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THE COURSE OF THE DERIVATIONAL PROCESS IN THE SYSTEM OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation

This article presents a comparative analysis of the course of the derivational process in the system of word combinations in English and Uzbek. Derivation, an important aspect of linguistic evolution, is studied to reveal similarities and differences in how the two languages create new words and phrases. A cross-linguistic approach is used to shed light on the linguistic complexities that contribute to the richness of the lexical systems of English and Uzbek.

Key words: Linguistics, derivation, English, Uzbek, word combinations, comparative analysis, syntactic relationship, ruler-subject relationship, combination, components.

ХОД ПРОЦЕССА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СИСТЕМЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В статье представлен сравнительный анализ хода деривационного процесса в системе словосочетаний в английском и узбекском языках. Деривация, важный аспект лингвистической эволюции, изучается для выявления сходств и различий в том, как два языка создают новые слова и фразы. Кросс-лингвистический подход используется для проявления лингвистических сложностей, которые способствуют богатству лексических систем английского и узбекского языков.

Ключевые слова: Лингвистика, деривация, английский, узбекский, словосочетания, сравнительный анализ, синтаксические отношения, отношения правитель-подлежащее, сочетание, компоненты.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SO'Z BIRIKMALARI TIZIMIDA DERIVATSION JARAYONNING KECHISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z birikmalari tizimida derivatsion jarayonning kechishining qiyosiy tahlili berilgan. Tilshunoslik evolyutsiyasining muhim jihati bo'lgan derivatsiya ikkala tilning yangi so'z va iboralarni qanday yaratishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni ochish uchun o'rganiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari leksik tizimlarining boyligiga hissa qo'shadigan lingvistik murakkabliklarga oydinlik kiritish uchun tillararo yondashuv qo'llaniladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tilshunoslik, derivatsion, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, so'z birikmalari, qiyosiy tahlil, sintaktik munosabat, hokim-tobe munosabat, birikma, komponentlar.

Introduction. The study of word combinations in world linguistics has long been a subject of wide discussion. In today's linguistics, within the framework of a specific study of the conceptualization of the world in the minds of language users and linguistic realization, consistent research is being conducted in structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, comparative-typological directions of units belonging to a certain thematic area. In particular, the opinions expressed so far about the nature, categorical signs and linguistic properties of prepositional word combinations that occupy a place in the system of syntactic constructions are diverse, sometimes extremely contradictory, so the theory of word combinations in science has not gained a unified and completeness.

The etymological origin of the word derivatology goes back to the Latin word *derivo*, meaning "to reject". Thus, derivatology is a science that studies derivation. In linguistics, the term derivation was until recently understood only as the formation of words (derivation - word formation). However, derivation is not only the science of word formation, it is used in a broader sense. Derivation covers the process of formation of words, sentences, grammatical forms of words, SBs, phraseological units, syllables, suffixes; and finally, texts, that is, all language units from phonemes to text. Consequently, derivation is the science of the processes of formation of language units. Word formation is one of the separate sections of derivation.

Analysis and results. Some ideas characteristic of modern derivation can be found in ancient sources. For example, the ancient Indian linguist Panini managed to create a grammar in

this time that gave information about how the roots of Sanskrit words are formed, how the sounds are replaced in the formation of words. It is no coincidence that the linguistic terminology "derivative" was formed in ancient Greek philology. The subject of study of derivation is derivation. In some research works, derivation is understood as the derivational relations between any units of the language, while in others, the process of forming a derivational unit itself is understood: "derivation is the formation of a derivational unit". In Uzbek linguistics, the problems of derivation also have their ancient history. When it comes to the initial studies of lexical derivation in linguistics, it is necessary to recall the scientific considerations reflected in the work of Mahmud Kashgari "Devonu lug'atit turk". This work contains the first scientific descriptions of word formation in Turkic languages. A. Nurmonov noted that this source contains quite complete ideas about the affixation method, which plays a central role in the word formation of Turkic languages. Similar historical scientific considerations about word formation are also reflected in a number of works, such as Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat-ul lug'atayn" and Mirzo Mehdikhan's "Maboni-ul lug'at". The sources specifically acknowledge that these works contain information about word-forming affixes for nouns, verbs and other categories, as well as hard and soft variants of these affixes, simple and compound types of coined words.

One of the important tasks of derivatology is the study of the internal causes of derivational processes. The operator is one of the main elements that create syntactic derivation and the derivational process in general. Without an operator, no derivation can take place. The operator is introduced into any derivational

process (except for macrons) from the outside, and as a result, it becomes the dominant element of syntactic derivation, its owner. The operator, in the same way, contributes to the formation of a new static unit and determines it, that is, it is an indicator of its being a derivative that is distinguished from others. For example, if we consider the words *writer* and *work*, they are given in an independent state at the same time, in a situation where one is not subordinate to the other. But if we bring them to the state of the SB in the form of the writer's work, syntactic derivation is formed. It is formed by the derivative - the conjunctive affix, and the operator is the affix. Therefore, affixes are considered derivational operators and become their dominant elements. The function of the operator is determined not only in the process of word combinations, but also in the process of syntactic formation of a sentence.

Research methodology. The role of operators can be played by words, conjunctions, prepositions, grammatical forms, as well as contexts. The second term used in the analysis of the theory of syntactic derivation is "operand". The concept of an operand implies an object that serves as the basis for the formation of syntactic derivation. For example, in the combination of a writer's work, we see that two operands are involved (*writer* and *work*). Thus, an operand is the necessary raw material for a new stage of syntactic formation. The term "derivative" (derivative) denotes the final product, the result of syntactic derivation. For example: to read a work SB as a whole is considered a derivative, that is, a derivative. At the moment, the words *asar* and *oqimoq* in SB require derivation operands. The derivation operator is expressed by the conjugation affix -. Derivation as a process of creating new units is not a phenomenon specific only to words, it is sometimes noticeable that researchers interpret derivation in a very narrow sense and cannot abandon the tradition of considering it only as a phenomenon specific to the word-formation system. Limiting the scope of the derivation process in this analysis may lead to the erroneous conclusion that the creative abilities and possibilities of the language are also limited, that it cannot demonstrate its power at levels other than speech. In recent years, linguists have been studying word-formation methods, formats, complex units of word-formation, valency is actively studied, and interest in other similar problems has significantly increased. One such problem that still awaits its full elucidation is the process of formation of free and stable word combinations in a language. As a result of derivation, secondary nominative units, i.e. units called derivatives, arise by changing the structure and semantics of the original unit.

In linguistics, the term *transposition*, which is derived from Latin and includes syntactic and morphological types in a narrow sense, and linguistic phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy in a broad sense, and linguistic forms such as tense, mood, and inflection, means "replacement."

The occurrence of transposition is based on the semantic or functional analogy of language units. The functional-semantic analogy of language units is carried out through the relationship between the base form, transposer, and transposse.

The initial application of the term *derivation* in linguistics is also carried out in its narrow sense, that is, in conjunction with the phenomenon of word formation. According to N.K. Turniyozov, the following meanings of the word *derivation* are recorded in the "French-Russian Dictionary": a) separation, branching; b) exclusion; c) word formation; g) detour; d) differentiation. Since only the concept of "word formation" is grammatically significant among the given meanings of the word *derivation*, up to the present stage of linguistics, the term "derivation" has been used only in the lexical sense, that is, in the context of word formation. Specific evidence of this can be seen in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" published after the second half of the 20th century, where this term is interpreted as "formation of a new word with the help of affixes", "formation of a word without the help of affixes and affixes".

A word (a linguistic unit) is used by a person to express his knowledge and subjective attitude to his thoughts through speech. Speech, as is known, always has two subjects, namely, a speaker or writer and a listener or reader (reader). Speech cannot exist without a listener. Even speech spoken without the

participation of a second person is evaluated as a person's communication with himself and is a psychological direction.

Such possibilities of derivatology are especially noted in the definition given by E.S. Kubryakova: "the study of derivation, principles and units of relations arising in the process of derivation is important for understanding the structure and functioning of the entire system". A little later, the scientist further clarifies this definition, recognizing that derivation covers the process or product of the creation of any kind of secondary sign, "since it can be explained by the application of various rules from the unit taken as a basis".

The model nature of the derivation process is one of these features. Because each of its manifestations is aimed at a specific goal, in which a specific semantic task is performed and a limited number of formal means are used to achieve the goal. Accordingly, it is confirmed that the derivation process can be studied in two directions, that is, by applying semantic and formal approaches. As a result, it becomes possible to model derivation processes.

Linguists talk about the creation and structure of various units (word, SB, sentence) on the basis of one or another model. Any model is constructed by generalizing the main features of existing units. As E.S. Kubryakova and Yu.G. Pankrats say, the process of "derivation" not only serves to determine the relationship and connections between the initial unit and the derived unit resulting from this process, but also reveals the internal relationships of this process in the state of parts of a whole. Indeed, all derivational processes observed in language are similar to each other, they not only proceed in a pattern, but also have a structure that reflects their own connections and relationships. "The structure of the process," the authors conclude, "is an integral part of its model, and it reflects the adaptation of substance, structure, and function."

Analysis and results. It is known that in the system of word combinations, the majority of units belonging to linear derivation are mainly formed on the basis of a uniform combination of their components, and this is reflected in their structural models. For example: if a compound such as *iron mask* has the N1+N2 model, then the corner of the room; the letter from a friend; a table at the window; the grass on the ground; a girl with the boy; gift for the teacher has the derivation model N1+pr+N2. Similarly, the compounds such as *father's birthday*; pupils' study have the N's+N model or the structural model of compounds such as *small house*; *wide street* has the Adj+N model; at the same time the compounds such as *laughing child*; *stolen purse*; *driven by a man* in the Ving+N, Ven+N and Ven+pr+N models are also the products of the linear derivation process. For example: *summer of that year we lived in a house in a village ... and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water ... in the channels. Troops went by the house ... the leaves of the trees. The trunks of the trees ... the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, ... the soldiers marching and afterwards the road is bare and white except for the leaves. The plain was rich with crops; orchards of fruit trees fighting in the mountains and ... the flashes from the artillery. In the dark it was like summer lightning, but the nights were cool and there was no feeling of a storm coming.*

Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell, Gun!" On the first page of (A Farewell to Arms), we come across a number of phrases in one passage: *summer of ear; a house in a village; a house across the river; the plain to the mountains; bed of the river; pebbles in the sun; water in the channels; troops by the house; troops down the road; the dust raised; the leaves of the trees; trunks of trees; the troops marching; the troops along the road; the dust rising; stirred by the breeze; falling soldiers; soldiers marching; the road bare; white except for the leaves; the plain rich with crops; orchards of fruit trees; fighting in the mountains; the flashes from the artillery; summer lightning, the nights cool; the feeling of a storm (R.10-15).* The difference between the models given as an example is that the formal operators of the derivation are different. In the above combinations, the role of such operators is played by prepositions and the formant 's. The most active operators, in addition to prepositions, include the zero operator,

since in modern English the coordination of units in the syntagmatic sequence takes on a more analytical form. The derivational process in the system of SBs, the derivational operator of which is a preposition, can continue indefinitely, and all SBs included in this pattern, being activated in different speech texts, can have a complex structure.

Just like in the example given in English, we see the activation of SBs belonging to linear derivation, which are based on the uniform combination of their components, in the Uzbek text:

The weather was cloudy, the hospital yard was empty. The snow had already melted, but spring had not yet arrived. The yellow sawdust that had been "buried" over the flowers to protect them from the cold had not even been removed. The slush that had spilled over the flowerbed was patchy and had turned a light brown color. The earth, which had been soaked with rainwater

and darkened all winter, seemed to be sighing heavily in a sleepy mood. Only the occasional grass spikes visible along the edge of the still-uncut ditch were celebrating the approach of bright days. Just then, the branches of an apricot tree growing near the window swayed in the wind, as if sensing and rejoicing in the approaching spring.

Conclusions and suggestions. Through a comprehensive comparative analysis of the derivational processes in the English and Uzbek word systems, this study has revealed the multifaceted aspects of linguistic complexities, cultural influences, and the specific features of word formation. The comparative study began with the study of the derivational processes of the English language, a language whose vast vocabulary has been shaped by layers of historical borrowing and influence. As a global language, English incorporates the influence of different cultures, which contributes to the lexical diversity of the language.

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