

ACADEMICIA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICIA

An International
Multidisciplinary Research
Journal



Published by

South Asian Academic Research Journals

A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri

(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

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An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN (online) : 2249 –7137

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. B.S. Rai

Impact Factor : SJIF 2020 = 7.13

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

Start Year : 2011

Indexed/ Abstracted : Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF2020 - 7.13), Google Scholar, CNKI Scholar, EBSCO Discovery, Summon (ProQuest), Primo and Primo Central, I2OR, ESJI, IJIF, DRJI, Indian Science and ISRA-JIF and Global Impact Factor 2019 - 0.682

E-mail id: saarjournal@gmail.com

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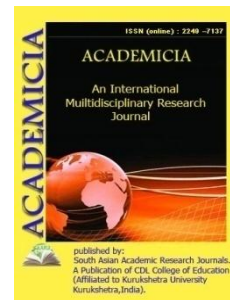
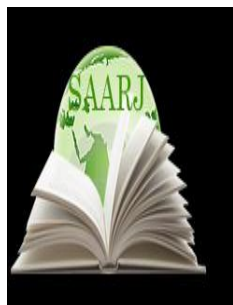
An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed International Journal)



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DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00042.2**

THE ROLE OF TRANSPOSITION IN THE DERIVATION OF RELATED WORDS

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the processes observed in the derivation of verbs, nouns and adjectives, their allomorphic and isomorphic features according to their origin in English and Uzbek languages, as well as the semantic derivation of nouns in comparable languages. In the article, the role of comparative languages in the derivation of related words was studied on the basis of the method of derivation and showed their similar and different features.

KEYWORDS: *Related Words, Allomorphic, Isomorphic, Derivation, Transposition, Semantics Derivation, Syntactic Derivation, Morphologic Aspect, Contamination, Derivation Potential, Substantivation, Adverbialization, Verbalization.*

INTRODUCTION

Until today's period of development of linguistics, many problematic processes related to the language system have been studied and researched. This can be said in the field of general linguistics as well as in the field of Uzbek linguistics.

Any new word that exists in a language takes its original form from speech, and thus the dependence of the artificial word on speech ends. The next life of the made-up word continues in speech, i.e., the made-up word takes its place in the paradigm of its own analogical forms after passing the test of speech activity for a certain period of time. Only derivatives that have fully passed such tests will receive the status of a language unit and, along with other paradigms, will begin to function as a means of enriching the language with new constructions.

Prior to the introduction of the term morpheme in linguistics, the interpretation of the phenomenon of word formation was studied in relation to the meaning and forms of the word.

The dividing of morphemes as separate linguistic units has been of particular importance in distinguishing functional parts in word structure, such as word-formers and form-formers. As a result, by the 1960s, the idea that word formation was a separate phenomenon related to morphological phenomena began to be put forward.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Word formation is characterized by the fact that it reflects the process of formation of units in the status of a single artificial word. This feature indicates that word formation cannot fully cover other types of construction phenomena. In this case, the study of the phenomena associated with the process of language formation on the basis of derivational principles is put forward.

The concept of derivation has so far been used as a logical synonym for the concept of word formation because their basic principle is common. But word formation and the phenomenon of derivation are radically different. We can also see in research and monographs devoted to the derivatology that derivation is a broader concept than word formation.¹

It should be noted that in world linguistics L.N. Murzin studies the construction of syntactic units under the term syntactic derivation.² V.S.Khrakovsky tries to distinguish between these two phenomena³. In Russian linguistics, serious attention has been paid to the study of the phenomenon of syntactic derivation, and as a result, various methods of analysis have been introduced into consumption. We see this more clearly in L.N. Murzin's researches. According to the scientist, the main way to form complex, non-elemental sentences from simple sentences is contamination, which is one of the important processes of derivation. Its essence is that the interaction of ready-made sentences leads to the formation of a new sentence⁴.

M. Kosireva cognitively considered derivational processes of lexical development. Russian, English, German, Spanish, Italian and French related words with international basis were selected as the object⁵.

In the course of our research, we have witnessed that the issues of derivatology are observed at all levels of linguistics today. In particular, derivatology problems are more actively explored at the syntactic level than at other levels of language.

Significant work has been done in Uzbek linguistics on derivatology, as a result of which about a dozen dissertations have been defended, scientific articles have been written⁶, but so far in English and Uzbek linguistics derivatology has not been sufficiently studied in the context of related words.

In this article, views on transposition as a semantic derivation were explored. Types of transposition called substantivization, adverbialization and verbalization were analyzed and their specific features were highlighted. Transposition and derivation processes were also analyzed on the basis of examples, and their different characteristics were determined on the basis of analytical methods such as comparative, distributive, and comparative-typological. Lexical units of verbs, nouns and adjectives in the works of English and Uzbek writers were studied as the object of article. The phenomenon of adjectives being used in speech without adjectivization, taking on a noun-like form, and performing nominal syntactic functions such as nouns in speech is called transposition in linguistics⁷. No new words are created in the transposition, in the process only the words that interact in the primary form show their secondary features in the speech in another word.

For example: A duck (duck) - to duck (dive); a fish - to fish; anare (monkey) - to are (to mock someone).

In Uzbek: to be a rabbit (to run away), to put on cotton (to be lazy in order to look good), a bear (lazy, landovur, tepsa-tebranmas), a fox (cunning, to get out of a situation skillfully).

Transposition is the transfer of one word group to another. However, when related words are formed, a grammatical categorical shift of word groups does not always occur, that is, words form coherence within one word group. Some related words appear in several word groups. This process in the formation of related words was interpreted as a semantic derivation of transposition.

Related words that create transposition

IN ENGLISH: TABLE 1.

The meaning	Noun or adjective	Verb
answer	answer	to answer
book	book	to book
clean	clean	to clean
act	action	to act
appeal	appeal	to appeal
change	change	to change
cause	cause	to cause
command	command	to command
doubt	doubt	to doubt
cotton	cotton	to cotton
spot	spot	to spot
nose	nose	to nose

IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE: TABLE 2.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
toshloq	toshsiz	-
tinim	tiniq	-
pichoq	pichoqsiz	pichoqlamoq
mardlik	nomard	-
suvoq	suvoqsiz	-
so'zchi	so'zsiz	so'zlamog
boshliq	boshsiz	boshlamog
chegarachi	chegarasiz	chegaralamog
bo'yoq	bo'yoqsiz	-
yo'lchi	yo'lsiz	yo'llamog
gapchi	gapdon	gapirmog

A comparative study of dictionaries has shown that the amount of related words in English is very high. Due to the strong synthetism in Russian and agglutinatism in the language, which limited the functional activity of words, it was observed that in Uzbek about 20-30 thousand cognate words, while in English it was around 60-80 thousand.

The syntactic method of active expression derivation is applied to phrases and speech level, which is a universal method. The syntactic method is specific to all languages. The following are examples from the Uzbek language: Endi pati yulinadi, yuvilib, tozalanib oshga bosiladi⁶; Ozodlik oftobi nur sochib turganda odamning qalbida bor eng yaxshi kuchlar uyg'onsa, bu kuchlarga yo'l ochilsa, erk berilsa, ana unda kishining butun umri xazonsiz bir gul bo'lib ochiladi⁷; Yaqinda Antarktidada minerallashib qolgan torf topildi(Gazetadan); Shu payt qulog'imizga ot tuyog'ining tovushi eshitildi. Muyulishdan bir ayg'ir o'qdek otilib chiqdi. Uning orqasidan Murod degan otboqar baqirib-chaqirib quvib kelardi.

Muhsin judaayyor(sifat). Ayyor nima deyishni o'ylab bir oz jim qoldi(ot).

Bu judasayroqiqush(sifat). Sayroqilarinialohidaparvarishqilamiz(ot).

Firmamga saviyali hisobchi kerak(sifat). Saviyalilarko'chadayotmaydi(ot).

Nodirjudasergap bola(sifat). Anavisergapyanagapnichuvalashtiryapti-da(ot).

Some linguists believe that this has nothing to do with derivation, it is just a function. In their view, there has been no change in the above statement, only that quality is used in the position in which the horse is expected to be used, and that the function of the horse is occupied by quality. But the same thing, i.e. the arrival of another unit instead of a unit standing in one position, i.e. the change of position is called transposition in linguistics⁸. Predecessor is the performance of the function of one word by another⁹. It is necessary to change the position of the word to perform another word function. The essence of transposition is also seen in this. If the position does not change, the new function will not be performed. This means that the process, which is considered by some linguists as a phenomenon of "predecessor", needs to be reconsidered.

Such related derivation pairs like: yulish–yulmoq; ochmoq–ochiq; toza – tozalamoq; topmoq – topilma.

Examples from English: But the visitor *was not to be drawn so easily*¹⁰ (Lekin tashrif buyuruvchini qiziqtirish unchalik oson bo'lmadi).

He didn't *want to be fetched*, he wanted *to be taken* home by someone who would impress even Mrs. Baines¹¹ (U o'zini olib ketishlarini xohlamas edi, u o'zini hatto missis Baynsni ham hayratga soladigan kishi uyiga olib ketishini xohlardi).

There was not a soul *to be found* in the house, search as they would¹² (Uyda biror bir jon topilmadi, ular xohlaganidek izlashdi).

He was certain that he *would be caught*, and he tried to imagine what untold horrors would amid him if he *were brought* before the Home Committee¹³ (U qo'lga tushishiga amin edi va u uy komitetiga olib borilganida boshiga qanday dahshatlar tushishini tasavvur qilishga urinardi).

We *are taught*, Miss Sanders, to pay first attention to our own soul¹⁴ (Miss Sanders, biz asosiy e'tiborni o'zimiznikilarga qaratishga o'rgatilganmiz).

His modest farm *was set in* a lonely spot two miles from the village, seven miles from the town and fifteen from market. (Uning kamtarona fermasi qishloqdan ikki chaqirim, shahardan yetti chaqirim va bozordan o'n besh chaq irim narida joylashgan edi).

“Who would mind? We *shall be very pleased*”.¹⁵ “Kim qarshi? Biz judamamnunbo'lamiz”.

I need not say that such a breach of confidence is unthinkable and these records *will be separated and destroyed* now that my friend has time to turn his energies to the matter¹ (Bunday daxlsizlikni buzish aqlga sig'masligi haqida gapirib o'tirishimning hojati yo'q deb o'ylayman va bu yozuvlar *ajratiladi, buzib tashlanadi*, chunki mening do'stim bu borada o'z kuchini sarflashga tayyor).

(*To catch – a catch; to marry – a marry; to please – please; to separate – separate, to think – thinkable (unthinkable), to turn – a turn, to need – a need, to imagine – imagination, to confidence – confident, to record – a record*).

But all of them who are willing to work *will be welcomed* by the state and will be at once employed helping either to produce or distribute the necessities and comforts of life.

She'll be starved and tortured and humiliated² (U och qoldiriladi, qiynoqqa solinadi va xo'rlanadi).

Briefly, two British teenagers, a boy and a girl, *have been found deadone murdered*, the other either *murdered* or a suicide case³ (Qisqacha aytganda, ikki britaniyalik o'smir - bir o'g'il va bir qiz, biri *o'ldirilgan* ikkinchisi ham *o'ldirilgan* yoki o'z joniga qasd qilingan holatda *topilgan*).

The student flying it *had been killed*⁴ (Uni uchirayotgantalabao *'ldirilgan*).

Also transpositional pairs such as: *to murder – a murder; to kill – a kill; to torture – a torture; to humiliate – humiliation; to welcom – a welcome; to starve – starvation; to die – death*.

Three men *had been wounded and one killed*. No weapon near her, Watson mark that! The crime seems to *have been committed late* in the evening, and the body was found by a game keeper about eleven o'clock, when it was examined by the place and by a doctor before being carried up to the house".⁵ (Uch kishi *yaralangan* va *bittasi o'ldirilgan*. Uning yonida qurol yo'q, Watson buni aniqlaydi! Jinoyat kechqurun *sodir etilganga* o'xshaydi. Jasad uy boshqaruvchisi tomonidan soat chamasi o'n birlarda, doktor uy ichiga olib kirilishidan oldin, u joyni ko'zdan kechirgan paytda *topilgandi*).

It might have been considered beautiful at one time⁶ (Bir vaqtlar bu *go'zallik deb hisoblangan* bo'lishi mumkin).

... *it was not to be thought of* and it was not necessary⁷ (... *bu haqda o'ylamaslik kerak* va shart ham emas).

As we can see, the above sentences are given with pairs of cognate words.

The same situation can be observed in derivational pairs such as: *to accuse (v) - accusation (N); to bore (v) - boring (adj); to talk (v) - talkative (adj); to separate (v) - separate (adj); to please (v) - pleased (adj); to destroy (v) - destroyed (adj); to welcome (v) - a welcome (N); to kill (v) - a kill (N); a wound (N) - wounded (adj)*.

Yet another *suffered the pain of* personal rebuke⁸ (Yana biri tanbeh berish *azobini boshdan kechirdi*).

The despair of Mr. Marvel's face *deepened* and his face *slackened*⁹ (Janob Marvelning yuzidagi tushkunlik yanada *chiqurlashdi* va uning yuzi *bo'shashdi*).

Once his outstretched hand *slowly dosed*, then opened¹⁰ (Uning cho'zilgan qo'li bir marta *ohista pastga tushdi*, keyin ochildi).

Here we can see the following derivation pairs consisting of related words: In English: *to deepen* (v) - *deep* (adj); *to slacken* (v) - *slacker* (N); *to close* (v) - *close* (adj); *to break* (v) - *a break* (N) - *breakable* (adj); *to examine* (v) - *examine* (N); *to build* (v) - *building* (N); *to room* (v) - *a room* (N).

In the Uzbek language: *tozalandi* (fe'l) - *toza* (sifat).

In related word-formation pairs, the main markers of common syntactic level are expressed in English *together* with words in the Uzbek language, for example, *birga*, *qʻshilib*.

For example: We only *roomed together* about two months.

Josephine and Constantine sprang to their *feet together*.

In the words like *a room - to room*; *a spring - to spring* we can see verbalization.

The category of activity can also be expressed in using nouns, adjectives, and other related phrases. For example, in English: *able* - *qobiliyatli*, *uddaburon*; *brave* - *jasur*, *qo'rqmas*; *fight* - *urushish*; *fierce* - *shiddatli* *aboshqalar*; o'zbektilida: *mard*, *kuch*, *bardam*, *xonadon* and others.

Similar related words in English are: *antecedent* - *oldidak* *eluvchi*, *boshlabberuvchi*; *antedate* - *avvalgi* *vaqt* *bilan* *belgilamoq*; *anticipate* - *oldindan* *sezmoq*; *befriend* - *yordamlashmoq*; *bewilder* - *hijolat* *qilmoq*; *discompose* - *parchalamoq*; *enrich* - *boyitmoq*; *forgive* - *gunohidano'tmoq*; *overcome* - *engmoq*; *outbrave* - *ustunchiqmoq*; *transform* - *boshqanarsa* *gayokishak* *lgao'tkazmoq*; *enclose* - *ilova* *qilmoq*; *underfeed* - *ochqoldirmoq*; *equalize* - *tenglashtirmoq*; *classify* - *tasniflamoq*, *guruhlamoq*; *commemorate* - *nishonlamoq*, *bayramqilmoq*.¹¹

The main feature of verbs used with derivational pairs is that they can easily take on a passive form. For example: *blame* - *to be blamed*, *bite* - *to be bitten*.

Derivative verbs in Uzbek language include the following words: *aldamoq*, *solmoq*, *baqirmoq*, *aytmoq*, *ichmoq*, *ishlamoq*, *chiqmoq*, *kesmoq*, *sotmoq*, *qo'ymoq*, *to'g'ramoq*, *oqmoq*, *ezmoq*, *egmoq*, *elamoq*, *tilamoq*, *so'ramoq*, *g'ajimoq*, *qo'zg'amoq*, *qamamoq*. For example: *aldamoq* - *aldov* - *aldoqchi*; *baqirmoq* - *baqirish* - *baqir* and others.

Uzbek verbs can easily undergo active-passive transformation: *aldamoq* - *aldanmoq*, *solmoq* - *solinmoq*, *ezmoq* - *ezilmoq*, *egmoq* - *egilmoq* and others. For example: Mehmonlar birdan o'rinlaridan *turdilar* va Eshonning o'g'liga "Boshlasinlar" deya ishorat etdilar (Oybek). Umarali kabob ustidan bir-ikki piyola achchiq choy *ichdi* (Oybek).

It seems that in both languages the related verbs are included in the fluent lexicon of the languages, as a result of which they can pass from verb to noun, from noun to verb according to the requirement of the context.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that in linguistics, the specific signs of implicit and explicit influences for the creation or assimilation of new words in a particular language, their similarities and differences are analyzed in detail on the basis of comparative-typological methods. Due to the fact that the linguistic aspects of natural languages, such as lexical-semantic,

syntactic, morphological and linguopragmatic, differ to some extent, the comparative study of several languages not only highlights its specific features but also recognizes their commonalities.

Conclusions on the practical significance of the research results are theoretical and practical recommendations for the development of criteria for the derivation potential of related words in linguistics and the scope of its implementation and the selection of the right element from the existing variants, thereby creating various advanced textbooks for foreign language learners serves as a resource in development.

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