

Applicative Model's Relation to Lexical Derivation

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Abstract

This article discusses the points are made about the integral connection of application and derivation and the fact that application creates a derivational structure. In other words, it was pointed out that both of them are made up of three parts, in particular, they are manifested in the form of base + creative means + derivative. In the applicative model, the applicatives are added to the basic part, change its essence, create another unit from one unit, and in this process, the formation of derivative structures is analyzed on the basis of examples.

Keywords - Phrase, Phrase Chain, Applicative, Derivative, Verbalizer, Nominalizer, Adjectivator, Adverbializer, Derivational Aspect.

I. INTRODUCTION

Lexical derivation involves the formation of new words using affixes based on the word formation patterns of a particular language. Derivation is both an ontological and an epistemological category. The derivational nature of the language was noted as early as the times of Panini and Por-Royal grammarians. This fact allows us to say that researchers were interested in changing the meaning of the word long before the term "derivation" appeared. In modern linguistics, the term derivation refers to the formation of words, their new meanings, grammatical forms of words, sentences and all other units, from phonemes to text.

All this gives us reason to talk about the universality of the principle of derivation, which covers different layers of the linguistic object, which, in turn, increases the explanatory potential of the principle of derivation as an epistemological category and allows us to consider it as a basis for general derivation or derivation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following scholars have considered applicative model's relation to lexical derivation in their research: Akhmanova O. S. [1], Shkuropatskaya M. G. [2], Soboleva P.A. [3], Bugaeva A. Yu. [4], Shmelev D.N. [5], Sergeeva Yu.M. [6], F. De Saussure [7], Turniyozov N.K. [8], Shaumyan S.K. [9].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the research was formed as a result of the study of theoretical and practical information, legislation and other legal documents, literary sources and publications. The research is based on the connections between theory and practice, but also made extensive use of methods such as analysis, comparison, and synthesis.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The problems of derivativeology are among the current issues of modern linguistics. The phenomenon of derivation is closely related to the phenomenon of transformation. After the transformational model of N. Chomsky, Z. Harris and others, the applicative model entered structural linguistics. This model, like transformation, is distinguished by its creative power.

As noted, the applicative model-creator (porojdyushchaya) as a model was first used in Russian linguistics by S.K.Shaumyan, and it was used by P.A. Soboleva, Yu.D.Apresyan, E.L.Ginzburg, I.S.Keselman, R.Konrad was widely used in research by linguists such as

In fact, the applicative model requires a universal grammar that is creative in terms of its content, and the object of application is a concrete language.

It should be noted that the creative feature of the applicative model occurs not only within the framework of the sentence structure, but also within the framework of microsyntagmatic structures. Any object to which the applicative model is applied requires a derivation product. In particular, the formation of words acquires such a characteristic. When the number of components of the derivative is equal to two, the first stage of derivation, and if more, then the second, third, etc. stages are formed and each stage is based on an application model.

For example, in the word uncountable, according to the traditional analysis, the number word is the root, -a,

-q, -siz suffixes are word-forming suffixes. Based on the applicative model, we call these additions applicatives. If we analyze this word in the derivational aspect, these additions will have the status of an operator. It is characteristic that the root (O) is the derivation operand, and the applicators are

the operator. In this case, the application forms a derivation. Application here refers to the attachment of relators to the argument. Every time a new operator enters the field, we can witness the old operator giving way to a new one:

Number+a = date; (operator -a)

Date+ q = count ;(operator -q)

Count+You= Countless. (operator - you)

P.A. Soboleva calls the language used to interpret the phenomenon of word formation based on the applicative model as an artificial language with a relator.

When analyzed on the basis of this model, artificial word formation relies on an amorphous root, and such a root does not have categorical and functional characteristics. The following five affix-relators can be attached to an amorphous stem: R_1 – verbalizer, R_2 – nominalizer, R_3 – adjectivator, R_4, R_5 – adverbializer. Based on the formula given by Soboleva, we can define the above example as follows:

Number+a = date; $R_1 N$ (applicator -a)

Date+ q= $R_2 V$ counter; (applicator -q)

Count+you= $R_3 N$ uncountable. (applicator-you)

This is also evident in the following examples:

1. The khan's harem, wives, forty girls, historical and ethnographic pictures, Uzbek life, curiosity, criticism, talent among Uzbek women, poets, azkiyali and many other points were covered in the means of depicting the struggle of these two classes (A. Qadiriy. From Mehrob scorpion).

2. Later, when I got acquainted with the "Tuzuklari Temur", Babur Mirza diligently followed the will of the master and the traditions of great creativity.

3. Over the years, reasonable critical opinions were expressed about certain inaccuracies and defects in the novel (P. Kadirov).

the first of the given examples , artificial words such as historical , ethnographic, interest, criticism , and azkiyalik were involved . The words historical and ethnographic are nouns, both of which are formed by adding the adjective -iy. From the point of view of derivation, the words **history** and **ethnography** are considered derivational operands.

And the suffix **-iy** takes the status of an operator because it is a tool that changes them into adjectives. According to the rules of the application model, this tool is performing the function of an applicator for the words of **history** and **ethnography**.

At the same time, we are witnessing that the words of interest, criticism, and cynicism are also involved in this sentence . In this case, we observe that in the first place (interest) a noun is formed from an adjective, and in the second and third places (criticism, azkiyalik) a noun is formed from a noun. In this case, we are witnessing the addition of not one, but two consecutive additions to the root of the mentioned artificial words. If these suffixes (-chi, -lik) are called operators from the point of view of derivation , we observe that S.K. Shaumyan calls them relators, and in some research works they are called applicators.

In addition, the argument to which a certain affix is attached is also called applicative . For example, such a situation is observed in the research works of A. Yu. Bugaeva.

However, it should also be said that suffixes like -chi,- can be applicators or relators at the same time, but they cannot act as operators at the same time. For example:

I. The first stage of derivation:

interest - interest - operand, - chi - operator, interest - derivative.

second stage of derivation:

interest - interest - operand, -lik - operator, interest - derivative.

II. the first stage of derivation:

criticism - criticism - operand, - chi - operator, critic - derivative.

second stage of derivation:

criticism - critic - operand, -lik - operator, criticism - derivative.

III. the first stage of derivation:

azkiyachilik - azkiya - operand, - chi - operator, azkiyachi - derivative.

second stage of derivation:

azkiachilik - interesting - operand, -lik - operator, azkiachilik - derivative.

It seems that in the derivation of artificial words, two operators cannot be active at the same time in the derivation process. This situation can occur only in the derivation of complex syntactic devices or large texts (macrottexts). In the above situation, as seen in the second stage of derivation, when a new operator enters the field, the old operator gives way to a new one.

In the second example, we find the creative word " **creativity**" . In the derivation process of this word, we can observe two applicatives:

This is blind

In this case, the additions -kor and -lik are taking the status of an operator in the derivational aspect. At the same time, they act as an applicator or a relator by successively attaching to the base of the word.

According to A. Yu. Bugaeva, the term applicative has a long history. This term was first used by Spanish linguists in the 17th century. It seems that the research of applicative devices is mainly carried out within the framework of concepts such as patching, patching, adding.

The third example involved artificial words such as critical and uncertainty . The derivation of these words is as follows:

critical - operand, -iy - operator, critical - derivative.

uncertainty:

first step of derivation:

definite – operand, non- – operator, vague – derivative.

second stage of derivation:

undefined - operand, -like - operator, undefined - derivative.

It seems that word formation occurs within the framework of the derivational process, and therefore we study the application of the applicative model as one of the main methods of not only syntactic derivation, but also lexical derivation theory.

It is also worth noting that although the applicatives in some artificial words appear to be numerous, they actually consist of one single applicative. For example, in the word precipitation , the base is oil (derivation operandi) , the suffix -in is an applicator (derivation operator), -alchik is an applicator (operator of the second derivation process). It is this suffix , although it looks like three separate applicators, it actually forms one single applicator. From a derivational point of view, this addition has the status of a single operator:

1. Shah Ismail has done so **much** ! Okay! (P. Kadyrov. Starry Nights)
2. Due to the spring rains that fell on top of each other, the roads became **muddy** and muddy! (P. Kadyrov. Starry nights).
3. Even though the morning has just broken and the sun has not yet risen, many **begs** and officials are now at the funeral home (P. Kadirov. Starry Nights).
4. afraid to do such a thing, saying that breaking the fast of the young king in front of so many people was not appropriate for Muslims (P. Kadirov. Starry Nights) .

The first two of the given examples , the **adverbs - at least** , and in the next two - the **adverbs** are lexical derivation operators.

D.N. Shmelev, speaking about the study of word formation in the derivational aspect, also emphasizes the following: "the ability of a word to simultaneously enter different lexical-semantic paradigms (and, accordingly, into syntagmatic combinations with other words) leads to its derivational expansion . "

At the same time, the specific features of the semantic relations within the word not only determine the derivational possibilities of the word, but also ensure the origin of the semantic development of the word, and its subsequent implementation at the level of inter-word and syntagmatic connections.

This does not oppose derivation to paradigmatics and syntagmatics, on the contrary, it combines them. Syntagmatic, paradigmatic and derivational features are characterized by the relationship of this particular sign to other signs in the system of signs, and together with absolute features, in the words of F de Saussure, existing interrelationships create meanings.

The applicative variants of any word, for example, flower, florist, florist, form a certain paradigm. In this case, since the applicators added to the base change the lexical meaning of the word, it is considered a product of lexical derivation from the derivational point of view. As shown, multiple applicators can be added to one base base. But at the same time, as a result of the addition of one applicator to a different base base, it is observed that a new derivative structure is also formed:

Florist, worker, linguist, blacksmith, etc. k.

This can also be observed in the speech process:

1. When the old and old women came out to see the guest, Tahir saw a blackened two-wheeled **umbrella** cart. (P. Kadirov. Starry nights).
2. The time of the old **gardener** grafting a tree... (P. Kadirov. Starry nights).
3. **The pigeon farmers** , looking at the grain and water of the pigeons , saw the king when he came close and hurriedly bowed (P. Kadirov. Starry Nights).
4. **Filbon** hit the elephant hard with an iron kayak in his hand and shouted something (P. Kadirov. Starry Nights).

It should be noted that in word formation, applicatives also have synonymous properties. In other words, the two applicatives have the same effect on the lexical meaning of the underlying base. Accordingly, from a derivational point of view, two different operators produce semantically the same derivation:

1. "Be careful, it's very heavy, lift it in pairs," he said to the cart (P. Kadirov. **Starry** Nights). (Cart+cart – cart).
2. Tahir was hired as a cart driver for a rich man in the village of Khoja Katta near Andijan, he learned all the events by asking people without revealing his identity . (Chariot+chi – charioteer).
3. In most cases, he cited examples from works of art and poetry. **If he was** not a linguist, he would undoubtedly be a writer (A. Rasulov. The captain of linguists. <https://ziyouz.uz/ilm-va-fan/adabiyot/abdugafur-rasulov-tilshunoslar-sardori-edi/>). (Language + chi - linguist).

4. By the way, our well-known **linguists** Shavkat Rahmatullaev, Miraziz Mirtojiev, Abduzohur Abduazizov, Yormat Tojiev, Nizomiddin Mahmudov, Abduhamid Nurmonov, Iristoy Kochkortoiev, Irisali Toshaliyev, Nodira Aloviddinova consider Ayyub Ghulomov as their spiritual teacher (A. Rasulov. Leader of Linguists). (Language+linguist-linguist).

It should be mentioned here that in the derivational analysis of artificial words, we observe not only the principles of lexical derivation, but also the principles of syntactic derivation. Because in this situation we encounter microsyntagmatic relations.

Speaking about this, N. Turniyozov writes the following: "It is worth noting that the components of artificial words, i.e., the mutual relations of morphemes, also occur on the basis of syntactic rules: ish+chi, til+shunos, tin+ch+lik, uchi+ tel, loshad+nik and others".

Since the relationship of morphemes in artificial words is formed along a horizontal line, it cannot be denied that they are in microsyntagmatic relationship. Object-subject and action relations can be easily observed within such relations. For example, let's pay attention to the word worker. In this case, work is the object, and the performer is the subject . Action content is observed between the object and the performer. An example of this is the word teacher. Among the elements of compound words, possessor-participle, complement-action, determiner-definite relationships are also observed: Khudoyberdi, Keldiyor, atbogar, sahibjamol, etc.

According to Yu.S. Stepanov, when the formation of a word is analyzed in the syntagmatic plan, the coherence of a separate word in the speech chain, i.e., morpheme analysis is realized, and on this basis it becomes possible to get information about how the word is formed. In our opinion, the lexical derivation process that emerges based on the application model is formed in this syntagmatic context. At the same time, the applicative creative model does not work with a series of chains, but with complexes (complexes). Here by complex we understand the arrangement of elements with a certain arrangement rule.

The composition of complexes and chains has a genotype and phenotype relationship with each other.

In the applicative creative model, two different rules for the creation of complexes can be distinguished: 1) the rule for the creation of complexes; 2) rule of transformation of sets. The basis of the rule of formation of complexes lies in the operation called application.

Through the process of application, as we have seen above, it is possible to create complexes of different complexity. In the formation of microsyntagmatic complexes, the generator of words comes into play. In general, the application model summarizes four specific models with a hierarchical relationship. These models can be called generators in Shaumyan's words .

In addition to the above, it should be recognized that lexical derivation requires any type of word formation methods. This includes compound words.

For example:

1. He has a large, wealthy family, and a special groom takes care of the eight horses in his stable (**P. Kadirov** . Starry Nights).

speed train service was launched on the Tashkent-Chirchik- Hojikent route (<https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2022/09/24/train/>).

3. Also, according to [EastFruit](https://east-fruit.com/uz/yangilikar/rating-of-Uzbekistan-grape-varieties-for-the-network/) experts, Uzbekistan is not fully using its geographical advantages - after all, here, in the southern regions, early varieties of grapes **can** be grown earlier than other countries of the world and exported at very high prices (<https://east-fruit.com/uz/yangilikar/rating-of-Uzbekistan-grape-varieties-for-the-network/>).

The first of the cited examples, the word **atbogor** was involved. If we analyze this word according to the principles of lexical derivation, its parts require derivational operands.

And there is no doubt that the operator is the **suffix –ar** . However, it is characteristic that compound words, due to their microsyntagmatic nature, correspond not only to lexical, but also to syntactic derivation principles. The word Otbogor is no exception. For proof of concept, we focus on the following analysis:

otbogor - horse + operand, (unsigned operator)

analysis shows that the parts of the word " **atboqar** " **are connected by the suffix -ni** . It is not difficult for us to hear the compound " **feeds the horse** " without hesitation . And the word **atbogor** , formed on the basis of this combination, is forming a derivative structure.

second example , **the words "fast"** and " **ertapishar** " are involved, and these words are considered the product of both lexical and semantic derivation:

lexical derivation

1. quick + walk – operand,

-ar – operator

express - derivative;

2. early + early - operand,

- ar - operator,

ertapishar is a derivative.

Both of these can be represented by the following scheme:

d + V (-ar operator)

semantic derivation

1. fast + walking - operand

null operator

accelerator - derivative

2. early+early – operand

null operator

ertapishar is a derivative

d (null operator) V

It should be noted that since these words rely on the zero operator, they correspond to the principles of semantic derivation and are based on semantic derivation as well as being a product of lexical derivation.

Unlike words formed by affixation, in compound words, relators (or applicatives) form independent words, not affixes. In this process, we witness the addition of several words to the base as applicatives instead of several suffixes:

1. The color of **chrysanthemum** is dark red or bluish-yellow (Who is it, what is it).

2. If you don't have knowledge, you can't be a **full-fledged zoologist** ! (Kh. Tokhtaboev. Riding the Yellow Giant.)

3. I saw museums, **cinemas** , puppet theaters, circuses - everything, I touched the walls with my hands (Kh. Tokhtaboev. Riding the yellow giant).

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The applicative model requires one of the main mechanisms of the theory of lexical derivation in conclusion. Its derivational ability can be called infinite, since it is possible to create two or more derivatives by adding several additions to a certain base. In general, application and derivation are inextricably linked, and application forms a derivational structure. In other words, both consist of three parts: the base + the generating tool + the derivative. In the applicative model, the applicatives are added to the base part, change its essence, create another unit from one unit. In this process, derivative structures are formed.

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