

## STUDY OF THE TRANSFORMATION PHENOMENON IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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**ANNOTATION.** This article presents theoretical ideas on the study of the transformation phenomenon in world linguistics, the linguistic essence of syntactic transformation and the description of the theory of transformation in linguistics. Some linguists define the characteristics of transformation that are different and similar to such phenomena as derivation, transposition, and parcellation in different ways. The article analyzes the search for a common meaning that unites the specific linguistic features of this phenomenon and a deeper understanding of the linguistic nature of transformation.

**KEYWORDS:** Syntactic transformation, transform, derivation, transposition, transformational grammar, basic structure, base structure, derived structure, theories of E. Sapir, N. Chomsky, Z. Harris.

## INTRODUCTION

The linguistic features of transformation theory and its research have been extensively studied by world scientists. In particular, we observe that this issue has been given some attention in the studies of Z. Harris [9], N. Chomsky [10], R. B. Liz, E. V. Severtyan, L. S. Barkhudarov, Apresyan [1], S. K. Shaumyan, P. A. Soboleva, V. S. Khrakovsky, V. N. Kodukhov, Y. V. Paducheva, Yu. S. Stepanov, V. G. Admoni, L. N. Zazorina, Y. S. Kubryakova, and S. Samarenkina.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

First, let us dwell on the linguistic essence of the theory of transformation. The word transformation means a transformation from one state to another. This word serves as a term in various fields. For example: in electronics, alternating current represents an increase or decrease in voltage [7, P. 603]. In linguistics, transformation is the method of changing the basic, central device of a language based on the laws of language and forming a secondary device [3, P. 94].

Transformation is a change in linguistic components or units. The most basic changes in the elements of a syntactic unit occur by rearranging, replacing, adding, shortening, and deleting them. Transformational analysis of the syntactic approach became popular in the world of structural linguistics in the 1960s. The basis of the transformational approach to analysis is that the syntactic system of a language can be divided into several subsystems, with the original text being the core system and the rest being its derivatives [6, P.47].

The specific features of the theory of transformation have been studied in various studies by world scientists. In particular, the transformation method was one of the first to be introduced into science by Z. Harris as a special system of analytical structures. The initial list of transformations in the English language is described in his work "Discourse Analysis". At the same time, his student N. Chomsky, interested in studying transformations and their place in linguistic analysis, developed the theory of transformation in world linguistics. In his opinion, in order to understand language facts, it is necessary to create a grammar, and for this, first of all: 1. A grammar of definite quantities of events; 2. A grammar of direct participants; 3. A grammar of derivation (transformation grammar) based on the rules of transformation at the core of both [10, P. 81].

N. Chomsky's ideas have been recognized in world linguistics, and now it has become clear that linguists should not limit themselves to dividing the text into various segments, but also study the text as a result of various transformations [10, P. 18]. The holding of large conferences devoted to the problems of the transformational analysis method is a clear proof of this. V.S. Khrakovsky emphasizes that by transformation, a certain semantic state is expressed in one way or another in the language [11, P. 63]. In such a situation, of course, he expresses the opinion that the commonality of meaning between the main clause and the derived clause is preserved. L.S. Barkhudarov, while discussing sentence models, also provides information about transformational models of sentences. According to the scientist, the transformational model serves to determine the relationship at the syntactic level between basic constructions and constructions (transforms) that are formed by changing them using certain rules, that is, restructuring them.

This work provides examples that reflect the transformation of two simple sentences, but we observe that the mechanism of such transformation is not described.

In this work, many ideas created by L.S. Barkhudarov are significant for us, the scientist states that in a syntactic task, along with a word, a syntactic construction also occurs, and emphasizes with several examples that a syntactic construction is equal to a compound or sentence. In general, this work, written on the basis of the theory of direct participants and in which the occurrence of more than one word in a syntactic task is widely described, is worthy of our in-depth study and clarification.

The use of a transformational approach in the analysis of units of other language levels and the study of syntactic models is noted in the textbook "General Linguistics" by V.N. Kodukhov. Through this work of the scientist, the transformational methodology can be used in the study of syntactic models in the textbook "General Linguistics" [6, P. 95 ].

Transformational text analysis mainly covers traditional issues of synonymy, primarily syntactic issues. Y.V. Paducheva in her work "On the semantics of syntax" offers the definition of syntactic synonymy given

by Apresyan: “Syntactic synonymy is given by a transformation that does not change the content of the essential lexemes of a sentence, but only changes their grammatical forms.

Structural linguistics systematically uses the technique of transforming text units, identifying the potential properties of linguistic elements.

### DISCUSSION

Y.V. Paducheva’s work “On the semantics of syntax” is devoted to the study of Russian grammar using the method of transformational analysis. This method is used to describe the content of a sentence, and various synonymous substitutions and changes are introduced instead of synonyms. This work, written using a very complex method of analysis, describes the transformation of a construction that is equivalent to a sentence in its entirety into another form. Y.V. Paducheva also considers substitutions as a form of transformation. One of the important points for us in this work is that syntactic transformation has its own characteristic features in each language.

Yu.S. Stepanov, based on the object of his scientific work, understands transformation as the replacement of a predicate by a noun and a noun by a predicate, and describes it in relation to the process of word formation [7, P.92.].

Thus, the desire to study the dynamic nature of language in a synchronous state gave rise to two main directions in linguistics: one of them is transformational grammar, and the other is psycholinguistics.

As we have said above, the founders of transformational grammar, based on the study of the dynamic nature of language, are Z. Harris and N. Chomsky. They consider the grammar they have created as a cybernetic device for generating sentences in a given language [10, P. 105.]

The work of R.B. Lees entitled “What is Transformation?” also contains thoughts about these scientists. According to Z. Harris’s theory, transformation is simply a relationship between two types of sentences, often involving concepts common to both sentences. However, what is usually called transformation in the work of N. Chomsky is a completely different concept. In general, N. Chomsky’s transformation is a certain type of grammatical rule within the generative grammar of a sentence: this rule serves to produce trees of a certain type from other trees by rearranging elements, adding them, or ellipsis.

### RESULTS

In fact, it is emphasized that the transformation rule can be considered as an ordered unity of the following three elements:

- 1) a derivation tree;
- 2) a certain analysis or a section of the last branch of the tree;
- 3) an elementary transformation.

S.K.Shaumyan and P.A.Soboleva, speaking about the transformation theory of the linguist N. Chomsky, note the following: "...Transformation means determining an invariant relationship between the complexes A and V. In this case, V is a derivative of A. If the complex A is an operand, then V is considered a transform" [12, P. 209].

According to N. Chomsky, language is a creative activity that follows certain rules.

### CONCLUSION

Therefore, the main task of linguistic theory should be to explain the mechanism, grammar, that governs the speech activity of speakers. However, no matter how remarkable N. Chomsky's transformational grammar is, the lack of a clear mechanism for defining nuclear units and the subjectivity of studying sentences taken out of context show its weaknesses. These 191 weaknesses in N. Chomsky's concept were eliminated by the applicative model developed by S.K. Shaumyan and P.A. Soboleva. A characteristic feature of this model is deductiveness [12, P. 32].

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