

THE STUDY OF DERIVATION AND ITS ROLE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS.

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Annotation: This article discusses a number of perspectives on derivatology in linguistics and the history of the word formation process. It is also spoken about the influence of the enrichment of the lexical structure of a language on the development of society.

Keywords: linguistics, creativity, derivatology, derivation, word formation.

There is nothing in the world that does not develop, and linguistics is no exception. On the one hand, language as a social phenomenon and system is constantly evolving, and on the other hand, the science that studies this phenomenon is advancing[1].

Language, like everything else in the world, is constantly changing. This process is inextricably linked with events in the historical, economic, political and social spheres of human development. Depending on these events, new words are formed that correspond to the changes taking place in the society and reflect the changes that take place at this stage, and the semantic change of the existing lexemes occurs constantly.

Language is constantly evolving, as well as creativity is the significant feature of it. The study of the formation of each unit of language is an important task of linguistics, and this task is performed by derivatology, which has become an independent branch of linguistics.

Today, the field of derivatology, which has become a functional branch of language, is an independent branch of linguistics, and the field of "Derivatology" is also used in the lexical plan, that is, in the context of word formation[2].

Derivation is one of the fastest growing areas of modern linguistics, and it is the law of continuous development of language. Derivation has become a scientific and practical object of research in the field of linguistics.

Up to date, a number of scientific works on derivatology have been written in linguistics, scientific articles have been written and research is still being conducted.

If we look at the history of the field of word formation, it can be connected with the linguistics of ancient times. Because the first steps in the study of word formation date back to those ancient times. For example, ancient Indian linguists did a lot of work in the field of grammar - morphology. They are far ahead of Greek linguists in this area. More precisely, the Indian linguist Guru made it clear that morphology consists of three parts, and one of these three parts is about word formation[3].

A serious focus on derivatology began in the mid-20th century, with Eji Kurilovich's article "Lexical Derivation and Syntactic Derivation." This article is about derivation, and according to it derivation is not just a matter of word formation. It is a general representation of the processes involved in the formation of word forms, whether or not a word changes functionally under the influence of a syntactic environment, and the formation of meaning[4].

Derivation is derived from the Latin word "derivatio", which means "the formation of a new word using affixes." It is considered as a process of formation, development of language units on the basis of another language base. That is, the process of adding an affix to a word stem is equated with word formation.

The concept of derivation is equated with the term word formation in the definition of word formation processes. The concept of derivation began to be applied to the process of creating language

forms beyond words. The expansion of the concept of derivation led to the study of derivation processes at the textual level and began to be studied by derivatology[5].

The enrichment of the lexical structure of a language is, of course, directly related to the process of word formation, which opens up a wide range of opportunities not only for the development of language, but also for the development of society. Especially today, word-formation methods and tools are widely developed in almost all languages, and it is important to compare these processes in the example of several languages. Word formation is an object of study from the historical period of language.

The phenomenon of word formation is equally characteristic of different systematic languages, and even in languages where this phenomenon is not the same, we can see general similarities.

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