

HUMAN FACTOR IS ONE OF THE KEY COMPONENTS OF THE DERIVATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the process of derivation of English and Uzbek phrases, because the interpretation of this issue is very relevant in modern world linguistics and is of great importance. The **object** of the article is the theory of derivation, accepted by linguists as a separate direction, expresses that the system of linguistic relations is an example of integrity and allows to determine the reasons that provide the dynamics of the language system. Through the derivational process, speech has features that are created through human ability, such as creating a new one based on a single unit. This process encourages scholars to analyze the development of language from different perspectives. For example, the derivation process explains the structural problems of language. The practical application of syntactic structures depends on logical factors on the one hand, and psychological factors on the other. Both of these factors occur primarily as a result of human influence. Therefore, the human factor is one of the key components of the derivation process.*

Methods: *To prove the informativeness of the topic were relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of linguistics.*

Results (Findings): *The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the process of derivation in the system of phrases is gradual, the systematic multi-stage activation of derivation operations. In covering the theoretical aspects of the information in the article, the views of leading linguists in our country and abroad were relied upon.*

Conclusion: *Summing up the results, it can be concluded that one of the most important directions of the linguistics is the derivational process which helps to understand the ways of creating new semantic meanings to differ and categorize their peculiarities relying on the own experiences of humans in real life. The findings may be of direct practical relevance.*

KEYWORDS: *Derivatology, Derivation Pattern, Dynamic Theory, Text Derivation, Prepositional Phrase.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, more and more new aspects of derivation are opening up, trying to divide it into lexical, syntactic, semantic, morphological, formal types. The historical roots of derivatology go back to the time of Descartes, who always considered the use of language to be a novelty, in his view it was impossible to limit the use of language to anything. In ordinary speech, a person not only repeats what he has heard before, but also creates new linguistic forms for the speech experience and even the whole language. Special attention is paid to the transfer of units of the

language system to speech, its real application in practice, the expression of personal qualities in language in advanced disciplines such as linguocognitology, lingvoculturology, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics and sociopragmalinguistics. O. Ducrot said that the problem of "entering the speech into language" is facing our linguistics [1: 109].

The interpretation of this issue is very relevant in modern world linguistics and is of great importance. Perhaps the 21st century will be a century for linguistics to study the problems of language application in practice. Therefore, it is natural that the translation of language into speech, in other words, the interpretation of the issues of speech linguistics, is one of the main objects of research on the agenda of our research. However, this does not mean that the issues related to the interpretation of the language system have been studied at the normative level, and there are no explanatory issues in this area. In this regard, there are many issues that need to be studied and, at the same time, reconsidered in accordance with the development of science. Such issues can be observed both at the phonetic level of language and at the lexical-morphological and syntactic levels as well. For example, many issues related to syntactic parts of speech, the relationship of micro- and macrosystems, the hierarchical relationship of language and speech units, syntactic paradigmatics, functional syntax, semantic syntax, etc. are waiting to be addressed. One of such issues is so called text derivation. L.N. Murzin, one of the well-known representatives of derivatology, noted that derivatology is a comprehensive field, which includes text formation, starting with phonemes. [2: 3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

L.N. Murzin notes that this direction of linguistics, called derivatology, began with the transformational grammar of N. Chomsky, the cognitive and discursive theories of the text. L.N. Murzin's derivational concept was based on the principle of understanding the dichotomy of statics / dynamics, which was the most important feature of the dynamic theory of language being created. The principle of dynamism was first revealed in Syntactic Derivation (1974). This principle took the form of a complete understanding in The Fundamentals of Derivatology (1984) and Text and its Perception (1991), in which L.N. Murzin formed the foundations of a new direction in the linguistics of that period. E.S. Kubryakova writes: The fact that L.N. Murzin's scientific works have become so popular has "become a fact of the history of Russian linguistics." As one of the well-known leaders of the cognitive direction in linguistics, she was one of the first to point out the connection between L.N. Murzin's theory of derivation and cognitive science. [7: 4].

The problems of derivatology attracted the attention of G.V. Kolshansky, who was interested in the principles of linguistic analysis of language. G.V. Kolshansky understood language as a dynamic system in which each speech act is a separate manifestation of language activity. Any speech act, in his opinion, reflects the cognitive content of human thinking. Defining the purpose of linguistic analysis, he stressed the importance of the theoretical reconstruction of the mechanism of speech formation in relation to the whole complex of expression of thought processes [6: 27].

In derivatology, views on language have turned out to be focused on man and his speech needs. In this sense, the problem of "human language" that exists in transformational grammar has been reconsidered in derivatology as "person in language". The theory of derivation, accepted by linguists as a separate direction, expresses that the system of linguistic relations is an example of integrity and allows to determine the reasons that provide the dynamics of the language system.

The concept of language dynamics is based on the concept of the spatial structure of language, which implies the interaction of central and peripheral field units. According to L.N. Murzin, the units of the language center represent nonlinguistic units in the nomination process. Peripheral

units are considered nominees. Thought is expressed using the units of the language center, the peripheral units represent the value of information given to what is being reported. The concept of the field structure of language forms the basis of the rhetorical field model, and the linguistic mechanism of the formation of peripheral (more complex) units is called derivation. Using this mechanism, the core elements of the field are interpreted as simple in terms of implicit and structure. Peripheral elements, on the other hand, are understood as explicit, structurally more complex units. The derivation mechanism of unit formation helps to unlock the creative potential of language [3: 128].

Derivation does not distinguish between language and speech, it is based on the principle that speech is the life of language. The life of language follows the laws of freedom, which are free of norms, i.e., in the form of speech, language acquires more freedom. Thus, the lexical unit "tends to wear any grammatical garment, and grammar is, figuratively speaking, dimensionless clothing" [9:10]. In this sense, any nonlinguistic category can be represented using any model available in the language [9: 7].

Because language units function in real speech, they undergo changes, alterations, transitions, i.e., transposition, which in a sense eliminates the boundaries in the aspect of activity between them. This, on the one hand, allows us to draw conclusions about the universal nature of derivation, as it goes beyond one level of language and becomes an inter-level category. On the other hand, it functionally equates different levels of language units: phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, and so on. It should be noted that the language enters the speech not as a whole structure, but with separate extracts, with elements of the device selected on the basis of the needs of the speaker [5: 25].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The basic rules of derivation theory relate to the distinction between static and dynamic in language synchronization. Traditionally, two directions have been considered in the study of language in linguistics: diachronic and synchronous. Diachronically, language is characterized by dynamics and development. In the synchronous direction, language is characterized by the absence of other parameters, i.e., consistency and the time factor [9: 4].

Within structuralism, the study of the static aspect of synchrony was the main goal due to the notion of language as a closed, immanent system of signs. According to L. Tener, we can only debate that structural-syntactic and semantic plans differ sharply from each other only in theory. In practice, however, they blend in with each other. The practical application of syntactic structures depends on logical factors on the one hand, and psychological factors on the other. Both of these factors occur primarily as a result of human influence. Therefore, the human factor is one of the key components of the derivation process. It is a post-derivative (basic) pragmatic factor in the formation of phrases. Human reacts to each of the language combinations that are interconnected in the derivative structure. This approach requires the most basic pragmatic operation. Although L. Tener did not use the term "derivation", it is possible to observe the real features (fragments) of the theory of syntactic derivation in his scientific works. [13: 58-59].

Derivatology, which studies the processes of formation of language units, "claims" more to synchronicity because the object of research is the creation of new language units in texts. The concept of statics described by F. de Saussure refers to the contradictory relationship between language units. Static, which depends on the dynamics of the language, is related to the rules of formation of text units. Thus, the dynamics of language has become a key concept in derivatology. In addition to taxonomic relations in language, there are radically different types of relations - creation relations (or derivation relations). They form a system called the dynamic system of language. Accordingly, it is confirmed that the process of derivation can be studied in two directions, namely, through the application of semantic and formal approaches. [12: 124]. As a

result, it is possible to model derivation processes. However, the scientific interpretation of concepts such as "model", "scheme", "pattern" is different. Linguists talk about the creation of different units (words, phrases, sentences) on the basis of this or that model: "The structure of the process is an integral part of its model, and it reflects the adaptation of substance, structure and function." [8: 15].

RESULTS

In the analysis of the derivative properties of phrases, we mainly rely on the theoretical ideas of E.S. Kubryakova about this phenomenon and the views expressed in the above-mentioned works. In derivatology, there are two levels of the derivation process that have different characteristics: deep and superficial. One of the tasks of derivatology is to study the internal causes of derivation processes. It should also be noted that the derivation process can take place in both linear and nonlinear directions. When a derivation crosses a line or takes a banded direction, the newly formed unit is formed as a result of changes in the structural system of the unit, which is the starting point for the secondary linguistic character derivation. In the second direction of derivation, however, only semantic changes occur in the structure of the language unit without any expansion or contraction observed.

DISCUSSIONS

We begin the analysis by observing cases where the phrase derivation occurs in a linear direction.

It is known that linear derivation in the phrase system is the direction with the most impact. Most of the units included in this system are made mainly on the basis of a straight combination of components, and this is reflected in their structural models. For example:

1. N_1+N_2 – *stone wall*
2. N_1+pr+N_2 – *the book of a pupil; the message from Tashkent; a girl at the window; the newspaper on the table; a letter with the envelope*
3. $N's+N$ – *grandmothers' birthday; boy's toy*
4. $Adj+N$ – *white snow; rainy day*
5. $Ving+N$ – *running dog*
6. $Ven+pr+N$ – *cut in pieces*

The only difference between the models that are the product of the linear derivation process mentioned above is that the formal derivation operators are different. In the above combinations, the role of such operators is played by prepositions (2, 6) and 's formant (3). English prepositions and the 's formant assign their functions to adverbs in Uzbek. As a result, almost the same phrases are created in both languages in terms of structure. Among the most active operators in English, in addition to prepositions, there is a zero operator (1, 4, 5), because in modern English the syntagmatic sequence of units takes on a more analytical appearance. This rule is not only specific to English, but also in Uzbek, the zero operator is a type of formal derivation operators.

All of the phrases described above are a combination of two nominative units, and there have been some comments in the scientific literature about their derivative features. In our view, at the same time, the derivative properties of binomials remain insufficiently analyzed. Binomials, in turn, can serve as a derivative basis and participate in the formation of broader structural compounds, as the syntagmatic capabilities of language units are not limited to a single valence level. Therefore, below we will focus on the analysis of the "history of derivation" of complex structural compounds. We have already mentioned that the derivation process takes place in the phrase system in model form. Probably one of the most common models in English is $N_1 + pr + N_2$. The

number of phrases that act as the preposition derivation operator is infinite. The derivation process in the system of phrases formed with the participation of the preposition operator can continue until the formation of these binomials, and all the phrases included in this model can have a complex content, activating in different speech texts. This complication, on the one hand, reflects the ability of phrase components to combine, on the other hand, is the result of the occurrence of syntactic-semantic relations between them.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of these models, we try to describe the derivative signs of phrases that occur.

1. The “derivation history” of compounds that are the product of the prepositional spreading process is reflected in the model $N_1+pr+N_2+pr+N_3+\dots+N_n$. In this case, the complexity of the phrase structure is the result of the combination of other nouns by means of prepositions.

In this type of complex phrase, the interdependence of the parts has two forms: a) the main part is combined with more than one dependent part; b) In complex compounds, the subordinate part independently combines with other elements and acts as the main part. This structure, which is conventionally considered to be the result of a parallel derivation process, consists of the combination of several components around a single base piece. To explain that this compound is a product of a complex derivation process, we isolate simple phrases arranged in a band from its composition: – *the conversation about his affairs*; – *the conversation before dinner*; – **his affairs before dinner*.

Although the final compound seems grammatically correct because the lexical meanings of the parts do not match, the senses in the phrases – *his affairs* and *dinner* elements are in the same relationship with the *conversation* – the main part and their dependence is parallel.

2. The operators of complex compounds formed on the basis of widening derivation can have zero form or be represented by the form ‘s. In the Uzbek language, the function of the form “s” is performed by suffixes. In this case, the parts that complicate the connection occupy the same front and back positions relative to the base element. The complex compounds formed as a result of this process have the following patterns:

- a) MN_1+pr+N_2 (*the biggest city of the region*);
- б) $N_1+pr+MN_2$ (*the pen in a red bag*);
- c) $N_1+’s+N_2+pr+MN_3$ (*boy’s book on the wooden table*).

In these models, the elements denoted by M are represented by Adjective, the main and genetic conjunctions of the Noun (N; N’s), Pronoun, Numeral, Participle and so on. In other words, in this type of complex compounds, the main and subordinate parts are replaced by simple binomials consisting of AN, NN, NaN, NnumN, VingN, VenN.

The general method of knowing derivation processes is hypothetical (based on hypothesis)-deductive, which involves constructing a derivation model. Describing events of a procedural nature requires the use of dynamic analysis units. Unlike a static unit, a dynamic unit is characterized by a time parameter and corresponds to a specific segment of the process that is born between the initial and final unit. In word formation theory, this unit used in new word formation is referred to as the derivation stage. The term derivation stage is used in the study of any units of language, including phrases. It includes actions such as exchange, elimination, and inversion. In derivatology, language units are studied dynamically, i.e., research begins from the time it was first created.

This predetermines the characteristics of the derivation analysis methodology. Indeed, in the process of dealing with a particular text, derivatology seeks to find “traces” within that text that

are related to its creation, which traces can be linguistic symbols that allow us to recreate the process of text creation. Assumptions identified during text analysis are called derivation models [9: 19].

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