



Use of Abstract Nouns in English and Uzbek Compounds

¹Abdurakhmonov Khudoynazar

¹Karshi engineering and economics institute, lecturer, department of “Foreign language”

Annotation: In English, the following units are formed from the combination of more than one word: combination of words, collocations, phrases (idioms). These syntactic (phraseological) units have certain aspects in common, but differ from each other in other features.

Key words: abstract nouns, single-meaning, polysemous, subordination, labor activity, spiritual activity, aesthetic activity.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, experts of world and national linguistics have been actively researching the possibilities of combining language units, the uniqueness of combinations and their problems as the main factor of the language system and its existence. Because the study of the word, which is the main object of study of linguistics, cannot be perfect without the study of compounds. Because the word can have different meanings in different combinations. The approaches of traditional and systematic linguistics are slightly different. Traditional linguistics distinguishes between single-meaning and polysemous words, while systematic linguistics distinguishes between single-semantic and polysemous lexemes. "From the point of view of systematic lexicology, every word used in speech has one meaning. Because the word is a one-time appearance of the lexeme, it has the nature of uniqueness, contrary to the lexeme. If a lexeme expresses one concept, it is called a one-semantic lexeme. The quoted quote also proves the points made above. It is understood that the word shows its meanings more fully only in the composition of sentences. For example, the meaning of the word "relative, friend, neighbor" is manifested when it becomes a noun or when it becomes a determiner of a personal noun. In this sense, we can say that the analysis of word combinations, phrases, and collocations plays an important role in the study of word meaning.

In English, the following units are formed from the combination of more than one word: 1) combination of words; 2) collocations (collocations); 3) phrases (idioms). These syntactic (phraseological) units have certain aspects in common, but differ from each other in other features. In this sense, it is undoubtedly appropriate to analyze the important aspects of the use of abstract nouns in the listed syntactic (phraseological) units in the section of the overview of their differences and commonalities.

The free combination of words and the meaning of the concept is called combination of words in English. In this case, the words that are connected must be compatible in terms of meaning and grammar. In Uzbek linguistics, we can say that the combination of words is similar to the units used in the term combination of words. In the Uzbek language, word combinations are defined as follows: "Combination of more than one independent word in terms of meaning and grammar is called a word combination." For this reason, conjunctions with an equal relationship (such as an apple and a pomegranate, a notebook and a book), a conjunction in which one of the members is not independent (such as for the country, with you) or units expressing an idea as a result of a conjunction (such as It is raining, Apple is cooking, etc.) is not considered a phrase.

The members that form combinations of words do not always require each other in live speech. That is, such combinations are formed in the process of speech, depending on the situation. For example, it is common to combine adjectives that indicate a certain color to the word glasses. Therefore, when the speaker sees red glasses and needs to talk about it, he creates the combination "red glasses" in his mind, and then brings it into speech. However, in Uzbek texts, these members of the compound are not considered words that always require each other, that is, when one of them is pronounced, the other does not come to the mind of the speaker and the listener. Researcher J. Ibragimov calls such compounds "general compounds". General conjunctions are easily attached not only to a specific governing word, but also to other words in the speech process. In one of the above-mentioned examples, the quality of red color-color is a general conjunction with the noun glasses. Because the word red can be combined with dozens of words such as shirt, car, pen, line. It is understood that the choice of members in word combinations is free. "The main feature of word combinations is the connection of two independent words by subordination. The second feature is that a word combination is a phenomenon between a word and a sentence. But as a syntactic phenomenon, the phrase acts as a potential material for the sentence. Syntax examines a phrase and a sentence separately. In other words, syntax consists of two parts: 1) phrase syntax and 2) sentence syntax. "A syntactic unit - a sentence and a combination of words - is formed by the addition of words, and this addition occurs through various tools (adverbs, auxiliary words) and methods (for example, the type of subordination). Indicates that the syntax is closely related to other levels. So, in speech: 1) words enter into a syntactic relationship with each other, and a unit expressing a concept - a word combination is formed. Studying the law of combining words to form a unit expressing a concept is the task of the syntax of word combinations; 2) a word forms a speech unit specialized in expressing thoughts - a sentence. The syntax of the sentence deals with the law of sentence formation.

Combination of words is divided into certain types, like word combinations in the Uzbek language. According to the category of the base word, word combinations are divided into two: a) verbs; b) is divided into such types as named. In verb combinations, the governing word is represented by a verb, and abstract nouns are naturally used in the subordinate part. For example, abstract nouns are used in the following verb combinations: embrace change, inspire innovation, foster collaboration, promote equality, facilitate growth (facilitate development), stimulate creativity, enhance well-being, practice patience, embody courage.

It should be noted that abstract nouns are used in free phrases when it is necessary to clarify a specific concept. That is, nouns in free combinations of words are used more to show their linguistic capabilities, and the influence of non-linguistic means is less apparent. In fact, we can say that the effect of non-literary means is not noticeable at all. These tools are added in the process of entering the sentence structure of the compound. Phrases and collocations in many cases can be specialized and characterized by a certain style. It is observed that the significance of the non-verbal means affecting the phrases is felt only when they are used in a specific speech situation. In other words, if phrases and collocations are considered units that can be used for a specific purpose before entering the speech, we can say that there is no such "burden" in word combinations. We can observe the same situation in the above-mentioned phrasal verbs.

From the given examples, it can be understood that the structure of compounds in English differs from that of Uzbek. Because in English, the verbs in the dominant position are placed before the nouns that are connected to them in the subordinate position. This is, of course, a situation related to the unique grammatical structure of the English language. In Uzbek, it's the opposite: subordinate nouns are placed before governing verbs. "Recognizing the relationship between form and content, dialectics pays more attention to the content, so research in the fields of lexis, morphology and syntax, whose units are two-level, is a priority in the direction of formal-functional analysis." In this sense, the study of syntactic communication in traditional and substantive linguistics and the order of words in it is important in the Uzbek language. For this reason, i.e., the grammatical specificity of the Uzbek language, in which the nouns are placed first, then the verbs in the Uzbek translations of the given examples based on the rules of word order.

It is possible that we may not see Uzbek abstract nouns in the translations of the examples given to prove the peculiarities of the use of abstract nouns in verb combinations. For example, the word change is an abstract noun in English. But its translation (change) is the action noun form of the verb. In English, the members formed a compound without any grammatical means, while in Uzbek, in most of them, the accusative used to connect abstract nouns to the main word. This is a management relationship in Uzbek. Because "control" (in grammar) is a type of syntactic communication. In this case, the subordinate word enters into a specific grammatical form according to the requirement of the governing word and is subordinated through this form (the subordinate word receives an agreement suffix or is accompanied by an auxiliary). The examples given are consensual management.

In nominal compounds, the main word is represented by nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns. For this reason, abstract nouns are mainly used in this type of phrases. For example, peaceful resolution, creative imagination, harmonious relationship, joyful expression, courageous decision, grateful heart, serene environment, resilient spirit, optimistic outlook, valuable construction, meaningful purpose, enduring love, transformative experience such as variable experience). These compounds are nominal compounds, and the main (governing) words in them are represented by abstract nouns. As noted, some words that are considered abstract nouns in English are given in Uzbek language with the requirement of perfection of the translation in the form of the action noun form of the verb (for example, the main word in the combination of optimistic view). In fact, an action noun is the closest form of a verb to a noun. The change of the name of the action with the possessive, agreement forms, taking the plural form, which is characteristic of the noun group, proves our opinion.

As with verbs, subordinate clauses in noun phrases can also be represented by abstract nouns. This is related to the requirements of the speech situation, of course. For example, in the combination peaceful resolution, both the subordinate word and the dominant word are represented by abstract nouns. It should be noted that some of the words involved in the combination have the feature of polysemanticity, and one of the meanings expresses an abstract concept, while the other meaning has the feature of specificity. In such situations, whether a word expresses an abstract or a specific concept is determined by the means of the word it is combined with.

In fact, polysemantic words occupy a significant part in the lexicon of all languages in the world. This is due to the fact that giving a new name to each concept that appears in social life leads to a sharp increase in the number of words in the language and a decrease in the effectiveness of using this language, due to which, when naming new concepts, it is necessary to impose additional meaning on the words that exist in the language. can be explained by the solution of this problem. The languages we are comparing (English and Uzbek) are no exception. We can observe that the polysemantic word appears in the status of the ruler in the compound "grateful heart", which is one of the examples of the named compounds mentioned above.

The analysis of free word combinations with abstract nouns in the English language shows that they are mainly used in an artistic style. Because most abstract nouns represent concepts related to human emotions. One of the main tasks of fiction is to express human feelings. After all, "fiction is a product of human activity. Human activity is wide and varied. Human activity includes such aspects as "labor activity", "spiritual activity", "aesthetic activity" that are directly or indirectly related to each other. Moreover, the spiritual activity itself shows aspects of "mental", "emotional", "spiritual" activity.

In English, another unit formed by the combination of more than one independent word is collocations. Although collocations are, in fact, a type of word combinations, in them only one of the members forming the combination is freely chosen, and the second is determined according to the first member. In other words, in collocations, the first selected member is selected with the second member that can form the most combination in live speech. It can be said that collocations are units between word combinations and phrases. In this regard, the following opinions of Y.V. Orlova are relevant: "the syntactic and syntagmatic sphere of word combinations is closely related to the

possibilities of combining words, their ability to be included in this or that device, and the limited or unrestrictedness of the members forming the combination" .

In collocations, one of the members demands the other during the speech process, tries to join him. But it is not as fixed and constant as in the expressions. In the following definitions given to collocations, it is possible to determine the boundaries of their place in the language with word combinations (combinations of words or word combinations) and phrases (idioms): 1) "a unit that should be considered as a whole that cannot be divided into parts sequences of more words are collocations" ; 2) "collocations are combinations of words that are often used together in a certain language"; 3) "a grammatically correct sequence of words used together several times is a collocation." In general, although the given definitions are different in form, they are close to each other in content. Linguist L. N. Iordanskaya considers collocation to be "the formation of a syntactic and semantic whole of two or more words that have a high chance of meeting together in texts." We can say that this definition partially summarizes the ideas about collocations. It is understood that "one of the members of the collocation is selected, and the second one is determined according to the semantic characteristics of the first one, which acquires syntactic and semantic integrity." A large number of collocations can become lexical units such as a phrase or a compound word over time. For example, every Uzbek-speaking person knows that the word "high" is placed on the left side of the combination of educational institutions. Over time, such combinations are stored in the memory of the speakers and become a phrase or a compound word.