

ON SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS OF TRANSPOSITION EVENTS

Nazarova Shakhlo Bakhtiyorovna

Department of Far Eastern Languages Samarkand State Institute of Foreign
Languages Republic of Uzbekistan
nazarovashaxlo16@gmail.com



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Abstract

This article analyzes the phenomenon of Transposition in Uzbek and Korean. In each language, the time period is understood no longer solely as a shift at the degree of phrase groups, but also as a phonetic and phonological, morphological, narrowing and widening of phrase which means in language transformation. Abbreviations and compositional methods have additionally been studied in languages, and transposition (or conversion), which leads to word formation, is the formation of compound words in easy word conversion in the aggregate of “composition-word addition and conversion-categorical migration”, making transposition research the most energetic in each languages (전성명사) used to be carried out in connection with substantivization.

Keywords: Transposition, conversion, substantivization, composition.

Introduction. The term transposition is derived from the Latin word "transposition", which ability "displacement", and refers to events associated with the use and transfer of a precise language shape in a characteristic different than its paradigmatic series. The term is generally defined as a generic tool that encompasses all sorts of migrations in a language system, in particular, useful migrations such as time, inclination, tussle, and linguistic asymmetries that happen on the foundation of semantic migrations such as metaphor, metonymy, and conversion. In the slender sense, it applies to the intergroup migration of phrases (9, 519).

The scientist Sh. Balli, who studied the phenomenon of transposition, notes that intergroup migration happens on the groundwork of a three-membered scheme, such as transpondent (transfer base), transpositor (transfer medium), transposit

(transpositive product). Differentiates the kinds of this standard scheme primarily based on: a) functional transposition based totally on a specific alternate of language units in the syntactic environment, b) semantic transposition based totally on the emergence of a new lexical which means along with the major syntactic characteristic specific to language devices (2, 143).

Czech linguist E. Kurilovich explains the inside imbalances that are located through the major and secondary functions of words as a result of the derivation process. According to him: a) *lexical derivation* is expressed via such a process, if under the have an effect on of by-product capacity there is no change in syntactic feature (камень-каменщик), if the semantic renewal of the primary word is observed; b) if a base with a main syntactic feature has a secondary feature (камень-каменный) without semantically changing under the effect of derivative means, *syntactic derivation* is reflected in the foundation of such a procedure (8, 61-63).

These explanations of transposition have caused to the interpretation of the scale of its prevalence in relation to the express modifications that appear in the tactics of word and which means formation, as nicely as the transformational migration of inner and exterior buildings happening at the syntactic level. Particularly, N. Khomsky's opinion on the transfer of the inner structure primarily based on the propositive shape of the sentence in the human thinking to the external shape in the structure of a bodily sign using a formal operation called grammatical transformation (6, 80-81), L.N. Murzin and G.H. Yakhshibaev along with the recording of syntactic conversion (14, 27; 25, 69) through semantic change and grammatical re-formation in speech all through syntactic derivation.

J. Eltazarov In Uzbek linguistics, migration is understood only as transitions at the level of phrase corporations (for instance, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc.), in fact, language transformation: 1) phenomena such as assimilation, dissimilation, metathesis and haplology at the stage of phonetics and phonology; 2) in instances such as simplification, phonological reorganization, differentiation and analogy of suffixes of stems and affixes at the degree of morphemes; 3) in grammatical categories, the use of one consonant rather of another, the exchange of verb tenses; 4) mutual transfer of phrase corporations at the phrase level, narrowing and widening of word meaning, transfer of that means through metaphor, metonymy; 5) notes that at the level of syntactic structures need to be interpreted on such scales as ellipsis, inversion, simplification of the joint sentence (24, 82).

Indeed, the formal and semantic switch of a specific linguistic unit does now not in reality take place, such adjustments are based totally on a specific goal, namely,

speech savings. This economic process, besides with the transfer of unbiased and auxiliary phrases in the language (substantivization, adjectivalization, verbalization, numbering, pronominalization, adverbialization, prepositionalization, interjectionation, particulation, conjunctionalization, modulation) (5, 390). contraction is also characterized by the formation of compressive formations referred to as (formal compression, compression) (10, 78).

Underlying these methods of creating simple and concise options as a result of formal-semantic copying of syntagms in the structure of a specific word or phrase. In particular, in Uzbek: vinchester - vint, fizkultura – fizra (physical education), Alisher - Alish, Sherali - Shera or Azerbaijani - azor, Uzbek - Uzb, Korean - Kor; United Nations - UN, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages - SamSIFL; olib kel-opke (bring), borib kel- borib ke (go and come), yutib ol- yutibo (win), kelar edi- kelardi (came), borayotgan edi- borayotgandi (going); in Korean: 의과 대학교 (Medical Institute) –의대 (MI), 대한민국(Republic of Korea) –한국 (Korea), 임시정부 (Provisional Authority) -임정, 자동 판매기 (automatically traded) –자판기 (device), 버스 카드 충전 (burnt bus card) - 버카충; 가지고 오다- 가져오다(to bring), 가지고 가다- 가져가다(to take away), 가지고 있다 - 갖고 있다 (to have), 가지고 놀다 - 갖고 놀다 (to deal with someone carelessly) are among them. Such formal-semantic compressions as A.B. Shokina factors out, it makes it feasible to bring information in a compact and concise form whilst preserving the integrity of the information, which is truly a diffuse form (23, 13).

English linguist Wallace L. Cheyff explains, the semantic inventory of language is incomparably extravariuous and diverse than its formal (phonetic-acoustic) inventory, and this incompatibility lays the groundwork for the steady software of linguistic transformation in language improvement (22, 72-73). In essence, the interpretation of transposition in relation to the phenomena of word and that means formation, based on the intergroup migration of semantic-syntactic possibilities embodied in the phrase structure, led to the emergence of terminological synonyms such as "translation", "conversion" and "derivation" (24, 88).

Particularly, the interpretation of this device as a phenomenon that leads to word formation is related with the name of the G. Suite who, create the scientific use of the term conversion (28, 38). Its interpretation as defined as a morphological-syntactic method of word formation is carried out by A.I. Smirnitsky and V.V. Vinogradov (18; 3, 155-165). The involvement of transposition in phrase formation is evident thru lexical-grammatical conversion, described as the affix-free method, and

morphological conversions that cause to a categorical exchange in the underlying effect of the base word (9, 235).

The reason of differentiating the transposites based on the foundation of the syntactic characteristic and lexical renewal of the fundamental shape from the morphological-syntactic type, which is diagnosed as its incomplete type, gave rise to the above-mentioned terminological synonymy. For instance, S.E. Kubryakova considers it expedient to name the transposition that leads to word formation a conversion (7, 341; 64).

M.V. Nikitin verifies its transpositive and lexical types, while generalizing the sorts of transposition connected with word formation as conversive derivation.

In transpositional conversion, the syntactic characteristic of a word modifications barring updating its cognitive (lexical) meaning. In lexical conversion, which causes to word formation, the syntactic characteristic may or might also not exchange as cognitive (lexical) which means is up to date (16, 443-447).

If these inside variations are described by O.D. Meshkov on the groundwork of differentiation of the sorts of word formation on the basis of "transpositiv and notranspositiv schemes" (11, 45), In Sh.O. Mirzakulov's work, word-forming affixes are noted through their kinds of "internal and exterior constructions" (12, 16).

V.N. Telia identifies that while syntactic transposition is expressed in a lexical-syntactic character, it participates as a means of forming phraseological units that shape a separate subgroup in accordance to the oblique naming feature in the device of secondary lexical units (20, 279).

G.G. Sokolov interprets transposition as a multi-stage phenomenon that causes to the formation of phraseologies. According to him, whilst the important transposition ensures that free compounds are formed as figurative and stable expressions, in the secondary transposition these stable expressions are shaped as phraseological devices with metaphorical and metonymic meanings (19, 58-64).

As aforementioned, the interpretation of migration-related activities in Uzbek linguistics has been studied on the scale of word-level migrations. In particular, the look up in this region started with G. Abdurahmanov's dissertation on "Qualities in the present day Uzbek language." (1, 8).

Moreover, This phenomenon is mentioned in M.Mirtojiev's doctoral dissertation on the interpretation of intergenerational migration in the formation of lexical homonyms in connection with such techniques as substantivization, adverbialization

(13.); in J.Mukhtorov's doctoral dissertation on the dialogue of the historical development of adjectives in Uzbek and noun migration (15.); and also in the dissertation of H. Turdiboev on the conversion of auxiliary words in the Uzbek language (21.) in the above-mentioned doctoral dissertation of J. Eltazarov (24.).

In Korean linguistics, this difficulty is discussed beneath the subject matter of 품사 통용 연구- "migration among parts of " related to the theory of word groups. A group of students (안확) An Hwak, (홍기문) Hong Gi Mun, (남기심) Nam Gi Shim, (고영근) Ko Yong Gin, (구본관) Ku Bon Kwan trust that there is a migration among parts of speech, any others (김슬옹) Kim Syl On, (서태룡) Sŏ Txe Ryon, (김정웅) Kim Chŏn Un, (김호중) Kim Ho Chun deny such a move while some (최호철) Chxve Ho Chxŏl, (한정환) Han Yon Un, (한용운) Han Chŏn Han, (김문기) Kim Moon Ki, (이현희) Lee Hyun Hi, (이정택) Lee Chŏn Txe are hesitant about this. Doubtful groupings of words: a) a crew of nouns consisting of nouns, rhymes, and numbers (몸말(체언) noun group (words that are not "chxeon")), b) a crew of verbs and adjectives (썸말(용언) predicates (words that are "slanderous")), b) is associated to the interpretation (33, 63) on the foundation of the paradigm of generalizing phrases (auxiliary phrases "chosa") consisting of auxiliary, loading, connecting, imitative and adverbial phrases (모임씨). According to this view, the foremost and secondary functions of words are indicators that reflect the agglutinative nature of language (31, 264).

In accordance with the traditions of Western linguistics: a) independent, such as noun, rhyme, number, form, verb, b) auxiliary, numeral suffixes, conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, and imitation phrases (안확) An Hwak (32) , (홍기문) Hong Gi Mun (36), In textbooks and scientific monographs published through (남기심·고영근) Nam Gi Shim, Ko Yong Gin (30), (고영근·구본관) Ko Yong Gin, Ku Bon Kwan (29) 통합(統合)- "turkumaro migration" is mainly recognized. (최호철) Chxve Ho Chxŏl suggests changing the time period turkumaro migration with the thinking of tonghab (tŏng hé) "combination of categories" (34, 525-542; 313-365).

While these information suggest that the phenomenon of transposition in Uzbek and Korean has no longer been studied as drastically as in Indo-European languages, Sh. Balli It additionally suggests that the linguistic consciousness of the three-membered scheme, developed by means of and common among languages, such as transpondent, transpositor, transposit (transpositive product), need to be interpreted in terms of the agglutinative nature of Altaic languages. In particular, V.G. Gak stated in the instance of the French language: a) the formation of a new word,

such as *grand* (adjective) - *grandeur* (noun) - *grandement* (adverb) – *agrandir* (verb), with the assist of word-formative suffixes, b) the categorical classification of a word belonging to a sure class even if lexical and syntactic transpositions are determined in Uzbek and Korean, such as when some other phrase team performs a precise feature via a syntactic transposition, c) through changing the syntactic function and morphological paradigm barring the addition of a phrase belonging to a particular category: *grand* / *giant* (quality) - semantic-grammatical conversion based totally on analytic migration in the *un grand* / high school girl (noun) style cannot be viewed energetic in these languages (4, 59-61).

Conversion, which is diagnosed as a manifestation of word formation in the morphological-syntactic way of the Uzbek language: 1) the nature of the transition in the nature of the phrase trade and its manifestation in the form of exterior construction, 2) the transition in relation to the strength and semantic change of the syntactic state, 3) conversion 4) the performance of these phrases related with the aid of conversion, 5) the grammatical homonymy of migration, 6) the transformation of a word that does no longer change as a result of migration, 7) the religious "narrowing" of semantic trade 8) the appearance of convergent derivatives in contextual dependence, 9) the formation of conversions in the presence of sure morphological forms, 10) the presence of both inner (semantic) and exterior (phonetic) variations in synthetic phrases (26, 46-. 51).

In Korean linguistics, conversion happens with the participation of certain morphological forms: 전성명사 - substantivization, 전성대명사 - pronominalization, 전성동사 - verbalization, 전성형용사 - adjectivation, 전성부사- adverbial, 전성관형사- attribute etc. (34, 103; 29).

In Uzbek, such as "The man who is moving, rises the mountain" morphological and syntactic transposites primarily based on the sequence "verb → adjective → substantivation" jump in the scheme "keyword + formative affix", in Korean: 가면적인 행동을 일삼으면 다른 사람으로부터 신뢰를 받을 수 없다 -진수의 가면적 태도에 마을 사람들은 모두 속고 말았다. The use of the words 가면적인 / 가면적 in the "at → attribute migration" scheme in sentences offers morphological-syntactic transposites of these languages. Morphological suffixes in Uzbek and Korean, primarily based on the usual scheme of semantic-grammatical renewal primarily based on the "keyword + word-forming affixes" relationship, are now not based on "syntetosemic" mixtures of grammatical meanings such as person, number, gender in inflected languages (9, 552), but every of them

is characterized via its using in duties that are hidden in it. Such as building patterns, in uzbek language: V+im=N: *kiy+im= Kiyim* (clothing), N+li=Adj: *chiroy+li=chiroyli* (beautiful), N+la=V: *ish+la=ishla* (to work); in the example of Korean language: V +음/ㅁ = N: *알다+ㅁ=알* (know → knowledge), *울다+음=울음* (to cry → cry), Adj + 은 = N: *젊+ 은* (young → youth) etc..

Moreover, in these languages, the boundary between independent and auxiliary words is conditional, and it is observed that the very word is used as an independent word and in affixoid status as a word-spreader, a form-maker. For example, the Uzbek word *jan* can be used as an independent word in the sentence “*jon olib, jon bermoq* (to kill- to die)” as a form of affection, and the Korean word *대* means “bamboo” in addition to the verb *보수-* to repair. *대보수-* the meaning of capital repair, *청소-* added to the verb to clean, and *대청소-* the ability to express a large-scale cleaning movement, such as large-scale cleaning, indicate the specific characteristics of transposition.

It is obvious that the range of phenomena related to migration in Uzbek and Korean languages does not consist of interdisciplinary relations of independent and auxiliary words in the language, such as morphological, grammatical-semantic and morphological-syntactic, and the principle of transliteration of various analytical syntagmas in composite, abbreviated, universal forms. Taking into consideration these aspects, we found it necessary to study the phenomena associated with migration under the terms of conversion in Uzbek linguistics, intergenerational migration and conversion in Korean linguistics under the term transposition together with the mentioned compressive products.

The analytical data also prove that the transposition is multi-stage: a) incomplete due to changes in the syntactic function of the base word, b) complete transpositions related to the renewal of the base word group by affixed and non-affixed methods of word formation (9, 519). Thus, the transposition (or conversion) that leads to word formation is not unique to the conversion of simple words, but the formation of compound words on the basis of the transition from "syntagma to lexeme" in Uzbek: *muzyorar, otboqar, tavanteshar*, in Korean: *해 + (sun +바라기 look = sunflower)*, *한해 +살이* (one year + lived = one year), *길+잡이* (road + catch = guide) are formed in the combination of "composition - word addition and conversion - categorical migration" (26, 24). It also relies on transposition in the example of compound word models playing a fundamental role in the formation of constructions such as abbreviated, universal.

Conclusion. It is considered that the obviously, we found it necessary to carry out our research on transposition in relation to the most active (전성명사) substantivization in both languages. In order to determine the linguistic essence of substantivization and its role in comparable languages, we set the task to interpret it in the context of its interaction with phenomena related to compression, disemantization, grammaticalization, lexicalization and linguistic austerity such as linguistic polysemy, plifunctionality, and homonymy.

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