

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Karimova Zaynab

*Gulistan State University, Department of Distance Education*

**Abstract:** The author of this article looked at the linguistic characteristics, as well as the new construction and creation of compound terms in English and Uzbek. He also tried to understand that word production involves the generation of new lexical units using the language's content and capabilities. This approach is used to continually improve the content of the language dictionary. Compound words are one of the most often utilized word forms nowadays, and they are regarded holistic, concise, and productive. For all languages, compound words are a very important and relevant occurrence. The study of the phenomena of word-formation in terms of synchronous and diachronic periods of language evolution has always been a hot topic, and the English word-formation system has its own linguistic peculiarities. Including compound terms in English necessitates extra care.

**Keywords:** *compound words, linguistic features, lexical units, word formation, and phenomenon.*

The phenomena of word formation in linguistics is evolving in tandem with changes in the political, economic, and social arenas. The production of new lexical units based on the material and opportunities accessible in the language is known as word formation. This approach is used to continually improve the content of the language dictionary. For all languages, compound words are a very important and relevant occurrence. Science and technology are fast expanding nowadays, and we must learn new words from other languages using compound words, whether we like it or not. A plastic card, for example, or a Wi-Fi router. The phenomenon of compound words language, according to A. E. Vasilevskaya, is the sharpest tool for lexical content and grammatical structure. Compound words are also commonly employed in modern Uzbek literature, science, philosophy, technology, and agriculture, as well as in the media and live communication.

The mere usage of such compound terms is insufficient, and challenges arise in correctly interpreting and translating them. English is used to write the bulk of new words and compound words that enter our language. A cell phone, a cheeseburger, a playboy, and so forth are examples. The study of the phenomena of word production in terms of synchronous and diachronic periods of language evolution has always been a hot topic, and the English word formation system has its own linguistic peculiarities. Including compound terms in English necessitates extra care. Because properly comprehending them and being able to communicate and apply them has sparked a lot of debate.

Most new terms have arrived and are enriching our language from English compound words with the demands of the times, if we look attentively at the Uzbek language. Some of the most often used words are unaffected: Part of it is formed by a combination of Uzbek words, such as play station 3, 4 (the name of a type of game device that is connected to the TV and controlled using special control buttons) or facebook – facebook (one of the names of social sites); part of it is formed by a combination of Uzbek words, such as play station 3, 4 (the name of a type of game device that is connected to the TV and controlled using special control buttons). Yarim final (semi-final), foto muxbir (photo reporter), and so forth. It is vital to find answers to queries such as what is a compound word and what is its nature in order to fully comprehend these events. As a result, a deeper study of the characteristics of Uzbek and English compound words is becoming a demand of the moment in order to accurately understand such compound terms. Compound word formation is a morphological phenomena that deals with word formation. It's a powerful approach to broaden vocabulary on a linguistic scale, make better use of existing lexical units, and condense meaning.

In English, newly created words are mostly found in adjective and noun phrases. Compound terms have historically been derived mostly from noun phrases. They can be passed down through the conversion technique by transferring meaning from one word group to the next. For instance, blackmail, the cold shoulder, and daydreaming. Back-formation, i.e. dropping suffixes in a word, is another option. For example, babysitting

(from babysitter), double-parking (from double parking), and shoplifting (from shoplifting) (from shoplifting). The second (or last) component, which is the most prevalent among compound words, refers to the word's class: trip guide is a type of travel guide, while pop group is a sort of group. Other joint words lack this ratio, or at least conceal it: a white lady is not a face, and a hotdog is not a dog.

Language occurrences have been interpreted in Uzbek linguistics mostly on the basis of ideas from other languages, especially Russian linguistic theories based on the principles of ready-made word forms. Word construction has been separated from morphology in Uzbek linguistics under the influence of Russian linguistics and associated literature. However, it was simply taking into consideration the fact that word formation is a separate process than word formation. It was inevitable that none of them, including word formation, worked on the basis of forming a separate system. Because even the most fundamental notions of word formation, their essence, the process of word development, and related events were not adequately covered in Uzbek linguistics.

The Uzbek language has evolved significantly in recent years, with considerable changes occurring in all of its sectors in accordance with the needs of the moment. In the evolution of Uzbek linguistics, there has always been a requirement for covering changes in this process. Scientific and theoretical study on all aspects of Uzbek linguistics has been completed, with a focus on the growth of the Uzbek language and the coverage of the specific language regulations that were in effect at the time. Following independence, the development of the national language received special emphasis, and steps were taken to attain it.

**In conclusion,** In the current Uzbek language, strategies for word construction or producing new words have been studied for a long time and are regarded differently. If you look closely, you'll notice that composition or compounding (two or more words) is employed in practically every piece of Uzbek literature and has been researched as a phenomena. Nonetheless, other linguists, based on particular facts, fully refute this fact. Attitudes about this linguistic phenomena may shift over time. In the same way that other languages have diverse ways of producing words, including composition, we believe there are numerous ways of forming words in English.

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