

The Role Of Lexical And Syntactic Units In The Derivation Of Poetry

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Abstract: Although the concept of derivation is given in different scientific interpretations, all opinions mainly converge on the point of formation. Today, the scope of this concept has expanded significantly, and derivational processes have also begun to cover textual research. This article analyzes the use of derivatives surrounded by derivation in a series of poetic works by Uzbek poets living in East Turkestan, such as Tashkentiy, Farkhatiy, Barqiy, and Dilafkor. The derivational and poetic features of the analyzed fragments are also considered, comments are made, and conclusions are drawn about the work.

Keywords: Derivation, formation, linguopoetics, lexical derivation, syntactic derivation, encirclement, Farkhatiy, Barkiy, Dilafkor, Tashkentiy.

Introduction: It is known that just as the speech phenomenon is related to prose, poetic works also have a text with a certain content and structure and can perform a communicative function. "Any sequence of statements placed in time or space, taking into account their integrity, is considered a text". Therefore, the communicative function in poetic texts has a greater emotional impact, and the process of formation is also unique, diverse and rich in innovations. Before discussing the process of formation in poetic texts, various derivatives, we will shed light on the phenomenon of derivation, the scope of which has expanded and the processes of which have begun to encompass textual analysis.

In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the word derivation is derived from the Latin word "derivation" - "branch", one of the three meanings given is related to linguistics and is interpreted as "the formation of a new word using affixes". Although there is a clear definition that "derivation" means "creation or formation", there are many types and concepts of formation in linguistics. Therefore, there are various areas of research among linguists on the phenomenon of derivation. Accordingly, there are many varied views, concepts, and scientific conclusions. "Today, the field of "Derivationology", which has become a kind of independent direction in linguistics, is also used in the

lexical plan, that is, in the context of word formation".

Studying scientific researches on derivation, we see that A. Ibayev proposed using the term "formation" in the derivation of word combinations: "If we apply the principles of lexical derivation to coined words, we consider the translation of the word "derivation" as "creation" to be appropriate. However, in our opinion, it would be more appropriate to use translations such as "formation" and "construction" for word combinations, rather than the "creation".

Kh.D. Paluanova, in her doctoral dissertation "Derivational-semantic principles of ecological terms in English, Russian and Karakalpak languages," explains the expansion of the scope of derivation as follows: "The concept of derivation is equated with the term word formation in defining word formation processes. The concept of derivation began to be applied to the processes of forming language forms outside the boundaries of words. The expansion of the concept of derivation led to the study of derivational processes at the text level and began to be studied by derivatology."

Moreover, regarding the classification of the phenomenon of derivation, E. Kurilovich, in his article "Lexical Derivation and Syntactic Derivation," distinguishes two types of derivation phenomena: - Lexical derivation (if, under the influence of derivational means, semantic renewal is observed in

the base word, but no changes occur in the syntactic function, this process is considered lexical derivation); - Syntactic derivation; (if, under the influence of derivational means, the base with a primary syntactic function does not change semantically, but has a secondary function, that is, the grammatical essence changes, this process is considered syntactic derivation).

As a generalization of the units related to the concept of derivation, the following points can be noted: "One of the main concepts of derivation is the process of forming the words, that is, the emergence of a new linguistic unit (derivative) from the original. Derivative processes determine all paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations recorded in a particular language. The derivational process is accompanied by a change in the form (structure) and semantics of the original units. In this case, the original unit acquires a new meaning or is used in a new task, or a new unit is created from the original unit by replacing the original unit or its combination with other units".

Derivational features of text formation is a research of Sh. Turniyazova's candidate thesis. It discusses microtext and its types, argues that simple graphemes (sounds in speech), words and word combinations can also appear in the status of text, gives a scientific interpretation of the derivational features of the occurrence of micro and macrotexts, sheds light on the derivational features of text components and the general text structure, and expresses opinions on the semantic factor and lexical means acting as derivational operators, and the hierarchical relationship of text components.

The phenomenon of derivation, that is, formation, is enriched and glorified by the spiritual elevation and level of the people belonging to a certain language, the incomparable love of their creators for language and words (for example, one of our famous poets E. Vohidov describes the word with love, as if it were a living miracle: "Word is a jewel, Word is a gem, gold, Jewelry has a lot of trouble. Before you put the word in a verse, put it in your hand, look at it, kiss it." Accordingly, it is no exaggeration to say that the words he cherishes and cherishes bring glory, recognition, and immortality to the poet), as well as continuing to develop naturally with the constant research of linguists and the attitude of people's creators to language, it causes the language and speech to grow and develop regularly, enrich the language based on internal sources, and analysis, becomes a product worthy of research.

Our object of study is how some of the Uzbek writers who were our compatriots and lived and worked in East Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century

successfully used the derivation of syntactic units in poetic texts, and below we will use the products of their work. One of the Uzbek poets who lived and worked in the 19th century and was engaged in literary work, Mansur Sa'dullo o'g'lu (data from the scientific research of literary critic Sh. Karimova was used) was born in the village of Kunjinay near Kattakurgan, Uzbekistan, around 1844-45. He came to Xinjiang between 1898-1900 and lived in Qogalik. He wrote under the pseudonym Dilafkor. He mainly wrote poems on the afterlife. The poet writes in his radifli poem "Boimon":

Umrim o'tdi tavba qilmay bu jahondin oy-u yil,
Rahmatingdin ko'p umidim ro'zi mahshar yo jalil,
Avf qil isyonlarimni qilmag'il xor-u zalil,
Chunki yo'q mendek tamoman ichra yomon,
Aylasam rixlat bu olamdan yuborgil boimon.

(My life has passed without repentance, months and years in this world, I have great hope in your mercy, the day of judgment or glory, Forgive me, do not make me a disgrace and a dishonor, because there is no one as bad as me, If I turn around, send me away from this world, O faithful one.)

In this paragraph of this 5-line muxammas, Dilafkor used the composition method of derivational derivation more. Tavba + qilmoq, avf + qil, xor-u zalil + qil, rixlat + aylamoq. (Repent + do, forgive + do, zalil + do, rixlat + do). In current Uzbek literary language textbooks, the auxiliary verbs bo'l, qil, ayla, et are active in forming compound verbs. In this paragraph and in the following examples, it is seen that this type of construction is productive in the poems of the early 20th century writers. In another musaddah, in the muxammas "Aylasanglar-chi", Dilafkor used syntactic-compositional derivation such as gina + qilmoq, ibodat + qilmoq, ravo + ko'rmoq, ato + qilmoq ... In the ghazal with the radif "Ukam" (Brother), Rahm qil, endi g'arib jonimda rohat qolmadi, G'am chekib toki alif qaddim duto bo'lsin, ukam misralarida rahm + qilmoq, qaddi duto + bo'lmoq (Gorgeous, long-suffering, long-suffering), in the verses of "Ukam" (Brother), or in the poem with the radif "Arzimas" (Unworthy) Gina qilmoqda doim badfe'llik tavba qilmasdin, the compound gina + qilmoq, tavba + qilmoq occur twice in the same verse.

This type of approach is also often found in the work of Barqi (Abdugofirjon Qori was born in Kokand in 1901. He was one of the talented Uzbek poets who remained unknown to the public for many years. He studied in Kokand madrasas and "Usuli Jadidiya" schools. In 1930, he moved to Xinjiang with his parents and lived in the I was so happy that I saw you once and became helpless cities of Kashgar, Qogalik, and Khotan. He used the

information in the scientific research of literary critic Sh. Karimova).

In the verse "If you were a stranger before, now come and be like me", the noun, adjective, and auxiliary verb formations such as *lol + bo'lmoq*, *behol + bo'lmoq*, *begona + bo'lmoq*, *oshino + bo'lmoq* occur in four places.

Although derivations formed by affixation are somewhat rare in the works of the writers of this period, there are simple formation forms that comply with the rules of the current Uzbek literary language. In Dilafkor's "boimon" radifli muxammas, the same word *bo -* is formed from the Persian Tajik language with the affix: "iman-boimon"; In the couplet *Bahaqu kudratingdun yag'durub buron rahmatni*, *Panohi ismatingda saklag'il kesht ziraatni*, in the word *bahaqu*, the Persian-Tajik-derived suffix *bay-* is added to the base *haq*, but in this case we cannot say that it came as an adjective suffix like in the words *badawlat*, *bahaybat*, *ba'mani*. In the sense of doubt, the power of truth, if we fully interpret the content of the couplet, its meaning as a poet's address becomes clear: Without a doubt, with Your power of truth, rain down the storm of mercy (in a figurative sense), and protect the dwelling places and farming (agriculture) under the shelter of Your Ismating, that is, Your purity.

In his "...aylasanglar-chi" rhyming poem, Dilafkor's *Tiriklikda*, *birodar*, *yurma g'ofil tovba qilmasdan*, *Yigitlikda ibodat qil qadding bukilmasdan* "Tiriklik, brother, walk without care, without repentance, In youth, pray without bending, the suffix *-lik* in the words *tiriklik* and *yugitlik* served to form a noun from an adjective, more precisely, a word meaning a certain state, one of the periods of a person's life was formed. In the following verses of Barqi's "Sayohatnoma" type work,

Bor ekan idora yaxshi bo'limlar,

Ekilgan ko'chalarda terak, uzumlar,

Kishilarda bor ekan har xil tuzumlar,

Ular vasfin qandoq takror etay, the words *bo'l-im*, *tuzum* are simple constructions, and a noun group is formed from a verb-based word. The word *uz-um* in the rhyme line *bo'l-im*, *tuzum* may also have historically claimed to be a construction.

E.Vohidov's logical analysis of this in his work "The Beauty of Words" as a master linguist, "I ate grapes, I said "grapes", as if I had plucked them from the vine, and it occurred to me that this word was derived from grapes, as if I had plucked them from the vine with my own hand. After all, we call what has grown a grain, what the fruit has grown strong a strength, what the structure of society is a system, and what the ashes left

by the fire are ashes. Just as what we put in our mouths and swallow is a swallow, and the water that has passed through our throats is a sip, so what we pluck from the vine and eat is a grape, I was happy with my simple discovery," corresponds to the truth.

The following Farkhati's poem is nother example:

Qora ko'ngillar jahonda to'g'ri vijdon izlamas,

E'tiqodi sog' kishilar soxta imon izlamas.

Farhato, "Bo'ston", "Guliston" din shavq olg'on kishi

Ikki gulshandin bo'lak sayri guliston izlamas.

In this poem, in addition to the important information that he was inspired by and influenced by Saadi Shirazi's famous works "Boston", "Guliston", we encounter many semantic derivations: in word combinations such as black hearts, right conscience, people with sound faith, false faith, two Gulshans ("Boston", "Guliston"), the expression of thought is mainly metaphorical, and in 5 places of 4 lines, the word "tobe" is used in a figurative sense. Note that these examples contain successful examples of both semantic and syntactic derivational construction, and with their portable meaning and syntactic structure, they can also be a suitable object for linguopoetic research.

In one of Dilafkor's mukhammas,

Ravo ko'rma musulmon ahlig'a, yo rab, shu kulfatni,

Ato qil bandalarg'a mevayi sabr-u qanoatni,

Bahaqu qudratingdun yog'durub bo'ron rahmatni,

Panohi ismatingda saqlag'il kesht ziroatni

the method of derivational transfer of word combinations is also used. From the phrase "fruit of patience and contentment", that is, the fruit (result) of patience and contentment, and "pouring down a storm of mercy", two word combinations can be formed, "storm of mercy", "storm of mercy". In this process, the base words have not changed semantically under the influence of derivational means, but since a change in grammatical essence is observed, it is considered syntactic derivation.

In the lyrics of Tashkenti, Barqi, Farkhati, and Dilafkor, although the grammatical essence changes, the forms of word combinations used are used without changing semantics, and the means of connecting parts almost correspond to the grammatical forms of the current Uzbek literary language, and in some places, the forms of the old Uzbek literary language are encountered. Tashkenti's verse "Gul qizarib sargarur ra'no yuzingning raskhkidin, Bu gul oraz ila borsang agar bo'ston aro" also contains a detailed grammatical construction in the art of husni ta'lil, that is, If you go to bo'ston with this gul yuzing, the gul ra'no yuzing raskhkidin. It turns

out that the yellowness and redness of the flower in the garden are not due to its nature, but due to jealousy. Now, if we look at the grammatical aspect of the verse, we see the grammatical forms of -ing+ning, -i+din, aro, ila(bilan) in the compounds "your face is jealous", "your face is red with anger", "bo'ston aro bormoq", "gul oraz ila bo'ston aro bormoq"; "ra'no yuz", "bu gul oraz" are combined in the form of a derivational compound. We read another verse of Tashkenti:

Ul pari ishqin buzuq ko'nglum aro ettim nihon,

O'ylakim pinhon etarlar ganjni vayron aro.

(The love of the fairy has hidden my corrupt heart,

I think they will hide the treasure in the ruins.)

In this verse, which is a beautiful example of the art of the Irsoli masal, the lover hides his love for the "fairy" in the ruins (in Sufi literature, the images of ruin, ruin, and corrupt heart are considered among the leading positive images), he refers to the fact that (I think) a valuable treasure has been hidden in ruins and ruins since ancient times. In subordinate phrases such as the love of the fairy, the love of the fairy, the hiding of the corrupt heart, the hiding of the heart, the hiding of the treasure, the hiding of the ruins, the hiding of the ruins, the systematic and meaningful syntactic derivation has come to the fore through various connecting means. It is no longer possible to trust someone in this time,

There is no right word or promise for oneself or for another. Through this couplet, Barqi complains about the eternal theme of every era, time, and contemporaries, saying, "A person has no right word or promise for himself or for another, there is no trust left in this time." From the analysis of the above poetic fragments, we see that such types of texts, like prose texts, contain a certain content of thought, completeness of thought, and even have an advantage with a more impressive and expressive content.

Based on the above sources and studies,

the scope of the phenomenon of derivation can be classified as follows:

The development and development of the Eastern Old Uzbek language in the 20th century is enriched by taking into account the following factors:

1. Derivation formed within the framework of word formation, which can include formation by affixation and composition.
2. Derivation formed within the framework of word form
3. Semantic derivation formed with a change in meaning
4. Syntactic derivation formed within word combinations

5. Syntactic derivation formed within the framework of sentence construction

6. Communicative and semantic derivation formed within the framework of text construction

We also found it necessary to classify the types of derivation given by numbers 1,2,3 as lexical-grammatical derivation, and the types of derivation given by numbers 4,5,6 as syntactic-communicative derivation (expansion of speech construction). We mentioned above that according to the information provided in UzME, the word derivation is derived from the Latin word "derivation" – "branch", and indeed, from our analysis and classification, it became clear that the word derivation as a linguistic phenomenon corresponds not only to the meaning of formation, but also to the word "branch" in its original translation.

Therefore, derivational processes are in constant motion, the root word – the constructed word – the word combination – the compound with a portable meaning – the sentence – any text type (micro, macro) has a regularity as a system, and this regularity was analyzed through poetic texts, which are new literary sources for our linguistics, as several derivatives of the scope of the derivational phenomenon mentioned above.

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