

Specific features of English, Karakalpak And German Compounds

The article investigates compounds in English, Karakalpak And German. A compound is a word composed of more than one free morpheme. There are some examples to describe compounds in compared languages.

Keywords: compounds, structure, meaning, components, semantic

В статье исследуются сложные слова в английском, каракалпакском и немецком языках. Характеризуются основные модели образования сложных слов, приводятся примеры из сравниваемых языков.

Ключевые слова: составное слово, структура, значение, компонент, семантика

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.

1) Since Karakalpak is a mostly analytic language, unlike most other Germanic languages, it creates compounds by concatenating words without case markers. As in other Germanic languages, the compounds may be arbitrarily long. However, this is obscured by the fact that the written representation of long compounds always contains blanks.

For example in German there are a lot of long compounds with more than three words: die Bewutseinserziehung

- тәлим тәрбия, билимлендириў
achtzehnhundertzwoelf – 1812

On the contrary Karakalpak compounds are short compounds.

Ex: көзәйнек, әтиргүл, ботакөз.

The way of forming Karakalpak and English short compounds are the same, while German is not included to this group. 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. Examples are; housewife, lawsuit, and wallpaper.

Karakalpak examples are: суўжылан, астақта, гүлтүбек.

This rule is also relevant to German compounds.

These are examples: Kraftwerk, die Kinderbibliothek.

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 Karakalpak they will be written without hyphen: single – mindedness.

As well as adjective - adjective compounds and verb – verb compounds, such as blue – green and freeze – dry, are often hyphenated. Some Karakalpak verb – verb compounds are also hyphenated: сатып – алды, барып – келди.

But in German there is no hyphenated compound.

In addition to it there are some verb – verb compounds in German: kennenlernen, bleibenstehe.

Compounds that contain particles, such as mother – of – pearl and salt – and – pepper, mother – in – law, merry – go – round, are also hyphenated. But in German such kinds of particles are written together: Vergissmichnicht – forget – me – not – умытпа.

3. The open or spaced form consisting of newer combinations of usually longer, such as: distance learning, player piano, lawn tennis.

In Karakalpak there are also such kind of open compounds: стол тениси, аралықтан оқытыў.

But German is far from this rule: All German compounds words are written together.

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 centre 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 [1].

The components are often stems of polysemantic words but there is no difficulty, as a rule, of defining which of the' multiple denotational meanings the stem retains in one or another compound word. Compound words with a common second component can serve as an illustration. Let us take words 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'¹, 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. 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 denotational and connotational meanings possess distributional and differential types of meaning typical of morphemes 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'.

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. $n+ved$, 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 [2] 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.

References

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The analysis of the stylistic potential of tense-aspect verbal forms in modern English

The article deals with the analysis of the stylistic potential of tense-aspect verbal forms in modern English. Theoretical opinions and views are given by scientists on the chosen topic.

Keywords: English, verb, tense, aspect, stylistics, category, language

Статья посвящена анализу стилистических возможностей временно-аспектных глагольных форм в современном английском языке. Приводятся различные подходы ученых к исследованию данной проблемы.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, глагол, категория, время, аспектность, стилистика, язык

The motivation for George Yuri's classic work Explaining English Grammar is to describe and explain the basic forms of the present and past tenses, perfect and progressive aspects and main structures of the English verb complex. Drawing on his experiment we want to add some interesting points from his ideas.

According to G. Yuri's system [4, с. 54–84] in order to describe the different forms of a verb, we need to talk about tense, which often has to do with the location of a situation in time, and aspect, which characterizes the way in which that situation is perceived or experienced. The author affirms that English has two distinct tense forms, present and past tenses, and two distinct forms for aspect, perfect and progressive aspects, which are marked on the verb. Giving unusual table with the basic structure of English verb forms G. Yuri underlines that the sense of team «tense» in English is not based on simple distinctions in time.

e.g. And today I woke with splitting headache.

Tomorrow I fly to London for a big meeting.

Yesterday the land tells me my rent's going up.

The present form here ties the situation described closely to the situation of utterance. The past tense form makes the situation described more remote from the sit-