

TEACHING PLURALIZATION OF COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

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Annotation

It is certainly vital for communicating in any languages, humans are in need of all parts of speech, though one of the most indispensable parts is noun. Nouns are the most numerous class of words. This thesis gives information about compound words and phrases of English nouns and there are given some examples.

Key words: compound word, phrase, component, combination, structural group, segment sentences, grammatical word.

The problem of distinguishing between a compound word and a phrase is a complex part of learning language. As a result, A.I. Smirnitsky devoted special attention to English formulations like "doorknob," which can be put on the letter as a phrase. He views conversion homonymy as the explanation for the ambiguous approach to phenomena generated in the same way and consisting of the same material ingredients, which allows you to interpret materially the same attributive component complex creation as the foundation of a noun or as an adjective. Kitchen-garden "garden" and kitchen garden, for example. He eventually recognizes the components as "unstable compound words that easily disintegrate into phrases." Dual nature of units type *doorhandle* does not allow to fix them as a standard word, for unless there are additional indications literature (for example, a single stress, the desemantization of one of the components, and so on). As a result, according to A.I. Smirnitsky: "a compound word is grammatically framed as a single unit, and its first component remains unchanged when declining the word ..., and in a stable combination we observe "separate design" of components: each component is inclined separately" [1]. Is this statement applicable to all languages?

We believe that a compound word is a grammatically constituted whole. We feel that the assertion about the immutability of the initial component of a compound word is not valid for all languages. As an example, when some compound nouns in English are changed to plural using function words, the plurality suffix is appended to their first component: passer-by "passer-by" is formed from the words passer + s + by. A phrase is made up of multiple important components, each of which is declined independently. For example: English. Knight *Hospitaller* - *Knight* + s *Hospitaller* +s.

Plural compound words of the English language is formed by changing the first component, or the second.

"In the Germanic languages, the most the two-component type of complex ones is significant," writes V.D. Arakin [2]. He emphasizes the following compound word subtypes connected with the mechanism of connection - components: a subtype with an adjunction, most prevalent in Germanic languages; the primary component is usually a noun, but less frequently an adjective. Morphemic seams are quite visible, such as rail + way- railway, air + gap "gap", ash + tray "ashtray", and so on. The plurality suffix is appended to the second component, as in catbird + s "thrushes"; -a subtype with a linking morpheme. Compound words of this category are poorly represented in English. Although there are other examples: hand + i + work "needlework", hand + i + craft "craft"; this subtype, according to I.P. Ivanova, is a distinct structural group among other polymorphemic words in English. Although the morphological structure of the English word is not unique to linking vowels, such nouns have a distinct position in the English language. The following is the structure of such nouns: stem + linking vowel + stem. A connecting element, mostly -o-, but also -a-, -e-, and -i, is a structural unit that provides clarity and defines the borders of the fundamentals, for example: laryng-o-scope "device for examining the larynx"; speed-o-meter "speed meter" In addition to two-morphemic nouns, English has three-morphemic formations, with each combination of morphemes carried out by a connecting vowel, such as volt-a-electr-o-meter "voltelectrometer";

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"chromolithograph" chrom-o-lith-o-graph; There are circumstances when, with the identical root morpheme composition, the linking vowel might be different, which is also connected with meaning differences. So: tach-o-meter "a device for measuring the speed of rotating movement" - tach-y-meter "a device for measuring the speed of water; plan-o-meter and plan-i-meter, and so on [3]. The morphemes that comprise the word carry the lexical meanings and structure the semantics of the entire word. Thus, the semantics of each morpheme combine to form the meaning of such words. Handiwork + s "needlework" becomes a plural by modifying the second component.

-a subtype based on function words is the most common in the English language. Plural suffix added to either the first component, or to the last one, for example: *editor + s -in-chief* "chief editors"; *mother + s -of-pearl* "mother-of pearl"; *jack + s -of-all-trades* "jack of all trades"; *good-for-nothing + s* "loafers, worthless people"; *will-o'-the-wisp + s* "wisps";

Jack-o'-lantern + s "pumpkin lanterns - in the Halloween holiday", etc. These words are like a frozen segment sentences, which has become an independent lexical unit.

-The subtype with adjacency is divided into groups depending on the type of syntactic relationship:

a)predicative - for example, sunrise "sunrise" is transformed as sun rises "the sun rises";

b)attributive - for example, redbreast "robin" (lit. red breast);

c)object - for example, turnscrew "screwdriver": that turn the screw.

All groups form plural, adding a plural suffix towards the end of the compound word. In the Germanic languages, attributional syntactic relationships are the most prolific [2].

Let's spotlight terms that are part of complex names, such as man, lady, son, etc., in a different group. These names primarily denote familial ties or affiliation with a certain socioeconomic class. For instance, you might say "sportswoman" for a sportswoman, "best man" for a best man at a wedding, or "stepson" for a stepson. Man, woman, etc. are changed to make the plural, for instance, sportman becomes sportsmen.

These names can also be found in words that refer to specific peoples. Complex words designating nations can be formed in a number of various ways. These compound words with the endings "man" or "woman" have two ways to make the plural: by changing the endings to "men" and "women" when referring to specific people, and by using just the root, indicating entire nations.

for example: *Englishman* "Englishman" - *Englishmen* (pi., m.r.) - *the English* (pi.); *Frenchwoman* "Frenchwoman" - *Frenchwomen* (pi., f.r.) - *the French* (pi.); *Dutchman* "Dutch" or *Dutchwoman* "Dutch" - *Dutch people* (plural) - *the Dutch* (pi.).

This also applies to the Irish and the Welsh . You can say: a Scots(wo)man "Scot/ka" or a Scot, Scots(wo)men "Scots" or Scottish people or Scots, the Scottish "Scots are a nation" or the Scots (Scotch is a drink). Some people names that are simple names nouns can form plurals, for example: Dane "Dane" - Danes (plural) - the Danes or the Danish (plural); Finn "Finn" - Finns (plural) - the Finns or the Finnish (plural); Swede "Swede / ka" - Swedes (plural) - the Swedes or the Swedish (plural);

Spaniard "Spanish / ka" - *Spaniards* (pi.) - *the Spaniards* or *the Spanish* (pi.) (more often). Names of peoples ending in **-ese** do not accept the ending plural, for example:

Chinese "*Chinese*"-Chinese or Chinese people (pi.) - the Chinese (Pi-), as well as the words: *Swiss* "Swiss / ka" or *Quebecois* "Quebec". Many American aboriginal group names do not form the form plural, for example:

Blackfoot "*blackfoot*" - Blackfoot; Ojibwa "*oyibwa*" - Ojibwa; Iroquois "*airokuis*" - Iroquois; Blood "*blood*" - Blood;

Compound names are a transformation of some types, simple or complex, sentences into nominal characters. Primary point that led to the emergence of complex names were syntactic constructions with their varieties of predication. It is the syntactic model opens the possibility for the emergence of a complex morphological name and produces it by transformation, proposal in his various types, thus intrudes into the sphere of the name [4].

The linguistic encyclopedia testifies: "some types compound words are close in structure to phrases and consist of whole word combinations. For example: English, *field-artillery* "field (light) artillery", *field army* "field (active) army". Other types compound words are more characterized by signs of whole-formation:

1) erasing the grammatical meaning of the first component, for example: *stepmother* "stepmother" - *stepmother* + s (plural);

2) a fixed order of components, the change of which leads to changing the meaning of a compound word, for example: *bottle-baby* "horn-fed baby", *baby-bottle* "baby horn";

3) the presence of one main stress, for example: *redbreast* "robin";

4) morphological features;

5) a unique visual representation of a compound term (fused or hyphenated spelling), such as *steamboat* "steamboat" - continuous spelling, *steam coal* "steam coal" - hyphenated spelling.

Like simple words, compound words have a single grammatical word change index. Because word construction frequently has a syntactic foundation in the structure of the original phrase, there are two major sorts of compound words based on the nature of the syntactic relationship between its components:

1) coordinative - a combination of equal components, for example: *ashtray* "ashtray" = *ash* + *tray* "ash + tray", *fir-tree* "fir" = *fir* + *tree* "fir + tree";

2) subordinate - a combination of components, among which they differ syntactically main and dependent, for example: *bridesman* "best man" = *bride* "wedding" (main word) + s (genitive inflection) + *man* "man" (dependent word)".

According to N.G. Guterman, since a component of English compound nouns employ the foundation of any part of speech, the last component is essentially a noun. This is due to the language's trend toward homogeneity in the design of words within the same lexico-grammatical category. The most productive types are (n + n.) and (adj. +.). The kind (noun plus noun) varies the most in terms of sustainability. Such terms have previously been discovered in the English language's most oldest recorded monuments, for example: goldsmith "goldsmith" master" - (noun + noun). Type (adj. + noun) is also quite stable and has been in the language from the Old English era, for example: blip-heort "happy-hearted"- (adj. + n.)

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