



## The Role of Teaching Compounds According to Types of Speech in Constructivism

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### ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to compare and analyze the compound words of Uzbek, English, to classify the compounds according to morphological and lexical point of view in constructivism.

### Keywords:

Morphemically Compound, Composition And Derivation, Conversion, Tragicomic.

In elaborating constructivists' ideas Arends (1998) states that constructivism believes in personal construction of meaning by the learner through experience, and that meaning is influenced by the interaction of prior knowledge and new events. Constructivism's central idea is that human learning is constructed, that learners build new knowledge upon the foundation of previous learning. This prior knowledge influences what new or modified knowledge an individual will construct from new learning experiences (Phillips, 1995).

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.

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 compound 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 [slz] 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: карнайгул, откулоқ туяқуш, шерюрак, қўйқўз.

2. Relevance, purposed for something: гултувак (vase for flower), молқўра, оловқурак, токқайчи, қийматахта. In English washing – machine, blood – vessel (a tube through which bloods flows in the body).

3. Connection to some places: сувилон (a snake which lives in water), тоғолча, чўлялпиз, қўқонарава like in English zookeeper, postman, house keeper, head – dress, ear – ring. In German Hausfrau, Wesserballspiel, Unterseeboot.

4. The mark of something: аччиқтош, олақарға, шўрданақ, қизиштиштон, Қизилтепа. In English long – legged, bluebell, slow – coach.

5. Relationship to quantity: бешбармоқ, мингоёқ, қирқоғайни, Бешариқ. 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: хомкалла, қўқултон, искабтопар.

b) from the point of view of agreeing: тўйбоши, китобсевар, дунёқараш.

c) from the point of view of relationship between subject and predicate: first elements of such kind compound will be predicate: гўштқуйди, келинтушди.

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

**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, 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, 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 suffixal 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 compounds combine elements with a similar meaning, and the compound meaning may be a generalization instead of specialization. Bosnia – Herzegovina, for example, is the combined area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but a fighter – bomber is an aircraft that is both a fighter and a bomber. 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. Cranberry is a part translation from Low German, which is why we cannot recognize the element cran (from the Low German kraan or kroon, "crane"). The ladybird or ladybug was named after the Christian expression "our Lady, the Virgin Mary".

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: отқулоқ, кўларра
2. Adjective + noun: кўксултон, хомток
3. Noun + adjective: гулбеор, ошкўк
4. Number + noun: мингоёқ, қирқоғайни, учбурчак
5. Noun + verb: ўринбосар, бешиктерватар
6. Verb + verb: искабтопар, олиб сотар

Following compound words are written without hyphen:

- 1) The nouns with one stress: гулкўрпа, ошқозон, ўқилон, тутмайиз.
- 2) Nouns + ap suffix: отбоқар, изкувар
- 3) Geographical places: Сирдарё, Оқтепа

**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 similarities in forming English and German 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 and 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 adv 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 "ар": тезоқар, эрксевар, меҳнатсевар

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

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

There are a group of words which form compound adjectives, such as: аралаш, йўқ, кўл, олий, оч, тўқ, тўла, чала: қумаралаш лой, тенги йўқ қиз, кўп тармоқли соҳа, олий маълумотли, оч қизил, қорни тўқ, тўқ қизил.

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.

**Compound Verbs.** In Uzbek compound verbs are formed by joining two words:

1. Verb + noun – verb word: дам олмоқ (to rest), ҳимоя қилмоқ (to defend), пайдо бўлмоқ (to appear).

Some of them are synonyms to simple verbs:

ёрдам бермоқ, = ёрдамлашмоқ, - to help – to give a hand

2. Verb + verb = сотиб олмоқ, чиқариб олмоқ, ютиб олмоқ.

Some verbs such as ўқиб чиқди, кўриб бўлди, бошлаб юборди 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 :

муҳокама қилмоқ – to discuss (simple verb)

ғолиб бўлмоқ – to win

### The list of used literature

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