THE LINGUISTIC EXPLANATION OF SYNTACTIC DERIVATION

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ABSTRACT

The provided text discusses the topic of syntactic derivation in linguistics, particularly in the context of Uzbek linguistics. It highlights the importance of structural-system analysis of linguistic material and the need to resolve the issues related to derivational problems in Uzbek linguistics. The text mentions various linguistic approaches to the study of derivation, such as distributional analysis, transformational analysis, functional analysis, syntactic and semantic derivational interpretation, psycholinguistics, and neurolinguistics. It further discusses the historical development of the concept of syntactic derivation, starting from its use in European linguistics for word formation. Overall, the text provides an overview of the concept of syntactic derivation, its historical development, different interpretations, and its relevance to the study of language and speech.

Keywords: derivation process, syntactic derivation, derivatology, derivative, operator, operand, semantic derivation, lexical derivation, transposition, transformation, syntagmatic, paradigmatic, contamination, conversion, compression

АННОТАЦИЯ

В представленном тексте рассматривается тема синтаксической деривации в лингвистике, в частности в контексте узбекского языкознания. Подчеркивается важность структурно-системного анализа языкового материала и необходимость решения вопросов, связанных с словообразовательными проблемами в узбекском языкознании. В тексте упоминаются различные лингвистические подходы к изучению деривации, такие как дистрибутивный анализ, трансформационный анализ, функциональный анализ, синтаксическая и семантическая деривационная интерпретация, психолингвистика и

нейролингвистика. Далее обсуждается историческое развитие концепции синтаксической деривации, начиная с ее использования в европейской лингвистике для словообразования. В целом, текст представляет собой обзор концепции синтаксической деривации, ее исторического развития, различных интерпретаций и ее значимости для изучения языка и речи.

Ключевые слова: процесс деривации, синтаксическая деривация, дериватология, производная, оператор, операнд, семантическая деривация, лексическая деривация, транспозиция, трансформация, синтагматика, парадигматика, контаминация, конверсия, сжатие.

ANNOTATSIYA

Taqdim etilgan matnda tilshunoslikda, xususan, o'zbek tilshunosligida sintaktik derivatsiya mavzusi ko'rib chiqiladi. Til materialini tizimli-tizimli tahlil qilishning ahamiyati, o'zbek tilshunosligida so'z yasash muammolari bilan bog'liq masalalarni hal etish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Matnda derivatsiyani o'rganishga turli lingvistik yondashuvlar, ya'ni taqsimot tahlili, transformatsion tahlil, funksional tahlil, sintaktik va semantik derivatsion talqin, psixolingvistika va neyrolingvistika kabilar tilga olinadi. Keyinchalik, sintaktik hosila tushunchasining tarixiy rivojlanishi, uning Yevropa tilshunosligida so'z yasash uchun ishlatilishidan boshlab muhokama qilinadi. Umuman olganda, matnda sintaktik hosila tushunchasi, uning tarixiy rivojlanishi, turli talqinlari, til va nutqni o'rganishdagi ahamiyati haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: hosilalanish jarayoni, sintaktik hosila, derivatologiya, hosila, operator, operand, semantik hosila, leksik hosila, transpozitsiya, transformatsiya, sintagmatika, paradigmatika, ifloslanish, konversiya, siqish.

The analysis of linguistic material from a structural-system perspective is an important issue in linguistics. Structural linguistics has made significant progress in various areas such as distributional analysis, transformational analysis, functional analysis of linguistic material, syntactic, lexical, and semantic derivational interpretation, psycholinguistics, and neurolinguistics. However, the interpretation of these issues in Uzbek linguistics remains unresolved. This is primarily due to the need to incorporate the advancements of world linguistics, address derivational issues specific to Uzbek linguistics, and tackle the developmental challenges of the language.

Derivation is a highly advanced field in modern linguistics, and it plays a crucial role in the continuous improvement of a language. Language is studied not only by analyzing existing

linguistic units but also by examining the process of language creation itself. This process is referred to as "derivation," and the theory of derivation has always been a subject of scientific and practical research for linguists. Furthermore, derivation is currently being studied in different linguistic directions, including the linguistic, cognitive, and psychological perspectives.

The theory of derivation is highly regarded in linguistics as it aligns with the modern principles of linguistic development, according to Yu. S. Kubryakova [1]. Although the concept of derivation is not new in linguistics and has been used for word formation in European linguistics, the concept of "syntactic derivation" also exists. It was scientifically substantiated by Jerzy Kurylovich, a prominent representative of the Prague linguistic school, in his article "Lexical Derivation and Syntactic Derivation" published in 1936 [2].

The active use of the concept of syntactic derivation in linguistics started in the 1960s, particularly after Kurylovich's article was published in Russian in 1962. Research in this area began in Russian linguistics, leading to extensive monographic studies. While syntactic derivation was extensively researched in the second half of the 20th century, it remains one of the most pressing issues in word formation in language [2].

However, it is worth noting that Kurylovich's definition of syntactic derivation is relatively narrow, as he does not clearly distinguish it from the concept of transformation. He interprets derivatives as forms whose functions have changed while preserving their lexical meanings.

Syntactic derivation, which is a form of word-formation transposition, is considered the most productive type. It involves the conflict between the categorical meaning of the formative word and the meaning of the derived category. Russian and Uzbek linguists, including Kubryakova E.S., E.A. Zemskaya, O.P. Ermakova, A.N. Tikhonov, O.M., have shown a great interest in syntactic derivation. Dissertation works by Uzbek linguists such as Shodiev and Sh. Turniezova have also contributed to the study of derivation.

In the works of Russian linguists I.P. Raspopov, S.N. Sicheva, and L.N. Murzin, the concept of syntactic derivation is discussed based on Kurilovich's theory. Raspopov and Sicheva, in particular, define syntactic derivation as the formation of one sentence based on another [3]. However, V.S. Khrakovsky distinguishes syntactic derivation from transformation, stating that while transformation expresses a semantic concept through syntactic means, word-formation involves a transition from one semantic concept to another.

Khrakovsky's interpretation of syntactic derivation implies that a derivative word formed through syntactic derivation should differ significantly from the original sentence in terms of grammatical structure and content. However, this understanding of syntactic derivation is

narrow, as the derivational connection between the main and derived sentences can be based on the same lexical components.

It's worth noting that syntactic derivation can be applied not only to sentences but also to phrases. Initially, Murzin interpreted syntactic derivation as applicable only to sentences, but later works indicate that it is active in the transition from phrases to text. Murzin also introduces methods of syntactic derivation related to sentences, such as contamination, conversion, and compression, showcasing his advancements in the field.

S.D. Katsnelson views syntactic derivation as a dynamic mechanism in syntax, emphasizing its role in decomposing linguistic elements into a syntagmatic series [6]. Katsnelson highlights that syntactic derivation is not static but requires the transfer of linguistic elements into speech. Additionally, he notes that lexical derivation determines a word's position in the paradigmatic series, while syntactic derivation forms new derived sentences each time.

The syntactic derivation of complex syntactic structures necessitates a different approach. Katsnelson suggests that derivation occurs in syntax as a syntagmatic mechanism, involving the formation of linguistic elements in a syntagmatic line [6].

O.I. Maskalskaya also contributes to the theory of syntactic derivation, highlighting that the formation of derivational means through transformation represents one aspect of the issue, while the expansion of sentence form represents another form of syntactic derivation [7].

Syntactic derivation and transformation are closely connected and dynamic processes. Derivation is extensive and often involves the use of transformation as a method. The speech environment plays a significant role in the emergence of syntactic processes. During this process, speakers create new structures rather than analyzing existing syntactic devices [8]. These new structures often require the output of syntactic derivation, as it involves forming new techniques based on specific techniques along a syntagmatic line [9].

It should be noted that the concept of "syntactic derivation" remains a topic of debate in Uzbek linguistics. N.K. Turniezov, an Uzbek scientist, expressed a high opinion of the theory of syntactic derivation, defining it as the formation of a new syntactic apparatus based on a certain technique along the syntagmatic line [10]. In this process, the basic structure, known as the nuclear structure, serves as the starting point, and the structure formed on its basis is called a derivative.

The emerging structure may require expanding, contracting, or making transformational changes to the basic structure. Differentiating between derivational phenomena belonging to language and speech poses an ongoing challenge. Lexical and syntactic derivation of terms are used to address this issue. Kh. Khairullaev, an Uzbek linguist, contributed to the idea of the

relevance of products arising from the phenomenon of syntactic derivation through his research [14].

Despite this, the traditional interpretation of syntactic derivation still associates the term with functional changes observed in the process of lexical derivation. Syntactic derivation differs significantly from lexical derivation, as the latter involves forming words, while linguistic signs remain static in derivational terms. Syntactic derivation, on the other hand, pertains to phrases, sentences, and texts, demonstrating the dynamic relationship of morphological elements.

Nevertheless, there is a certain connection between these two types of derivation. For instance, in speech, the affix "-gan" can serve as the main morphological means, leading to both lexical and syntactic derivation. An example of this is the affix "-i" ("-ib") forming an adverb. When analyzing any type of derivation (lexical, semantic, syntactic), terms such as operator, operand, and derivative are used. The operator is considered the primary element that creates syntactic derivation.

Without the operator's involvement, the derivational process loses its creative power. The operator is introduced from outside the derived structure (it is not present in the language elements comprising the derivation process) and becomes the absolute controlling element of the derivation. The operand refers to the raw material of the language, while the derivative represents the desired output. Regardless of the basis of the derivation, the goal is to create a derivative structure based on a specific basic structure. The typical process expressed through the operand+operator=derivative model occurs via the derivation structure [16].

We turn to the theory of syntactic derivation instead of inference because it is closely related to the problem of transforming linguistic elements into speech. The translation of language into speech is a pressing issue in both global and modern Uzbek linguistics. This process involves the interaction of elements across all levels of language and the speaker's attitude towards them.

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