

**FORMATION AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS  
WITH THE "FLOWER" COMPONENT IN THE LEXICON OF  
FLORICULTURE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The article analyzes the development and semantic features of complex words created using the "flower" component of the vocabulary of floriculture of the Uzbek language. The article consists of two sections, the first section of which contains reflections on the main linguistic features of compound words, factors of education. And in the second section, compound words with the component "flower" are written by the author in the models "flower + noun", "noun+ flower", "adjective + flower", that is, they are often composed of a combination of words in a defining and definable state, in connection with the meaning, compound words that differ from each other are included in the analysis.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbek Language, Flower, The Lexicon Of Floriculture, Root Word, Simple Word, Artificial Word, Compound Word, Component Of Compound Words, Root Morpheme, Additional Morpheme.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

The lexicon of floriculture of the Uzbek language is being developed and improved, firstly, using the basic vocabulary and grammatical capabilities of the national language, and secondly, using words-terms and affixes borrowed from the languages of other peoples. In the field of floriculture, affixes and syntactic methods in naming a flower (plant), thing, character, action, state, phenomenon, which are used in processes related to floriculture, are the main and most blessed method.

The results of a structural-grammatical analysis of the flower lexicon of the Uzbek language show that the characteristics of the national language are fully reflected in this lexicon. The words of this field have three forms: a) root (root) (*gul, tuvak, barg, tomir, chechak*) words; b) artificial (simple) words (*gulchi, gulzor, begul, gulchilik*) words; c) compound words (*atirgul, gulchechak, gulchambarak, gulshoxcha, tugmachagul, gulqalam, qushgul*).

In this work we will try to reflect on the structure, construction and lexico-semantic features of compound words in the lexicon of floriculture.

So, as we noted above, in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, in particular, in the floricultural vocabulary, a large number are not only simple (root, flattened) words, but also compound ones. "A compound word. A word that has several linguistic meanings in its composition" [1.143]. Compound words are formed from the union of several cores and the organization of a single

whole [2.15]. For example, such as *oshqozon*, *tomorqa*, *gulko'rpa*, *boychechak*, *gultojixo'roz*, *gulband*, *gulbeor*, *gullola*. Therefore, not only simple words, but also compound ones have their place in the language.

Compound words are the "product" of the syntactic word formation method. In general, the compound words are considered in the status of a single lexeme, without affixes, having more than one (two or more) part with a linguistic meaning, consisting of a minimum of two parts morphemes contained in its own structure of formation. For this reason, compound words have received only one main accent, obey the strict order of the language, have their own form and meaning. "As a result of the semantic and grammatical combination of components in the composition of a compound word, the whole complex becomes one word, from which it will now be possible to make a new word through affix. For example: *temir yul* (*railway* compound word), *temir yulchi* (a man working in the railway system)" [2.15] There are many examples of such a case in the floristic lexicon of the same Uzbek language. For example: *gultuvak* (*flower pot* compound word), *gul tuvakchi* (a person who makes a pot in which a flower grows).

Thus, a compound word is a word consisting of two or more stem morphemes, containing a lexical meaning part. In many cases, the complete formalization of compound words (expressing the full meaning) is related to its syntactically combined features.

In many cases, as a result of the addition of two-stem morphemes in the Uzbek language and other languages, each word loses its meaning and acquires a separate meaning, which differs from word combinations, compound terms, complex terms, and phraseology. As an example of this case, the compound word *gultojixo'roz* in the Uzbek floristry lexicon can be taken, because each component in it acquires a separate independent meaning, but when combined, it forms a compound word. The words *gul*, *toji*, *xo'roz* in these words are far from their denotative meanings.

In terms of meaning, compound words are subordinate to each other, and in this case, the last element acquires semantic importance, and the first one complements the same meaning or defines it in some sense. In the above examples, the first components are logical complements, and the second and third components are determiners.

In many cases, the Uzbek language and other languages show a number of models with formal features and two or more types of meaning when two root morphemes are combined, that is, when they are combined using this method, when the types of word formation interact with each other according to their meanings. For example, in Uzbek *gul* (*tsvetok*), *toji* (*korona*), *xo'roz* (*petux*); *-gultojixo'roz* (*petushinnye grebeshki*) and others.

In the Uzbek language, "*gul*" is used as a functional component in the formation and structure of many compound words. If this lexeme ("*gul*") belongs to the group of phytonyms, it is considered a hyperonym, because it is a component that semantically defines the types of several lexemes, such as *atirgul*, *lola*, *boychechak*, *qizg'aldoq*, *gulchechak*.

It is known that a hyperonym is a word or a combination of words that means a species, and it also means semantically generalized concepts, for example, *gulchi* and *atirgulchi*; *ignabarg daraxt* and *sosna daraxti*; *tugmachagul* and *oq tugmachagul*; *rangli andqizil gul*. A hyponym is a word or phrase used and generalized in relation to a special member of a family or clan, a kind of hyperonymy [3, 13]. Therefore, the lexeme "flower" in Uzbek is considered a hyperonym used in relation to all flowers. According to researcher A. Ganiev: "Their components have not yet been

studied in Turkology in the formation of a compound word. Even the concept of "word formation through components with an attributive relation" is not found," he said. Thus, the history of research based on word formation using components with attributive settings is actually just beginning [4,95-99].

The exact data of the Uzbek language indicate that the lexeme "gul" is a component in compound words, it has two characteristics in attributive relations: in one case, "gul" is a component in the dominant attributive relations, and in the other it is a subordinate component. Let us turn to the analysis of semantic and functional features of compound words with the component "gul", presented in the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", published under the editorship of Madvaliev.

The first volume of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" contains the following compound words, in which the following component "gul" took part: *gulbadan, gulband, gulbarg, gulbahor, gulbeor, gulbog', guldasta, guldon, gulyor, guletim, gulkaram, gulkosa, gulko'rupa, gulmix, gulra'n, gulmoh, gulrux, gulsapsar, gultoj, gultojbarg, gultojixo'roz, gultuvak, gulhayri, gulxona, gulchambar, gulchelak, gulchiroy, gulqaychi, gulqand, gulyuz, gulqog'oz, gulg'uncha, gulhamishabahor* [5,516-522].

Component compound words "gul" in Uzbek are made on the basis of the following models:

1. Model "flower + noun". Within the framework of the attributive relation followed in the compound words based on this model, the compound words with the "gul" component can be divided into the following microgroups:

- a) The flower component is used as the name of things that are used in household types of services: such as *gulkosa, gulkurpa, gulmix, gulqand, gulqog'oz, gultuvak*;
- b) The flower component is used in the compound word as the name of things belonging to the phenomenon of meronymy: such as *asgulbarg, gulpoya, gultoj, gulg'uncha, gulchexra, gulchambar, gultojbarg*;
- c) The flower component denotes the name of the plant: *gulra'no//guli ra'no*;
- d) The flower component comes to understand the meaning of the seasons of the year: *gulbahor, gulxamishabahor, gulsumbul*;
- e) Flower component used as the name of colors: *safsargul, gulsapsar*;
- f) The flower component refers to the social origin of a person: *guletim*;
- g) The flower component refers to the sign: *gulbeor*.

2. Model "noun + flower". In compound words formed on the basis of this model, the "flower" component determines the dominant attributive attitude. They can be analyzed by dividing them into the following microgroups:

- a) The flower component is used as the name of things: *kosagul, karnaygul, panjaragul, tugmagul, qamchingul*;
- b) The flower component is used in the compound word as the name belonging to the place Name, Place, time, to which address: *qashqargul, quqongul; namozshomgul*;
- c) The flower component refers to the name of small creatures: *kapalakgul*;

d) The flower component refers to the name of various flowers: *nashagul kartoshkagul, pechakgul, tupgul, chinnigul*;

e) The flower component is used as the name of the fabric: *shoyigul, baxmalgul, atlasgul*;

f) The flower component is used as the name of things that have a meronymic character: *chamandagul, shapaloqgul*;

g) The flower component in the compound words means a zoonym: *bo'rigul, qo'zigul*;

h) The flower component is used as the name of unknown objects: *sanbitgul, xorgul*;

3. Model "adjective + flower": like *sapsargul, ko'kgul, qizilgul, qoqigul*.

In Uzbek, the lexeme "gul" in compound words with the component "gul" can be divided into two groups according to its general semantics, whether it is in its denotative meaning:

a) To the lexeme compound words "gul", which in semantics has a denotative meaning;

b) Compound words with the lexeme "gul", which did not have a denotative meaning in semantics;

The first group of this classification includes such compound words as *nashagul, kartoshkagul, pechakgul, chamandagul, shapaloqgul, namozshomgul, sapsargul, kukgul, qizilgul, qoqigul, karnaygul, kosagul, panjaragul, tugmagul, qamchingul, gultuvak*.

The second group of this classification includes *guletim, gulkurpa, kosagul* and other compound words with the "gul" component. In the semantic structure of the *kosagul* lexeme, both components "kosa" and "gul" do not retain their denotative meaning. The word *kosagul* is generally used in a figurative sense, meaning *qadaharlarni to'ldiruvchi* or *sharob quyuvchi*.

At this point, it should be said that today in the lexicon of popular colloquial speech and dialects, there are common words that are not given an explanatory dictionary, and recording them from the popular speech is one of the urgent tasks. Collecting them and studying them from the point of view of language can provide valuable information for the sciences of Uzbek dialectology and lexicography, lexicology. *Gulbeda* (dried Alfalfa) I fedsheepwith *gulbeda*. *Guldo'z*-a pattern on decorative items such as a rosette, a flower tailor (craftsman). *Salima* is a good *guldo'z*. *Guldo'zi*-with floral embroidery (cap). *Gulmix*-hooded nail. *Gulmomo* is a smallpox that comes out in young children in spring. *Gulpoya*-water flowing into furrows before the flowering of cotton [6, 72-73].

In addition, the lexeme "flower" is used in several proper nouns, that is, female and male names, and here it goes out of the general appellative lexicon and loses its denotative, i.e., original meaning. Our fathers and mothers give their sons and daughters many names with the word flower in order to "make them bloom like flowers": 1. Male names: *Gulmurad, Gulmirza*. 2. Female names: *Gulhayri, Gulistan, Jumagul, Danagul, Gulqiz, Chamangul, Bonugul, Oygul, Guloyim, Gulshan, Gulnoza, Gulchehra, Gulbadan, Gulbahor, Gulnora, Gulruhsor, Tozagul* and others.

Even the lexeme "flower" is used on the basis of several phraseological, paremiological and euphemic units in the Uzbek language, for example, *yigitning guli, ovqatning guli, bahor guli, gul sulimoq, gul tergani ketmoq, gul uzmoq, gul umrining mash'ali sulmoq* and so on. The

phrases such as *gul sulimoq*, *gul tergani ketmoq*, *gul uzmoq*, *gul umrining mash'ali sulmoq* mean euphemism and are spoken of in relation to the death of people of different ages.

In general, the flower component is made of compound words, and the semantic structure has a complex structure. The flower lexeme has its place in the formation of compound words. In the formation of such compound words, the flower as a component appears in the process of communication and interaction of people with meanings that have grown out of its chief meaning, according to the situation and demand of speech. Compound words with a floral component in our language are realized in speech and are widely used in various meanings. In this case, the language serves to express the different attitudes and concepts of the owners. Widely used in the expression of enlightened, cultural and moral views.

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