its head. The modifier limits the meaning of the head. This is most obvious in descriptive compounds, also known as Karmad haraya compounds, in which the modifier is used in an attributive or appositional manner. A blackboard is a particular kind of board which is generally black, for instance.

In determinative compounds, however, the relationship is not attributive. For example, a foot stool is not a particular type of stool that is like a foot. Rather, it is a stool for one's foot or feet. (It can be used for sitting on but that is not its primary purpose). In a similar manner, the office manager is the manager of an office, an armchair is a chair with arms, and a raincoat is a coat against the rain. These relationships, which are expressed by prepositions in English, would be expressed by grammatical case in other languages.

But of the above types of compounds are called endo centric compounds because the semantic head is contained within the compound itself a blackboard is a type of board, for example, and a footstool is a type of stool.

However, in another common type of compound, the exocentric or bahuvrihi compound, the semantic head is not explicitly expressed. A red head, for example, is not a kind of head, but is a person with a red head, but a person with a head that is as hard and unreceptive as a block (i.e. stupid). And, outside of veterinary surgery, a lion – heart is not a type of heart, but a person with a heart like a lion (in its bravery, courage, fearlessness).

Exocentric compounds occur more often in adjectives than nouns. A barefoot girl, for example, is not a girl that is a bare foot, but a girl with a bare foot. Similarly, a V – 8 car is a car with a V – 8 engine rather than a car that is a V – 8, and a twenty – five – dollar car is a car with a worth of \$ 25, not a car that is \$ 25. The compounds shown here are bare, but more commonly, a suffixes morpheme is added, esp. – ed. Hence, a two – legged person is a person with two legs and this is exocentric.

On the other hand, endocentric adjectives are also frequently formed, using the suffixal morphemes: - ing or -er/or. A car – carrier is a clear endocentric determinative compound: it is a thing that is a carrier of cars. The related adjective, car – carrying, is also endocentric: it refers to an object which is a carrying – thing.

These types account for most compound nouns, but there are other, rarer types as well. Coordinative, copulative or dvandva compounds combine elements with a similar meaning, and the compound meaning may be a generalization instead of specialization. Iterative or amredita compounds repeat a single element, to express repetition or as an emphasis. Day – by – day and go –go – go are examples of this type of compound, which has more than one head.

Analyzability may be further limited by cranberry morphemes and semantic changes. For instance, the word butterfly, commonly thought to be a metathesis for flutter by, which the bugs do, is actually based on an old bubbe – maise that butterflies are petite witches that steal butter from window sills

In the case of verb + noun compounds, the noun may be either the subject or the object of the verb. In playboy, for example, the noun is the subject of the verb (the boy plays), whereas it is the object in call girl (someone calls the girl).

A black board is any board that is black, and equal prosodic stress can be found on both elements (or, according to psycholinguist Steven Pinker, the second one is accented more heavily.) A blackboard, compound, may have started out as any other black board, but now is a thing that is constructed in a particular way, of a particular material and serves a particular purpose; the word is clearly accented on the first syllable.

Sound patterns, such as stresses placed on particular syllables, may indicate whether the word group is a compound or whether it is an adjective - + - noun phrase. A compound usually has a falling intonation: "blackboard", the "White House", as opposed to the phrases "black board". (Note that this rule does not apply in all contexts. For example, the stress pattern "white house" would be expected for the compound, which happens to be a proper name, but it is also found in the emphatic negation "No, not the black house; the white house!").

### Uzbek compound nouns.

Uzbek compound nouns are formed in the following ways:

1. Noun and noun: otquloq, qularra.
2. Adjective + noun: ko'ksulton, homtok.
3. Noun + adjective: gulbeor, oshko'k.
4. Number + noun: mingoyoq, qirqog'ayni, uchburchak.
5. Noun + verb: o'rinbosar, beshiktervatar.
6. Verb + verb: iskabtopar, olib sotar.

Following compound words are written without hyphen:

- 1) The nouns with one stress: gulko'rpa, oshqozan, o'qilon, tutmayiz.
- 2) Nouns + ap suffix: otboqar, izquvar.
- 3) Geographical places: Sirdaryo, Qashqadaryo, Oqtepa, Yakkabog',

### 2.3.2 Compound Adjectives

English compound adjectives are constructed in a very similar way to the compound noun. Black board jungle, gunmetal sheen and green monkey disease are only a few examples.

There are some in forming English compound nouns: The components of some compound nouns may be joined with the help of linking consonant: English compound nouns statesman, sportsman nouns statesman, and sportsman are joined with the consonant "s".



But in Uzbek all compound nouns are joined together without any linking element.

A compound adjective is a modifier of a noun. It consists of two or more morphemes of which the left – hand component limits or changes the modification of the right – hand one, as in "the dark – green dress": dark limits the green that modifies dress.

### **Solid compound adjectives**

There are some well – established permanent compound adjectives that have become solid over a longer period, especially in American usage: earsplitting, eye catching. However, in British usage these, apart from downtown, are more likely written with a hyphen: ear – splitting.

Other solid compound adjectives are for example:

- Numbers that are spelled out and have the suffix – fold added: "fifteen ‘fold", "six fold".
- Points of the compass: "northwest", northwesterly, "northwestwards", but not North – West Frontier.

### **Hyphenated compound adjectives**

A compound adjective is hyphenated if the hyphen helps the reader differentiate a compound adjective from two adjacent adjectives that each independently modifies the noun. Compare the following examples:

- "acetic acid solution": a bitter solution producing vinegar or acetic acid (acetic + acid + solution)
- "acetic - acid solution ": a solution of acetic acid.

The hyphen is unneeded when capitalization or italicization making grouping clear:

- "Old English scholar ": an old person who is English and a scholar, or old scholar who studies English
- "Old English scholar": is scholar of Old English
- "De facto proceedings" not (de – facto)

If, however, there is no risk of ambiguities, it may be written without a hyphen: "Sunday morning walk". Hyphenated compound adjectives may have been formed originally by an adjective preceding noun:

- "Round table" – "round – table discussion"
- "Blue sky" – "blue sky law"
- "Red light" – "red light district"
- "Four wheels" – "four wheel drive" (the singular, not the plural is used).

Others may have originated with a verb preceding and adjective or adv: "feel good" – "feel – good factor", "by now, pay later" – "by – now pay – later purchase".

Yet others are created with an original verb preceding a preposition:

- "Stick on" - "stick – on label"
- "Walk on" - "walk – on part"
- "Stand by" - "stand – by fare"
- "Roll on; roll off" - "roll – on roll – off ferry".

The following compound adjectives are always hyphenated when they are not written as one word:

- An adjective preceding a noun to which –d or –ed has been added as a past – participle construction, used before a noun:

- "loud – mouthed hooligan"
- "middle – aged lady"
- "rose - tinted glasses "

- A noun, adjective, or adv preceding a present participle:

- "an awe – inspiring personality"
- "a long – lasting affair"
- "a far –reaching decision"

- Numbers spelled out or as numerals:

- "seven-year itch"

- "five-sided polygon"
- "20<sup>th</sup>-century poem"
- "30-pice band"
- "tenth-story window"
- A numeric with the affix –fold has a hyphen (15-fold), but when spelled out takes a solid construction (fifteen fold).
- Numbers, spelled out or numeric, with added –odd: sixteen –odd, 70-odd.
- Compound adjectives with high- or low-: "high-level discussion", "low-price markup".
- Colors in compounds:
  - "a dark-blue sweater"
  - "a reddish-orange dress".
- Fractions as modifiers are hyphenated: "five-eight inches", but if numerator or denominators are already hyphenated, the fraction itself does not take a hyphen: "a thirty-three thousandth part".
- Fraction used as nouns have no hyphens: "I ate only one third of pie".
- Comparatives and superlatives in compound adjectives also take hyphens:
  - "the highest-placed competitor"
  - "A shorter-term loan".
- However, a construction with *most* is not hyphenated:
  - "The most respected member".
- Compounds including two geographical modifiers:
  - "Afro-Cuban"
  - "African-American" (sometimes)
  - "Anglo-Asian"
- But not
  - "Central American".

The following compound adjectives are not normally hyphenated:

- Where there is no risk of ambiguity:
  - "a Sunday morning walk"
- Left-hand components of a compound adjective that end in –ly that modify right-hand components that are past participles (ending in –ed):
  - "a hotly disputed subject"
  - "a greatly improved scheme"
  - "a distantly related celebrity"
- Compound adjectives that include comparatives and superlatives with more, most, less or least:
  - "a more recent development"
  - "the most respected member"
  - "a less opportune moment"
  - "the least expected event"
- Ordinarily hyphenated compounds with intensive adverb in front of adjectives:
  - "very much admired classicist"
  - "Really well accepted proposal".

English compound adjectives are formed:

1. Adjective + noun: blackboard
2. Adjective + adjective: blue-green, dark-red, light-green.
3. Adjective + verb: highlight
4. Adjective + preposition: forthwith.

In Uzbek compound adjectives are formed in the following way:

1. Noun + noun – these adjectives are written separately: ҳаво ранг, кул ранг
2. Adjective + noun – these adjectives are written as one word: қимматбаҳо
3. Noun or adverb a verb with the suffix "ap": тезоқар, эрксевар, меҳнатсевар

But these adjectives are hyphenated when we translate it into English:  
меҳнатсевар - hard-working, эрксевар - peace – loving and etc.

4. Noun + "apo" word: халқаро as in English international.

There are a group of words which form compound adjectives, such as:  
aralash, yo'q, qo'l, oliy, och, to'q, to'la, chala: qumaralash loy, tengi yo'q qiz, ko'p tarmoqli soha, oliy ma'lumotli, och qizil, qorni to'q, to'q qizil.

In English we can also find the signal words which form compound adjectives; but they are hyphenated: light, dark, long, middle, high: e.g. light – green, dark-blue, middle-aged, long-legged, and high-qualified.

### 2.3.3 Compound Verbs

In Uzbek compound verbs are formed by joining two words:

1. Verb + noun – verb word: dam olmoq,(to rest),himoya qilmoq(to defend), paydo bo'lmoq(to appear).

Some of them are synonyms to simple verbs:

Yordam bermok - to help; yordamlashmoq – to give a hand

2. Verb + verb = sotib olmoq, chiqarib olmoq, yutib olmoq.

Some verbs such as o'qib chiqmoq, ko'rib buldi, boshlab yubordi are not compound verbs in speech. They have no a new lexical meaning.

Verbs which are considered compound , may not be a compound verb in English and Uzbek:

Muhokama qilmoq – to discuss (simple verb)

G'olib bo'lmoq – to win

### 2.3.4 Classification of compound Words Based on Correlation

- According to the type of correlation all productive types of compound words may be classified into four major classes:

**1. Adjectival-nominal compounds** comprise four subgroups of compound adjectives-three of them are proper and one derivational, they are built after the following formulas and patterns:

- a, b) the  $n+a$  formula, e. g. **snow-white, colour-blind, journey-tired** correlative; with word-groups of the  $A + as+N$ ,  $A + prp+N$  type, e. g. **white as snow, blind to colours, tired of journey**. The structure is polysemantic;

- c) the  $s+ved$  formula, e. g. **fear-stained, duty-bound, wind-driven** correlated with word-groups of the type  $Ved$  with/by+N, e. g. **stained with tears, bound by duty**, etc. The distributional formula is monosemantic and is based on the instrumental relations between the components;

- d)  $num+n$  formula, e. g. (a) **two-day** (beard), (a) **seven-year** (plan), (a) **forty-hour** (week) correlative with  $Num + N$  type of phrases, e. g. **two days, seven years**, etc. Adjectives of this subgroup are used only attributively;

- e) the  $(a+n) + -ed$  pattern of derivational compounds, e. g. **long-legged, low-ceilinged**. This structure includes two more variants; the first member of the first component may be  $a$  numeral stem or a noun-stem  $(num+n) + -ed$ ,  $(n+n) + -ed$ , e. g. **one-sided, three-cornered, doll-faced, bell-shaped**. Compounds of this subgroup are correlative with phrases of the type—with (having) +  $A+N$ , with (having) +  $Num+N$ , with (having)+ $N+N$  (or  $N+of+N$ ), e. g. **with (or having) a low ceiling, with (or having) one side, with (or having) three corners, with (or having) a doll face for with (or having) the face of a doll, with (or having) the shape of a bell**.

- The system of productive types of compound adjectives may be presented as follows (table 2).

**2. Verbal-nominal compounds** belong to compound nouns. They may all be described through one general distributional structure  $n+n_v$ , i. e. a combination of a simple noun-stem with a deverbal noun-stem. This formula includes four patterns differing in the character of the deverbal noun-stem. They are all based on verbal-nominal word-groups, built after the formula  $V+N$  or  $V+prp+N$ :

- a)  $[n+v+-er]$  pattern, e. g. **bottle-opener, stage-manager, baby-sitter, peace-fighter**, is monosemantic and is based on agentive relations that can be interpreted as 'one who does smth';

- b) [*n+ (v+-ing)*] pattern, e. g. **rocket-flying, stage-managing**, is monosemantic and may be interpreted as 'the act of doing smth';

- c) [*n+ (v+tion/-ment)*] pattern, e. g. **price-reduction, office-management**, is monosemantic and may be interpreted as 'the act of doing smth';

- d) compound nouns with the structure *n+(v+ conversion)*, i. e. a combination of – a simple noun-stem with a deverbal noun-stem resulting from conversion, e. g. **wage-art, dog-bite, chimney-sweep**. The pattern is monosemantic.

**3. Verbal compounds** are all derivational compound nouns built after one formal *n [(v+adv)+conversion]* and correlative with phrases of the *V+Adv* type, a. g. **a break-down** from **(to) break down**, **a hold-up** from **(to) hold up**, **a lay-out** from **(to) lay out**. The pattern is polysemantic and is circumscribed by the manifold semantic relations typical of conversion pairs.<sup>1</sup>

**4. Nominal compounds** are all nouns built after the most polysemantic distributional formula (*n+n*); both stems are in most cases simple, e. g. **pencil-case, windmill, horse-race**. Compounds of this class correlate with nominal word-groups mostly characterized by the *N+prp+N* structure.

Table 3 shows the system of productive types of compound nouns of these three structural classes.

### 2.3.5 Distributional formulas of Subordinative Compounds

The internal structure of subordinative compounds is marked by a specific pattern of order and arrangement in which the stems follow one another. The order in which the stems are placed within a compound is rigidly fixed in Modern English as the structural centre of the word is always its second component. Stems of almost every part of speech are found in compounds but they are combined to make up compound words according to a set of rigid rules for every part of speech. The choice of stems and the rules of their arrangement and order are known as distributional or structural formulas and patterns of compound words.

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<sup>1</sup> See 'Word - Formation', § 17.

As to the order of components subordinative compound words may be classified into two groups:

a) **Syntactic** compounds whose components are placed in the order that resembles the order of words in free phrases arranged according to the rules of syntax of Modern English.

The order of the stems in compounds, e.g. **bluebell, slowcoach, mad – doctor** (a+n) reminds one of the order and arrangement of the corresponding words in phrases like **a blue bell, a slow coach, a mad doctor** (A+N); compounds like, e.g. **know – nothing, kill-joy, tell-tale** made up on the formula  $v+n$  resemble the arrangement of words in phrases like **(to) kill joy, (to) know nothing, (to) tell tales** (V+N); the order of components in compounds consisting of two noun – stems **door-handle, day-time** (n+n) resembles the order of words in nominal phrases with the attributive function of the first noun as in **stone wall, spring time, peace movement**, etc. (N+N).

b) **Syntactic** compounds whose stems are not placed in the order in which the corresponding words can be brought together under the rules of syntax of the language. For example it is universally known that in free phrases adjectives cannot be modified by adjectives, noun modifiers cannot be placed before adjectives or participles, yet this kind of asyntactic arrangement of stems is typical of compounds among which we find combinations of two adjective stems, e.g. red-hot, bluish-black, pale-blue; words made up of noun – stems placed before adjective or participle stems, e.g. oil-rich, tear-stained, etc.

Both syntactic and asyntactic compound words in each part of speech should be described in terms of their distributional formulas. For example, compound adjectives are mostly formed of noun, adjective or participle stems according to the formulas  $n+a$ , e.g. **oil-rich, world-wide**;  $n+ved^1$ , e.g. **snow-covered, home-grown**;  $a+a$ , e.g. **pale-green, red-hot**, etc.

### **Borderline between compound words and free word-groups**

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<sup>1</sup> For conventional symbols see 'Word - Formation', § 8.



Compound words as inseparable vocabulary units taking shape in a definite system of grammatical forms and syntactic characteristics are generally clearly distinguished from and often opposed to free word-groups. Their inseparability finds expression in the unity of their structural, phonetic and graphic integrity.

## 2.4 Compound words and free word groups

Compound words as inseparable vocabulary units are on the one hand clearly distinguished from free word-groups by a combination of their specific stress pattern, spelling and their distributional formulas. On the other hand, compound words in Modern English lie astride the border between words and word-groups and display many features common to word-groups, thus revealing close ties and parallelism with the system of free phrases.<sup>1</sup> The linguistic analysis of extensive language data proves that there exists a rigid correlation between the system of free phrases and all types of subordinative compounds. The correlation embraces both the structure and the meaning of compound words and seems to be the pivot point of the entire system of productive present-day English composition. The analysis of the structural and semantic correlation between compound words and free word-groups enables us to find the features most relevant to composition and set a system of ordered rules for productive formulas after which an infinite number of new compounds constantly appear in the language.

### Structural Correlation.

There is a correlation and parallelism between the structure of subordinative compound words and corresponding phrases, which manifests it in the morphological character of the components. Compound words are generally made up of the stems of those parts of speech that form the corresponding free word-groups. The stem of the central member or the head<sup>2</sup> of the word-group becomes the structural and semantic centre of the compound, i.e. its second component. e.g. **heart-sick**, is made up of the stems of 'the noun' **heart** and adjective **sick** which form the corresponding phrase **sick at heart**, with the adjective **sick** for its head; **man-made** consists of the stems of the words that make the corresponding phrase **made by man**; **door-handle** similarly corresponds to **the handle of the door**, **clasp-knife** to **the knife that clasps**, etc. In all these cases the stem of the head-

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<sup>1</sup> Prof. A. I. Smirnitsky as far back as the late forties pointed out rigid parallelism existing between free word – groups and derivational compound adjectives which he termed “grammatical compounds”.

<sup>2</sup> See ‘Word-Groups and Morphological Units’, § 3.

member of the word-group, in our case **sick-**, **made-**, **handle-** becomes the structural center of the corresponding compound, i.e. its second component.

The order of the stems coincides with the word-order in word-groups only in the case of syntactic compounds, such as, e.g., **blackboard**, **mad-doctor**, **pickpocket**, **tell-tale**, etc., in which the structural center takes the same place as the head of corresponding word-groups.

In compounds each part of speech correlates only with certain structural types of phrases. For example, productive compound adjectives reveal correlation mostly with adjectival-nominal word-groups,<sup>1</sup> i.e. word-groups whose heads are adjectives (or Numerals and Participles) of the type  $A+prp+N$ ,  $V_{ed}+by/with+N$ ,  $with+A+N$ , e.g. adjectives **oil-rich**, **heart-sick** correspond to word-groups **rich in oil**, **sick at heart** (i.e.,  $n+a \rightarrow A+prp+N$ ); **duty-bound**, **smoke-filled** to **bound by duty**, **filled with smoke** (i.e.,  $n+ved+V_{ed}+by/with+N$ ); **low-ceilinged** to **with a low ceiling**  $\{[(a+n)+ed] \rightarrow with+A+N\}$ . Productive compound nouns correlate mostly with nominal word-groups (consisting of two nouns), verbal-nominal and verb-adverb word-groups, e.g.. **Moonlight**, **diving-suit**, correspond to **the light of the moon**, a suit for diving" (i.e.  $n+n \rightarrow N+prp+N$ ): **proof-reader**, **peace-fighting** to **(to) read proofs**, **(to) fight for peace** (i.e.,  $n+nv \rightarrow V+N$ ,  $V+prp+N$ ), etc. So it follows that the distributional formulas of compound words in each part of speech are circumscribed by the structure of correlated word-groups.

### Semantic Correlation.

Semantically, the relations between the components of a compound mirror the semantic relations between the member-words in correlated word-groups. The semantic relations established between the components, for example, in compound adjectives built after  $n+ved$  formula, e.g. **duty-bound**, **snow-covered** are circumscribed by the instrumental relations typical of the members of correlated word-groups of the type  $V_{ed}+by/with+N$  regardless of the actual lexical meanings of the stems; compound adjectives of the  $(a+n)+ed$  pattern like **long-legged**, **straight-backed** mirror possessive relations found between words in

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<sup>1</sup> Adjectival-nominal word-groups is a conventional term of this type of word-groups.

correlated word-groups of the with+A+N type, e.g. **with long legs, with a straight back**; compound nouns built after the pattern  $n+(v+-er)$ —**letter-writer, bottle-opener, traffic-controller** display agentive semantic relations typical of word-groups 'one who writes letters'; 'the thing that opens bottles' built after the general formula  $N \text{ that } V+N$ .

Structural and semantic correlation by no means implies a one-to-one correspondence of each individual pattern of compound words to one word-group formula or pattern. For example the  $n+nv$  formula of compound nouns comprises different patterns such as  $[n+(v+-er)]$  **rocket-flyer, bottle-opener, cover-shooter**,  $[n+(v+-ing)]$  **street-fighting, rocket-flying, cover-shooting**; both patterns correlate in the final analysis with verbal-nominal word-groups of one formula— $V+N$  or  $V+prp+N$ , e.g. **to flyrockets, to fight in the streets, to shoot from a cover**. However, the reverse relationship is not uncommon, e.g. one distributional formula of compound adjectives ( $n+a$ ) in words like **age-long, sky-high, colour blind** corresponds to a variety of individual word-group patterns which differ in the grammatical and semantic relations between member-words expressed by the preposition, thus, compounds **journey-tired, girl-shy, oil-rich, world-wide** correspond to **tired of journey** ( $A+of+N$ ), **shy before girls** ( $A+before+N$ ); **rich in oil** ( $A+in+N$ ); **wide as the world** ( $A+as+N$ ). Nominal compound made up of two simple noun-stems ( $n+n$ ) may serve, as another example of the semantic correlation between formulas of compound nouns with a variety of individual patterns of nominal word-groups. Compound nouns like **doorstep, hand-bag, handcuffs** incorporate manifold semantic relations found between member-words of various patterns of the general formula of word-groups  $N+prp+N$ . Nominal compounds appear to express freely in a concise form what can be expressed only in a more elaborate and complicated periphrastic way by word-groups. "It should be remembered that the semantic relations in some cases may be interpreted differently.

Even the few examples given as illustration lead us to the conclusion that the structure of compound words, as a rule, is more concise and of much wider

semantic range than the structure of correlated word-groups due to the fact that compound words do not require any elaborate way to express the relationship between their components except their order. Therefore compound words which establish regular correlative relations with word-groups are on the one hand motivated and on the other hand serve as patterns, or sets of structural and semantic rules guiding the spontaneous formation of new compound words. Consequently motivation and regular semantic and structural correlation between compound words and word-groups may be regarded as factors which are most conducive to high productivity of compound words. It is natural that formulas which do not establish such regular correlative" relations and which result in compound words characterized by lack or very low degree of motivation, must be regarded as unproductive, for example, compound nouns built after  $a+n$  formula, e. g. **blackbird**, **bluebell**, **mad-doctor**, etc., are marked by lack of motivation or high degree of idiomacity, hence the formula  $a+n$  for compound nouns is unproductive for Modern English.

## 2.5 Diachronic approach to compound words

Like all other linguistic phenomena compounding may be approached synchronically and diachronically. If a synchronic treatment concentrates on structural and semantic features relevant for productive patterning of compound words, the diachronic treatment is concerned with the various changes compound words undergo in the course of time and the way compound words appear in the language. Once a compound has been formed it is subject to all the phonological changes affecting English polysyllabic words. Various changes in the phonetic structure and stress pattern of compound words may result in a number of changes in its morphemic structure. The separate morphemes in a compound may become fused or even lost altogether; the meanings of the components may also fuse in the course of time into a newer meaning or become forgotten. As a result of this

process, known as the process of simplification, compound words may undergo such radical changes that they may be even transformed into derived or simple words.<sup>1</sup>

**Productive types of compound nouns Table 3**

Free Phrases	Compound Nouns		
	Compounds Proper	Derivational Compounds	Pattern
<b>A. Verbal-Nominal Phrases</b> 1. the reducer of price to reduce 2. the reducing of prices prices 3. the reduction of prices to shake 4. the shake of hands	1. price-reducer 2. price-reducing 3. price-reduction 4. hand-shake		$[n + (v+-er)]$  $[n+ -ing]$  $[n+(v+--tion/-ment)]$
<b>B. Verb-Adverb Phrases</b>  to break down to cast away		a break-down a castaway a runaway	$[(v+adv) + conversion]$
<b>C. Nominal Phrases</b> 1. a tray or ashes 2. the neck of the bottle 3. a house in the country; a chair with arms 4. a ship run by steam 5. the doctor is a woman 6. a fish resembling a sword	1. ash-tray 2. bottle-neck 3. country-house; arm-chair 4. steamship 5. woman-doctor 6. sword-fish		$[n^2 + n^1]$

<sup>1</sup> For illustration of historical development of the morphemic structure of compounds see 'Word-Structure', § 5.

There are many words in Modern English that do not in any way differ from the bulk of simple words and yet have undergone the process of simplification and may be traced back to their original compound structure.

### **Ways of Forming Compounds. Sources of Compounds**

The actual process of building compound words may take different forms:

1) Compound words are built spontaneously after productive distributional formulas of the given period. Formulas productive at one time may lose their productivity at another period. Thus at one time the process of building verbs by compounding adverbial and verbal stems was productive, and numerous compound verbs like, e. g. **outgrow**, **overturn**, **overthrow** (*adv+v*), were formed. The structure ceased to be productive and today no verbs are built in this way.

2) Compounds may be the result of a gradual process of semantic isolation and structural fusion of free word-groups. Such compounds as **forget-me-not**—'a small plant with blue<sup>1</sup> flowers', **scarecrow** (from an earlier **scare-the-crows**)—'a figure used to scare birds away from crops', **pickpocket** (from **pick the pocket**)—'one who steals from pockets', bridesmaid—'an unmarried woman attending the bride at a wedding', **bull's-eye**—'the centre of a target; a kind of hard, globular candy', **mainland**—'a continent' all go back to free phrases which became semantically and structurally isolated in the course of time. The words that once made up these phrases have lost, within these particular formations, their integrity, their part-of-speech meaning and the whole phrase has become isolated in form, specialized in meaning and thus turned into an inseparable unit—a word acquiring semantic and morphological unity.

Most of the syntactic compound nouns of the (*a+n*) structure, e. g. **bluebell**, **blackboard**, **mad-doctor**, are the result of such semantic and structural isolation of free word-groups; to give but one more example—**highway** was once actually a **high way** for it was raised above the surrounding countryside for better drainage

and ease of travel. Now we use **highway** without any idea of the original sense of the first element.<sup>1</sup>

### Productive types of compound adjectives Table 3

	Compound Adjectives			
	Compounds Proper	Derivational Compounds	Pattern	Semantic Relations
A. as white as snow	1. snow-white	—	$n+a$	Relations of resemblance
B. free from care; rich in oil; greedy for power; tired of pleasure	2. care-free oil-rich power-greedy pleasure-tired	—	$n+a$	Various adverbial relations
C. covered with snow; bound by duty	3. snow-covered duty-bound	—	$n+Ved$	Instrumental (or agentive relations)
D. two days	4. (a) two-day (beard) (a) seven-year(plan)	—	$num+n$	Quantitative relations
E. with (having) long, legs	—	5. long-legged	$(a+n)+ed$	Possessive relations

<sup>1</sup> The example is borrowed from A. Sheard, *The Words We Use*. Andre Deutsch, London, 1962.





## II. Main part

### Chapter III

#### Stress in Compound Words

Compound words usually consist of two words (two components) that may be written separately, with a hyphen, or as one word. Rules and recommendations for the use of the hyphen with compound words are rather complicated and subject to change, so it is best to consult a good up-to-date dictionary.

Examples of compound words:

Toothpaste;	flashlight;	night club;
go out;	light-green;	twenty-five.

**Note:** Both components (both hold) in compound words are stressed. In this material capital letters show the syllable word with primary stress. Secondary stress is on the other component of the compound word. Secondary stress is not shown here.

#### 3.1. Stress in Compound nouns

Compound nouns are very common in English. Many dictionaries give compound nouns as separate entries, but their stress is not always indicated. Use the links to online dictionaries on the page vocabulary to check the transcription of compound nouns and to listen to their pronunciation.

In compound nouns, both components (both words) are stressed. Primary stress fall on the first component (the first word), even if the two words are written separately. Usually, the second component is a noun. The first component may be a noun, a gerund, an adjective, or a verb.

For example:

**F**ootball;  
**P**hotograph;  
**W**riting desk;  
**H**igh way;  
**P**ushcart;

**A**rmchair;  
**T**elegram;  
**S**wimming pool;  
**H**ot dog;  
**B**reakthrough.

**M**ailbox;  
**T**elescope;  
**H**igh school;  
**C**rybaby;

## **Primary stress on the first component**

Primary stress on the first component reflects the tight connection between the two parts of a compound noun. This stress is the main distinguishing mark between a compound noun (stress on the first component) and a regular / free Attribute + Noun combination in which primary stress is on the second word (on the noun).

Compare these pairs where the first is a compound noun (tight connection between the two components; primary stress on the first component; secondary stress on the second component), and the second is a free combination of an adjective or participle with a noun (loose connection between the two words; primary stress on the second word; secondary stress on the first word).

### **Examples:**

GREENhouse – green HOUSE

BLACKboard – black BOARD

DARKroom – dark ROOM

EVening dress – evening SKY

WALKing stick – walking PEOPLE

READing test – reading BOY

SINGing lesson – singing GIRL

MOBile phone – mobile PERson

STONE Age – stone BUILDing

HOT dog – hot TEA

PAPer knife – paper BAG

ENGLISH teacher – English TEACHER  
 SUMMertime – summer CLOTHES  
 SUMmer camp – summer SPORTS  
 NIGHT school- EVEning school  
 night HOURS- evening HOURS

There are some exceptions from the standard pattern of compound noun stress.  
 For example: manKIND.

Sometimes there are two variants of stress in compound nouns:  
 well-BEing; WELL-being.

Compound nouns written as two words:  
 Language learners usually have no problem with stress in compound nouns written as single words (POSTcard; PANcake) but may have difficulty identifying compound nouns written as two separate words (CREDIt card; WEDDing cake).  
 Examples of compound nouns that are usually written as two separate words are given below. Primary stress is on the first word; secondary stress is on the second word.

FOOTball player;	CAR dealer;	FIRE fighter;
SMOKE detector;	MATH student;	GRAMMAR book;
CONference hall;	MEDical school;	MINeral water;
FRUIT juice;	PORK chop;	CARVing knife;
FRYing pan;	dePARTment store;	LIVing room;
LIGHT bulb;	TRAIN station;	BUS stop;
PARKing lot;	DRIVing test;	eCONomy class;
dePARTure time;	CREDit card;	SAVings account;
CELL phone;	PHONE call;	POST office;
TELEphone book;	BLOOD type;	HEALTH check;
DRINKing problem;	HEART disease;	DEATH sentence;
LIFE insurance;	HORror movie;	GHOST story;
AIR pressure;	WEATHER report.	

**Note:** The rules of adding the plural ending **s/es** and the apostrophe to compound nouns are described in [Adding the Ending s/es to Nouns and Verbs](#) and [Adding the Apostrophe to Nouns](#) in the section Writing.

## **Phrasal verbs with postpositions**

Phrasal verbs with postpositions (with adverbial particles) are compound verbs in which both components are stressed, usually with stronger stress on the postposition:

'fall aPART;	'turn aWAY;	'come BACK;
'come IN;	'break IN;	'look OUT;
'break DOWN;	'break THROUGH;	'go ON;
'take OFF;	'move OVer;	'give UP;
'make UP;	'bring UP.	

(See examples with these phrasal verbs in the subsection Phrasal Verbs in the section Idioms.)

If a compound noun is formed from a phrasal verb, primary stress in it falls on the first component, and the noun is usually written as a single word or with a hyphen.

GETaway;	COMEback;	BREAKdown;
BREAKthrough;	LOOKout;	Upbringing;
OUTlook;	DOWNfall;	
MAKE-up;	TAKE(-)off	

## **3.2. Stress in Compound adjectives**

Both parts of compound adjectives are stressed. Stronger stress usually falls on the second component of two-word compound adjectives.

dark-GREEN;	light-BROWN;	grayish-BLUE;
bright-RED;	red-HOT;	white-HOT;

absent-MINDeD;	low-SPIReD;	old-FASHioneD;
cold-BLOODeD;	well-KNOwN;	well-DRESSeD;
broken-HEARTeD;	HEARTbrokEn;	easyGOing;
easy-Going;	good-LOOKing;	longSTANDIng;
snow-WHITE;	sky-BLUE;	stone-BLIND;
ice-COLD;	duty-FREE;	skin-DEEP;
man-MADE;	handMADE;	half-DEAD;
half-FULL;	self-CONScious;	self-CONfident;

**Note:** Stress on the noun If one of the components in a two-word adjective is a noun, stronger stress may fall on the noun, irrespective of whether it is the first or second component.

COLor-blind;	WATerproof;	high-CLASS;
high-SPEED;	low-COST;	low-KEY;
LAW-abiding;	EARsplitting;	off-COLor;
off-BALance;	AIRsick;	SEAsick;

## Hyphen with compound adjectives

A compound adjective before the noun that it modifies is written with a hyphen: a dark-blue dress; a reddish-brown rug; a well-known writer; a well-read student.

Many compound adjectives in the position after the linking verb are written as two separate words, without a hyphen.

Examples:

Her dress is dark blue.

The rug is reddish brown.

This writer is well known.

Many other compound adjectives keep the hyphen in such cases: He is absent-minded and old-fashioned. She is good-looking and good-natured. She is well-read in English poetry. Combinations of adverbs ending in "ly" with adjectives or participles are not hyphenated: a widely known fact; entirely white hair; a highly paid lawyer.

If a compound noun written as two separate words is used as an attribute before another noun, the compound noun is usually hyphenated: a high-school teacher; the living-room window; a parking-lot attendant.

## Compound numerals

In compound numerals consisting of several words, each component / each word is stressed (except "and"); the last component receives the strongest stress.

Compound numerals from twenty-one to ninety-nine are hyphenated. Fractions in the function of nouns may be with or without a hyphen.

thirTEEN;	five HUNdred and thirty-TWO;	one-HALF,
sevenTEEN;	three hundred THOUsand;	one HALF;
fifTEENTH;	twenty-three HUNdredths;	two-THIRDS;
eighTEENTH;	one twenty-FIFTH;	two THIRDS;
twenty-THREE;		
forty-SIX;		
fifty-SEVen;		
ninety-EIGHT;		
sixty-SECond;		
seventy-FIFTH;		

## Conclusion

Modern English is very rich in Compound words. Compound words are made up by joining two or more stems particularly adjectives and nouns, are combined into compound structures in a variety of ways

Example: English: taxi-driver, Uzbek: kungaboqar.

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: “pencil-case” is a case for pencils. 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.

Compound words are classified into completely motivated partially motivated and non-motivated compound words”.

In completely motivated compound words the lexical meaning of compounds is easily deduced from the lexical meanings of the stems.

Ex: book-case, door-handle.

The compound words “a flower-bed, walk-up are partially motivated compounds because we can guess their meaning partially”. The compounds in which the connection between the meaning and structure and the meanings of components of compounds cannot be seen from the meaning of its components are called non-motivated compound words. Ex: wall-flower – a woman who remains at wall and is not invited to a dance.

Many of English compounds belong to nouns and adjectives while Uzbek compounds belong to nouns, adjectives and verbs:

Noun: looking-glass, armchair, homework.(English)

Hontaxta, suvilon(Uzbek)

Adjective: hard-working, well-behaved, dry-drink. (English)



Havo rang, halqaro, mehnatsevar.(Uzbek)

Adverb: indoors, within, outside.(English)

Allakim, shu yerda, u yerda. (Uzbek)

This is also one of the criteria of distinguishing of compounds from word groups.

Like other linguistic phenomena we may approach to the study of compounds synchronically and diachronically. Synchronically we study the structural and semantic patterns of compound words while diachronically we study the various changes compound words undergone on the course of time and the way compound words appear in the language.



# List of Compound Words

Often, the meaning of a compound word cannot be discovered by knowing the meaning of the different words that form it. Compounds can be written either as one word or as separate words (sometimes hyphenated).

## A

afterthought, airplane, another, anybody, anyhow, anyone, anything, anywhere, armchair

## B

backbone, backspace, backwoods, become, bedroom, beeswax, birthday, birthright, blackberry, blackbird, blackboard, blackmail, bloodvessel, bluebell, bodyguard, bookkeeper, bolthole, brainstorm, breadbin, brushwood

## C

cardboard, carefree, caretaker, carpet, chairman, clockwork, commonsense, copyright, cupboard

## D

daylight, dead weight, downfall, downstairs

## E

earring, earthwork, evergreen, everybody, everyday, everyone, everything, everywhere, eyeball

## F

fatherland, fingerprint, firearm, fire-engine, firefly, fireman, fireplace, firework, first-rate, floppy disk, football, footlights, footman, footnote, footprint, footstep, friendship

## G

gasworks, goalkeeper, goldfish, goodlooking, good-morning, goodnight, gunboat, gun-carriage, gunmetal, gunpowder

## H

[haircut](#), handbook, handwriting, [headdress](#), headland, [headphones](#), headstone, headway, hereafter, herewith, herself, highlands, highway, himself, horsback, horseplay, horsepower, hourglass, houseboat, housekeeper, however

## I

inasmuch, income, indoors, inland, inlet, input, inside, instep, into, itself

## J

joystick,

## K

[keyboard](#)

## L

landmark, landslip, [lawsuit](#), lighthouse, [lipstick](#), [loanshark](#), looking-glass, [loophole](#)

## M

[manhandle](#), manhole, meeting room, moonlight, myself

## N

network, newspaper, [nightcap](#), nobody, nothing, nowhere

## O

offspring, oncoming, oneself, online, onlooker, onto, ourselves, outburst, outcome, outcry, outdoor, outgoing, outhouse, outlaw, outlet, outline, outlook, output, outside, outskirts, outstretched, overacting, overall overbalancing, overbearing, overcoat, overcome, overdo, overdressed, overfull, overhanging, overhead, overland, overleaf, overload, overlook, overseas, overseer, overshoe, overstatement, overtake, overtaxed, overtime, overturned, overuse, overvalued, overweight, overworking

## P

pincushion, plaything , policeman, policewoman, postman, postwoman, postmark, postmaster, postoffice

## R

railway, [receivership](#), runway, runaway

## S

[scarecrow](#), seaman, secondhand, shorthand, shutdown, sideboard,

sidewalk, [sinkhole](#), [skyscraper](#), somebody, someday, somehow, someone, something, sometime, somewhat, somewhere, starlight, startup, steamship, suchlike, sunburn, sunlight, sunshade, sweetheart

### T

themselves, [timesheet](#), today, tonight, [toothpaste](#), tradesman

### U

underclothing, undercooked, undergo, undergrowth, undermined, undersigned, undersized, understatement, undertake, undertaker, undervalued, undo, update, upkeep, uplift, upon, upright, upstairs, uptake, uptight

### V

viewpoint .

### W

[wallpaper](#), [waterfall](#), weekend, well-being, well-off, whatever, whenever, whereas, whereby, wherever, whichever, [whitewash](#), whoever, windpipe, within, without, woodwork, workhouse , workman, [workmanship](#), [workout](#)

### X

x-ray

### Y

yearbook, yourself

### Z

zookeeper

# Appendix

“Selected works” by Said Ahmad:

Uzbek-English:

Atirgul	Rose
Kaltakesak	Lizard
Kilometr	Kilometer
Kilometraj	
Kinofilm	
Ko'zoynak	Eyeglasses
Ko'kchatog'	
Markaziy Farg'ona	Central Fergana
Mehmondo'stlik	
Mehmonxona	Hole
Motosikl	Motorbike
Muhokama qilmoq	To discuss
Olmaota	Alma Ata
Qimmatbaho	
Qizilsuv	Kizilsuv
Radiouzel	
Sadaqayrag'och	
Simyog'och	
Surnay	
Tomorqa	
Toshbo'ron	
Tug'ruqxona	
To'yboshi	
Usmonali	Usmanali

Ustaxona	Workshop
Xalqaro	International
Xomcho't	
Xushro'y	
Yordam bermoq	To help
Yordamlashmoq	To give a hand
Choyxona	Chaykhana

## English-Uzbek

Big-opened	
Brand-new	
Bridge-groom	
Brother-in-law	
Daughter-in-laws	
Fire-place	
Grassland	O'tloq
Greenhorn	
Headquarter	
Horseman	Chavandoz
horse step	Ot qadami
master shop	
mother-in-law	Qaynona
Motorcycle	Veloseped

Motorbike	Motosikl
Maternity hospital	
New comers	
Outcome	
Over-spoken	
Single-handed	
Son-in-law	Kuyov
Snow-white	
Stone throwing	
Sweethearts	
Thunderstorms	Chaqmoq
Water-proof	
Workshop	Ustaxona



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