The Relationship Of Linguistic Derivation And Transposition

Nasirdinov Oybek Abdubannonovich

A teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan E-mail address: onasirdinov@gmail.com

Abstract. The article discusses the relationship of linguistic derivation and transposition. The semantic methods related to the discussion of word formation and semantic shift are studied. In addition, this phenomenon is referred to as semantic derivation in derivational studies. The article looks through the studies and ideas connected to the general essence of linguistic derivation. It is explained the relationship between transposition and language-specific derivation.

Keywords: semantic methods, word formation, semantic shift, semantic derivation, linguistic derivation, transposition, meaning-making.

Introduction

It is known that in the discussion of word formation, semantic shift, phenomena related to migration are combined within the framework of the semantic (lexical-semantic) method. It is noted that the realization of this method finds its expression through conversion along with phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and task association [1].

In turn, this phenomenon is also referred to as semantic derivation in derivational studies. The main goal of semantic derivation is as noted by S.D. Katsnelson, "it is not word-making, but meaning-making "[2].

In fact, just as the creation of meaning does not always lead to the creation of words, its realization cannot be connected with the internal laws of language. Because a certain part of this phenomenon occurs under the influence of extralinguistic factors, while another part is connected with the requirement of syntactic regularities that reflect the speech-language relationship. These features indicate that transposition is closer to semantic derivation than lexical derivation.

According to the source on linguistics, the term transposition (Latin transposition) expresses the meaning of "replacing, moving to another place" of language units, and its types are distinguished: 1) incomplete or syntactic, 2) complete or morphological. In particular, in syntactic transposition, the basic structure's categorical sign is not changed, but is expressed through the change of its specific syntactic function. A unit affected by morphological transposition becomes a new word by changing its classification sign. In the formation of morphological transposition, word-forming affixes and the phenomenon of conversion are important.

In addition, transposition in a broad sense occurs through the transfer and functional change of any linguistic form (tense, mood, declension and sentences). According to this meaning, transposition includes phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy. The occurrence of transposition is based on the semantic or functional comparison of language units. The functional-semantic comparison of linguistic units is carried out through the relationship between the base form, transpositor and transpose [3].

This model in the explanation, i.e. base, transpositor, transpositor fully corresponds to the model of operand, operator and derivative, which reflects the general essence of linguistic derivation. As in the process of derivation, its internal groups differ according to the linguistic conditions of this model of transposition and the participation of language units. In particular, in the conditions of syntactic transposition, as noted by L. N. Murzin, "the internal change of the given sentence is manifested through its grammatical reorganization:

The engineer made a car. – The car is made by an engineer"[4].

The complete or morphological form of transposition is manifested by the qualitative change of language units. That is why it is called full transposition. Because morphological transposition, unlike syntactic type, is not limited to the functional change of language units in the structure of a sentence, but also semantically renewing and changing. For example, the morphological indicator in the role of transpositor, that is, the formant –ce, played an important role in the transfer of the base structure belonging to the noun group different to the quality in the form of difference.

In the conversion type of transposition, such morphological indicators are not involved. Because this type of migration process directly relies on the semantic-syntactic relationship between the components. More precisely, in the conversive type of transposition, the logical connection between the predicate and its arguments is taken into account.

For example, in the Uzbek language, the words "ilmoq", "o'qish", and "yarash", etc., were created in such a derivation process.

If we pay attention to the idea given in the explanation of the phenomenon of transposition, this phenomenon includes not only intercategory transfer, but also internal transfer of words belonging to a certain category. In particular, its combination of phenomena such as metaphor and metonymy is evidence of this. These events occur in the base of polysemantic words, unlike the above polyfunctional units. Polysemantic words are formed based on the internal renewal of a specific word. These characteristics indicate that there is a need for a separate study of the relationship between transposition and semantic derivation.

Thus, based on the given explanation, it can be noted that the relationship between transposition and language-specific derivation is related to the following factors: a) the change of the basic structure-specific classification sign under the influence of word-forming affixes, b) the renewal of language units through the conversional migration, c) the metaphor of lexical units ,

metonymy, based on methods of meaning transfer. Below we will consider these types of transposition separately in connection with the phenomena of lexical and semantic derivation.

Materials and methods

Lexical derivation relation of transposition. The main tool that connects transposition with lexical derivation is the word-forming formant. Because the functional-semantic change of the basic structure (that is, the derivational operand) takes place under the influence of this tool. That's why F. Shodiev defines the formant (that is, the operator) as "the absolute governing element of derivation.[4.1]"

It was noted above that the process of lexical derivation is a phenomenon that occurs according to the internal laws of the language system. Accordingly, each component involved in this type of linguistic derivation is characterized by having a specific (typical) task. In particular, the word-forming base serves as a lexical source in the realization of the derivation process. Accordingly, it is entrusted with the task of providing semantic components corresponding to the nominative situation. According to this feature, the word-forming base reflects apperception, that is, previously acquired knowledge.

A word-forming formant is a unit that serves to find a real expression of the nominative situation, relying on the semantic components provided by the base. From this point of view, the word-forming formant or operator is the "absolute governing element of derivation". However, the "absolute ruler" characteristic of the word-forming formant is not limited to this. Because its absolute dominance in the process of derivation can be seen by the fact that the semantic component characteristic of the base occurs within a specific lexical-grammatical category or causes it to move between categories.

One of the active lexical derivational operators leading to the transition from the verb to the noun in the English language is the -er formant, which serves to connect units belonging to different categories based on mutual transposition in the following examples: write – writer, work-

worker, sing-singer. The following lexical derivatives that appear in the presence of this formant reflect transposition based on the intersection of units belonging to a certain category: advice - advicer, farm - farmer, write – wrieer, act - actor, administrate - administrator.

A similar feature is found in the Uzbek language. For example, in constructions such as "ishchi", "bog'bon", the operators -chi, -bon participated as a means of ensuring that the derivation process takes place within a certain category, while -la, -chan in the constructions of "ishla", "ishchan" are the intersection of bases belonging to the categories of things, signs, and actions, i.e. is acting as a means of creating favorable conditions for transposition.

Two types of lexical derivation are distinguished, taking into account this characteristic of derivational operands in the traditional interpretation of word formation. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, this difference is defined on the basis of the terms "external and internal formation"[5]. In general linguistics, the terms "lexical and syntactic derivation" introduced by E. Kurilovich are used to define such differences. Also, in some works, instead of the term syntactic derivation, terms such as "derivational transposition" and "conversion" are used [6].

It is clear from the above that in the assessment of categorical changes expressed through the relation of base and formant, in most cases, the approach from the grammatical point of view leads. In particular, in the explanation of the given terms, the effect of the formant is interpreted based on the criterion of changing or not changing the characteristic characteristic of the base. For example, in the explanation given by A. Gulomov, the external formation observed in the noun group is described as "formation from non-noun words", and the internal formation is defined as "formation from words belonging to the noun group". According to this feature, these terms are the same as the terms "lexical and syntactic derivation" used by E. Kurilovich and his followers.

The relative difference between these terms is that in the first case, that is, in external and internal formation, the functional-semantic change that occurs in the base structure under the influence of the formant is assigned to the attention of the grammatical category, and in the second case, that is, in the case of lexical and syntactic derivation, such a change is based on the change-invariance of the syntactic function in the base structure is made visible by giving an assessment from the point of view.

If this issue is evaluated from the point of view of lexical derivation taking place on the basis of the internal laws of the language system, it would be more correct to interpret the functional-semantic changes observed through this derivation process not as a syntactic change of the base, but as a categorical change. Because even if the syntagmatic relationship of operands and operators finds its expression through the realization of lexical derivation, this does not allow it to be named as a direct syntactic regularity. Therefore, in the process of lexical derivation, a special term representing the categorical change of the basic structure, i.e. the term transposition, is applied.

Likewise, calling the linguistic process observed through the categorical change of the basic structure in the process of lexical derivation as "externalization" leads to a one-sided illumination of the essence of the issue under discussion. Because this term is essentially limited to the expression of the base belonging to a certain category going out of its scope under the influence of the word-forming formant. Therefore, with its help, it is impossible to fully understand all types of functional-semantic changes and migrations expressed through linguistic derivation. These indicate the expediency of researching phenomena related to the functional-semantic change of the basic structure of one's expression through linguistic derivation in connection with transposition laws.

A specific interpretation of the experience of interpretation of categorical changes that occur in the process of lexical derivation in connection with the laws of transposition can be observed in the research of UL Chafe. According to him, the inchoative in the stem+inchoative configuration is a means of creating a new semantic essence.

Because it participates as a means of transferring the basis within a certain category. For example,

The door is open (Эшик очик),
The door opened (Эшик очилди),

in both of the verbs in the opposition open - opened, the movement within a certain category is expressed through the transition of the state to the action[7].

In the work of R. Z. Muryasov, such a categorical change originates from the attention of the formant, and their types such as "qualifier and modifier" are distinguished. According to him, modifiers ensure that word formation occurs within a specific lexical-grammatical category. Qualifiers are tools that lead to word formation within different categories [8]. For example, in the formants administrate - administrator // bog' - bog'bon, the formants –er(-r), –bon as modifiers lead to an internal semantic update within the categories of thing and person, in the form of write – writer, bog' - bog'la -er(-r), The formant –la as a qualifier serves as a means of crossing the categories of thing and action.

E.S. Kubryakova critically evaluates the traditional interpretation of the phenomenon of transposition, and notes that it is impossible to obtain any result by studying this phenomenon based on the indicators related to the change or non-change of the categorical symbols specific to the basic structure [9]. According to him, every word has its own referential field. The process of derivation is a phenomenon that occurs on the basis of these referential fields. Because as a result of this process, "two mental fields, i.e. 1) donation, 2) goal field" cross each other. Through the process of derivation, the relative acquisition, i.e. transposition, of the semantic components specific to these mental fields is reflected[10].

Research and discussion

As mentioned above, linguistic derivation is reflected through the phenomena of lexical derivation, which reflects the formal-semantic formation of language units, and semantic derivation, which reflects the functional activity of semantic components. From this point of view, the main goal of lexical derivation is to mark and record an object of a nominative situation by means of an artificial word that is both formally and semantically independent.

However, as a result of the phenomenon of semantic derivation, formal-semantically independent artificial words are created. That's why, in the discussion of word formation, these events related to spiritual shift and migration have been interpreted as a semantic (lexical-semantic) method. It is noted that the realization of this method finds its expression through conversion along with phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and task-relatedness[1.1]. Despite this, if we pay attention to the essence of semantic derivation, it becomes clear that the main goal of this phenomenon is "not to make words, but to make meaning" [2.1].

Conclusion

In fact, language speakers do not always designate the objects they encounter during their life activities with separate artificial words. Because if this way is followed, the amount of the lexical content of the language may exceed the level of mastery. In order to prevent this "danger", the language owners turn to the creation of meaning instead, that is, in cases where there is no need for a separate name. In other words, the main task of semantic derivation in the language system is to protect the lexical system from quantitative growth due to the expansion of the possibility of expressing the meaning of the lexical units in the language.

From this point of view, it becomes clear that the creation of artificial words as a result of semantic derivation is a process of secondary importance in the interpretation of this phenomenon. A specific proof of this can be observed in the example of the fact that semantic derivation is based on meaning-making mechanisms and does not lead to the creation of a unit of the status of artificial words, as in the case of lexical derivation. That is why, in his later work, A. Hojiev admits that the main goal of word formation is "word formation" in the base+formant model, and other types of formation cannot be studied within the framework of word formation.

References:

1. Hojiev1 A. Uzbek language word formation.-T., 1989.

2. Katsnelson S.D. The content of the word, meaning and designation. – M., 2010.

3. Nasirdinov, Oybek Abdubannonovich. "APPLYING CASE-TECHNOLOGY AT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSES IN TEACHING STUDENTS OF MATHEMATICS SPECIALTY." International scientific review of the technical sciences, mathematics and computer science. 2020.

4. Олимов, Хуршид Юнусалиевич, and Ойбек Абдубаннонович Насирдинов. "The role of Information technology in teaching English." Молодой ученый 12 (2016): 904-905.

5. Насирдинов, Ойбек Абдубаннонович. "THE ROLE OF AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES." Вестник науки и образования 13-3 (2020): 50-52.

6. Насирдинов, Ойбек Абдубаннонович. "Роль аутентичного материала в преподавании иностранных языков." Вестник науки и образования 13-3 (91) (2020): 50-52.

7. Насирдинов, Ойбек Абдубаннонович. "Types and uses of inversion in English." Молодой ученый 31 (2017): 91-92.

8. Насирдинов, Ойбек Абдубаннонович. "Types and uses of inversion in English." Молодой ученый 31 (2017): 91-92.

9. Rajapova, Malika. "BADIIY MATNDA QO'LLANILUVCHI ALLEGORIK VOSITALARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI." Scienceweb academic papers collection (2020).

10. Rajapova, M. LINGVOCULTUROLOGY AND ITS PECULIARITIES AS NEW BRANCHES OF CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS. 2021.

11. Malika, Rajapova. "EFFECTIVE WAYS OF COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11." (2021).

12. Ahmadaliyevna, Haydarova Gulhayo. "Talmeh or alluziya." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.9 (2021): 772-779.

13. Аҳмадалиевна, Ҳайдарова Гулҳаё. "НАВОИЙ ВА СОБИР АБДУЛЛА." ALISHER NAVOIY XALQARO JURNALI 1.2 (2021).

14. Haydarova, Gulhayo. "Traditions And Peculiarities Of Alisher Navoi In The Uzbek Ghazal Of The Xx Century." The American Journal of Applied Sciences 2.13: 703.

15. Rajapova, Malika. "BADIIY MATNDA QO'LLANILUVCHI ALLEGORIK VOSITALARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI." Scienceweb academic papers collection (2020).