



## ON THE DERIVATION OF COMPOUND WORDS

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**Annotation:** This article expresses opinions about word formations produced by the affixation method, their analysis and principles. Some theoretical ideas about the basal and derived structure are also given. Complex compound suffixes in derived words are studied in the derivational aspect.

**Key words:** derivation operator, operand, basal structure, motivating basis, derived structure, verbalizer, nominalizer, adjectivator, adverbializer.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that lexical derivation requires artificial words. The derivative of any artificial word is considered a product of lexical derivation. At the same time, it should be noted that the language system embodies the derivational-functional model of language units. This activates the formation of new language and speech units. The structure of these models consists of a derivative and a motivating base. In other words, each derived structure is considered a derivative, and the basal (initial) structure is considered a motivating base:

*This is Mahkam shoemaker, who holds six children in her arms. (R.F.)*

In the given example, we can witness the participation of the word *takachi yasama*. If we analyze this word according to the above point of view, *taka* is a derivative (derivative structure) of *takachi* through the motivating base.

It should also be mentioned that the operators in the derivatives formed by the affixation method can serve not only as a component of lexical derivation, but also as a morphological derivation operator. This situation is characterized by the formative feature of affixes:

1. - *Especially now, every issue needs a new approach! (https://old.xs.uz.).*
2. *At that moment, a house was seen in the distance (Zumrad and Kimmat. Folktale).*

In the first of the cited examples, the word "new" was involved, and this word, as a derived structure, was derived from a new operand, -cha operator. In the next example, the suffix -cha is added to another motivating base, forming a completely different derivation. In this situation, the suffix -cha in the word "house" is now a diminutive suffix and does not form a new word, but is activated as a lexical form-forming suffix. In this case, we see that the product of lexical derivation is formed in the first place, and morphological derivation in the second place.



Clearly, artificial words also have adverbs with complex content. Although such additions seem to consist of several simple additions, in fact they belong to the group of affixes that cannot be separated: craftsmanship, precipitation, mudding, etc. If we approach the description of the problem from a derivational point of view, we consider such additions not as complex, but as simple operators.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In the works of N.K. Turniyozov, the term double operator is used. According to the scientist, the double operator differs from simple operators in that it is composed. However, there is no difference between simple and double operators according to their functions [1:42].

The above-mentioned operators of derivatives such as *crafting*, *precipitation*, and *siltation* are, as admittedly, simple in form, even if they seem complicated. In such a situation, we cannot refer to the term double operator. If we pay attention to the analysis of these words, in the word "*craftsmanship*" the craftsman is the operand, "*chilik*" is the operator, in the word "*precipitation*" the rain is the operand, "everything" is the operator. - the operator is counted.

It should also be noted that according to the principles of lexical derivation, even when two or more formative additions are added to the base structure forming the derivative, we cannot count it as a double operator or a polyoperator. Because in such a situation, as soon as the additional operator added to the base is counted, when the second word-forming suffix is received, the first operator gives way to the next one, and the last forming operator that formed the last lexical meaning remains is considered an additional derivation operator. Naturally, in such a situation, we cannot refer to the concept of a double operator:

It is rainy season in India. (P. Kadirov. Pass of Generations).

The word precipitation in the given example is a product of lexical derivation. If we approach the analysis of this word according to derivational principles, then we cannot count the fat part as an operand. However, it should also be noted that the word oil can be considered an operand only in relation to the word rain. It lists the operator -in affix of this word. When adding the affix –at least to the given word, the affix -in now gives way to its new operator. As a result, with respect to the word precipitation, we can consider the word precipitation as an operand, and the suffix -albeit as an operator. For this reason, we cannot use the term double operator or polyoperator in such situations.

However, it should be noted that in the above situations, in addition to the principles of lexical derivation, the principles of syntactic derivation are also prominent. We can see this in the microsyntagmatic relationship between the base and the affixes in a given compound word.

Speaking about microsyntagmatic relations, it should also be noted that such relations begin at the phonemic level. After all, even a simple phoneme is activated when it moves to a syntagmatic line. It is interesting that a particular language unit is syntactically related as it moves from paradigmatic line to syntagmatic line. In it, we observe the interconnection of words. But the syntagmatic relationship of the elements of the paradigmatic series is observed first at the phonemic level, and then at the interconnection of morphemes in a word. In other

words, phonemes, morphemes and words form the elements of the paradigmatic series [2:47-45]. Phrasal and sentence paradigms now require a different issue.

In general, as the elements of the paradigmatic series pass into the syntagmatic series, we can observe the process of the transition of language to speech. In this process we can see a shift from generality to particularity, from virtuality to precision. So, the interaction of language elements takes place in the syntagmatic line. This, in turn, is a serious evidence that the connection of different morphemes in the syntagmatic line based on mutual sequence is a unique syntax [3:73-74].

It is worth noting that we also observe a unique hierarchical relationship in the horizontal connection of language units. About this, A. Rahimov writes the following: "The subordinate hierarchy finds its expression through the syntagmatic unity between the language units that make up the word formation process. In particular, the transition of morpheme-level units to the lexical level through morphological formation is based on a subordinate hierarchy. It is this factor that causes morphologically based constructions to be evaluated as a different phenomenon compared to other constructions" [4:75].

For example, suffixes like *-li*, *-chi*, *-dor*, *-cha*, *-siz* are added to the word flower and appear in different lexical-morphological forms (gulli, gulchi, guldar, gulcha, gulsiz) such microsyntagmatic relations and at the same time, it forms a subordinate hierarchy.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

So, we can see that there are even the smallest syntactic relations within the paradigmatic series.

About this prof. N. Turniyozov writes the following: "Syntax requiring such relations can be called small syntax. In this case, the relationship of morphemes is static. Because the creation of a word does not mean its activation" [5:37].

If we approach the above examples from the point of view of derivation, words such as flowery, flowerless, flowerly require lexical derivation, and the word "flower" requires morphological derivation.

In each word, the word flower is an operand, suffixes such as *-li*, *-chi*, *-dor*, *-cha*, *-siz* come as a derivation operator.

It seems that in the above examples, each of the artificial words that formed the lexical derivation is formed based on the model  $A+B=AB$ . In this situation, both the operands and the operator are characterized by the fact that they have their own linguistic status. In particular, the first component of the model, that is, A is an operand (word-forming base), and the second component, that is, B is an operator (a formative tool) together form a derivative (AB).

It can be seen from the examples that in model AB, while A is represented by one word, B is changing. And the change of the operator leads to the formation of a new derivative every time. Naturally, this process leads to a change in the lexical meaning of the word.

Example, the derivative  $gul+chi=$  gulchi represents "a person who deals with something that is understood from the ground".

In general, the -chi operator always expresses the sentence "a person dealing with what is understood from the ground". We can observe this in any artificial noun: trumpeter, worker, teacher, linguist, etc. k.

It should be said that scientists represent the AB model with specific symbols in the derivation process of artificial words. When speaking in this regard, P.A. Soboleva designates the part of the word to which the operator is attached with the symbol O in the meaning of the object. He interprets the operators added to this symbol as highly active tools used in the functions of R1-verbalizer, R2-nominalizer, R3- adjectivator, R4- adverbializer. It appears that each symbol represents the character of the operator that forms the pseudoword. In other words, R1-verbalizer is a verb-former, R2-nominalizer is a noun-former, R3-adjectivator is an adjective-former, and R4- an adverbializer is an adjective-former.

If we analyze the word florist based on P.A. Soboleva's modeling principle, we come across the following situation:

Florist:

flower– O (object) – operand;

-chi – R2 – nominalizer;

florist - X - derivative (derivative);

Of course, according to this modeling principle, we call operators by different names and denote them by different symbols:

Flower:

flower – O (object) – operand;

-la – R1–verbalizer

flower – X – derivative (derivative);

Floral:

flower – O (object) – operand;

-li – R3– adjectivator;

floral – X – derivative (derivative);

As can be seen from the given examples, the operator is essentially equal to the predicate "do, implement" according to the meaning of the derivatives expressed by the verbalizer. For example, okla, ishla, arrala, egovla, etc. k. At the core of the formant –la in this derivation lies the inner meaning of performing a specific action.

A special proof of this can be found in the example of the participle of "to do", which is an analytical alternative of this operator: to do in randa - to do in order. In the formation of these derivatives, the subject's participation in the action of the object represented by the operand is a necessity. The -la operator serves as a means of realizing this necessity" [4:113].

It should also be said that at the root of the derivatives expressed by the verbalizer lies the content of performing a purposeful action through a certain object. Words such as saw (arrala), egov (egovla), randa (randala) are used as operands.

It should be noted that the -la operator when added to a noun does not always express the internal meaning of "do, implement". In some cases, it can also represent the process of change, formation of a certain thing: a flower.

But at the same time, derivatives expressed with -la verbalizer, as we have seen above, can be added not only to words expressing things, but also to adjectives and pronouns:

White+La, Enhance, Blue, etc.

Sen+la, with you

## CONCLUSION

It seems that lexical derivation does not differ significantly from other types of derivation according to its laws. But they cannot be mixed up. Because the lexical derivation dealing with artificial words is static in nature, it cannot acquire dynamic potential. Although lexical derivation has a static character, its operator has a polyfunctional status. We can see this in the creation of a new word, in the formation of syntactic connections in the derivative structure, in the creation of an applicative model based on a root or base [6:9].

1. *A horseman dressed in military uniform knocked on the gate of a large barn on the bank of the canal with the handle of his whip (M. Asim. Zulmat ichra nur).*

2. *Then I noticed a lonely hut by the stream separating the cotton field from us (Sh. Kholmirezayev. Uzbeks).*

3. *Nadira cried and grieved for Mohlaroyim (A. Qadiri. Scorpion from Mehrob).*

In the first of the cited examples, we can see that the word askari is involved. Here we see that the suffix -iy forms an adjective. As the components of this word come together in a straight line, we can hear the inner meaning of "typical of soldiers, soldier". Its derivational analysis is as follows:

Soldier:

soldier – O (object) – operand;

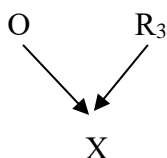
-iy – R<sub>3</sub> – ad'e activator;

Askariy – X – derivative (derivative);

In this case, we can derive the following formula:

O+ R<sub>3</sub> =X

We show this in the scheme as follows:



In the second example, the word cottonwood is involved. This word consists of cotton+zor components, and if we analyze it in the derivational aspect, we come across the following situation:

Cotton field:

cotton – O (object) – operand;

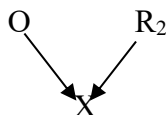
-zor – R2– nominalizer

cotton garden - X - derivative (derivative);

In this case, we can derive the following formula:

$O + R_2 = X$

We show this in the scheme as follows:



Our third example contains the word cry, and its analysis is as follows:

cry:

sum – O (object) – operand;

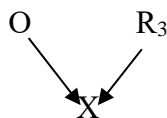
-la – R1–verbalizer

cry – X – derivative (derivative);

In this case, we can derive the following formula:

$O + R_1 = X$

We show this in the scheme as follows:



So, as we have seen, artificial words require not only lexical but also syntactic derivation process. This, in turn, forms microsyntagmatic relations.

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