

Functions of Compound Nouns in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: This article is mainly about compound nouns and their functions in the sentence. As we know compounding is one of the productive ways of word formation. It is very important to know main features of this field. Compound nouns are ways and means of actualization of the events in existence by language elements, structuring of images of existence in the mind in language.

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In this article, we aimed to talk about the functions of compound nouns. Compound nouns are ways and means of actualization of the events in existence by language elements, structuring of images of existence in the mind in language.

According to the speaker's reference to the concepts expressed in speech, compound words with nouns in English are divided into the following groups:

1. Compound nouns denoting the purpose expressed by the executor to perform an action in existence. *Haymarket, nightgown.*

Haymarket – a place where hay, straw, straw and other similar fodder are sold (= a place opened, built for the purpose of sale).

Bird-dog – a guard dog used to chase birds (= kept for the purpose of chasing).

Bear-dog – a dog kept for use in bear hunting.

Basket-ball – basketball, a game played in order to drop the ball into the opponent's basket according to special rules.

Bodyguard – bodyguard, that is, a person with special training hired to prevent possible attacks on someone's body (soul) by others.

Tea-party – a party organized for the purpose of drinking tea.

Nightgown – a light, loose, soft fabric dress for night wear.

Alarm-gun – trevo, a cannon fired to excite the people at announced times.

Alarm clock – an alarm clock, a clock used to wake people up.

2. Things that are planned, designed to perform an action that is expected to take place in existence.

Alarm-bell – a distress call.

Air-washer – a water filter intended for use in air purification.

Ale-bench – long stools intended for beer drinkers to sit and drink beer inside or outside the pub.

Ale-bush – a sign used as a vivesque to indicate that beer is on sale.

Ale-house – pub, a building built for buying and drinking beer.

Ale-barrel – a barrel made for pouring beer.

Alarm-word – the word used for the password.

3. Compound words that express the qualities of things expressed by existing language units.

Ice-cream – ice cold cream

Blackbird – black bird, black crow

April-fool – a fool on April Fool's Day, nickname

Apple-squire – a person engaged in joint ventures

Ant-egg – ant egg, many and weak things

Afteryears – later years

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Afterdays – next days

4. Compound words that indicate the origin of the things expressed by existing language units.

Rainwater – rainwater, water collected from rain

Stonewall – a wall built entirely of stone

Air pillow – air cushion, cushion made of air

Air-gas – flammable gas, a gas that has the property of burning

Ale-gar – sharp beer, strong, good beer

Air-screw – air screw, a screw that rotates under the influence of air flow

Anchor-ice – ground ice, river, lake ice

Amazon-stone – amazonite mineral

Anchory-paste – herring paste

5. Compound words that indicate the exact location in the environment, spatial coordinates of the things expressed by language units.

Fatherland – the land where the fathers lived, the land of the fathers, the homeland

Door-knob – doorknob

Homeland – motherland, home country

Baby-house – a doll's house, a house for dolls

Backhouse – a house built on water

Bakehouse – a bakery, a house where bread is baked

Bankshall – warehouse, warehouse where goods are stored

Bastel-house – house-castle

Battle-field – battlefield, the place where the fighting took place

Beer-garden – an outdoor beer bar

Air-port – airport

6. Compound words that indicate the time of occurrence of things or events expressed by language units in specific coordinates in space.

After-winter – the end of winter, the return of winter

After-time – future, in the future

Afteryears – later years

Afterdays – next days

Banian-day – fast day, fasting day

7. Compound words that modify things or events expressed by linguistic units, that is, their profession, task, title.

Field-marshal – field marshal, one of the highest military ranks

Air-marshall – air force aviation

Airlog – aerologist, meteorologist

Airmechanic – ship mechanic

Airmonger – a fantaser

Airfitter – aircraft engine

Airwoman – flying woman

Ale-brewer – a brewer

Ale-dropper – a pub owner

Ale-knight – regular customer of the brewery

Ale-wife – pub owner (female)

Ape-bearer – street entertainer, clown

Almsman – a poor, poor man

8. Compound words that characterize natural events, plants and creatures expressed by language units, that is, provide additional information about them.

Rainbow – the rainbow that appears after the rain

Bee-eater – a bee-eating animal

Bee-clue – a swarm of bees

Beast-fly – dog

Billy-goat – male goat, goat

Black-wood – barn tree, barn wood

Blind-worm – *blind snake*, *water snake*

Bitter-bump – a bird that lives in the reeds

9. Compound words expressing the relationship of similarity and difference between things or events expressed by language units.

Blackmailer – blackmailer, blackmailer

Blackleg – a traitor, a black man inside

Black-face – a negro singer with an Abyssinian face

Black-lead – graphite mineral

Blue-cellar worker – worker, black worker

Blue plant – sesame tree

Gold-fish – goldfish

10. Compound words that express concepts with different meanings that have different ways and means of occurrence.

Bench-engine, *bill-man*, *birth-right*, *bench-system*, *beef-head*, *blind-spot*, *batman*, *benefit-society*, *bible-clerk* and etc..

In conclusion, each type of relationship of the components in the compound noun serves to increase the linguo-pragmatic aspects of the compound noun, such as having a strong impact and expressiveness in the process of communication, occupying a special place in the context, and conveying the intention of the addressee to the addressee in a short and concise manner. These cases show specific characteristics for both languages, which are mixed in the process of communication, where a compound noun with a complex content is used.

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