THE LOGICAL-TRANSFORMATIONAL SYSTEM OF FIXED UNITS

Kabulova U.S.
ADCHTI

Abstract: This article discusses the structural-semantic changes of proverbs that affect their form and content (the following components of transformations are considered here: expanding the structure (clarification), shortening the structure (implication), replacing structural components, and combined structural-semantic transformations).

Keywords: *transformation, fundamental language structure, syntactic unit, communication, norm.*

In linguistic research, the phenomenon of transformation (from Lat. *transformatio* – change) is approached in two ways: first, it is the formation of a secondary structure through the transformation of a primary syntactic unit; second, it is the creation of a secondary speech manifestation based on the fundamental language structure.

In the works of G.Ye. Safyannikova, transformation is considered an inexhaustible source of artistic imagery, recognized as a living phenomenon that occurs not only in literary texts but also in everyday communication among people. Additionally, the word transformation is derived from Latin and means a change in both form and content.

Terminological dictionaries explain the word transformation in various ways. Specifically, in dictionaries supervised by linguist A. Madvaliyev (from Lat. *transformatio* – alteration), it is noted that the transformation process implies the reprocessing of the basic sentence structure in accordance with language norms. This refers to the emergence of a secondary, derivative construction through the change of a

primary syntactic model (e.g., *the teacher explained the rule // the rule was explained by the teacher*).

First of all, Z. Harris and N. Chomsky, who introduced the term transformation into linguistics, understood transformation as the generation of secondary structures from a central, nuclear structure, thereby founding grammar. Subsequently, transformation began to be understood as a way of expressing a particular content in various forms, and this view became widely accepted, particularly in turkology.

Professor A. Hojiyev explains transformation as follows: "Transformation (from Lat. *transformatio* – to reconstruct) is the conversion of a specific structure into a passive structure."

Thus, although terminological dictionaries interpret transformation differently, they ultimately converge on the same essence.

When referring to the term by E.N. Savina, she calls transformations the possible modifications of paremias in speech. In our opinion, this very term reflects the process of modifying fixed units from the perspective of their structure and semantics.

S.I. Gnedash calls traditional modifications of language units: a change of a proverb and a transformation of a proverb. Thus, the researcher distinguishes two concepts in their work:

1. Regular modification – a phenomenon known in linguistics as variability.
2. Semantic changes.

Paremiological transformations, mediation types, and their structural and semantic features have been analyzed in the works of N.N. Fyodorova, E.I. Seliverstova, and others.

L.V. Enbayeva, referring to the classification of N.N. Fyodorova, notes that one can observe the typology of paremiological changes therein.

In the work of N.N. Fyodorova, based on examples from mass media, social networks, and oral speech, we witness the systematization of non-standard changes in proverbs, taking into account the relationship between their structural form and semantics:

- semantic transformations (changing the semantics while preserving the paremiological structure);
- structural changes (changing the structure while preserving the proverb's semantics);
- structural-semantic changes of proverbs affecting their form and content (the following components of transformations are considered here: expanding the structure (clarification), shortening the structure (implication), replacing structural components, and combined structural-semantic transformations).

Addressing the method of external transformation, which is most common in speech, Sh. Rahmatullayev highlighted that this method manifests in several forms, with the common feature being that the subject part of the sentence structure remains unchanged in its place, while changes occur in the predicate part in several ways, depending on which part of speech the predicate is expressed by and in what form.

The formation of various syntactic transformands from nuclear constructions is carried out on the basis of certain linguistic algorithms. Scientific literature highlights three main types of the transformation process:

1. The practice of permutation (displacement). Here, the syntactic arrangement of components within the base sentence is changed. An essential requirement in this process is the preservation of the functional role and essence of the units. (Example: *Anvar keldi → Keldi Anvar / Anvar came → Came Anvar*).

Researchers distinguish the following classical methods of this process:

- **Component reposition.** This method is also referred to in linguistics as permutation and is based on changing the order of sentence parts. Here, the semantic load of the syntactic unit must remain unchanged.

- **Element substitution.** In this case, a specific part within the base construction is updated with another linguistic unit capable of a mutually substitutable relationship.

  For example, *Salim keldi → Keldi Salim / Salim came → Came Salim*; substitution, i.e., replacing an element in the nuclear sentence with another element in a reciprocal substitution relationship. For example: *Men uning nima xohlashini bilaman → Men buni bilaman / I know what he wants → I know this*;

2. **Adjunction**, i.e., adding other elements to the nuclear sentence structure. For example, *Men o'qidim → Men bu kitobni o'qidim / I read → I read this book*;

3. **Ellipsis**, i.e., omitting certain elements from the nuclear sentence structure. For example, *Men keldim → Keldim / I came → Came*.

According to Professor A. Nurmonov's interpretation, the phenomenon of transformation is the process of generating new syntactic forms based on the derivational capabilities of base (nuclear) constructions. Here, the semantic center of the primary model remains unchanged, and modifications are observed only in its outer grammatical shell. According to the scholar, this method is built on the dichotomy (interdependence) of the form and meaning of the language. In turn, I. Buronov evaluates this as a set of systematic rules and considers it a tool for determining the close relationship between the base and its derivative units. This method arises on the basis of the mutual relationship between the formal and semantic structures of a sentence.

The complex of transformational mechanisms encompasses several functional stages: determination of direct constituents (DCs), design of structural models, and regulation of morphophonemic changes. The peculiarity of this methodology is that it allows the use of numerous secondary (interpretational) forms to elucidate the semantic essence of a particular syntactic construction or sentence.

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