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## **STUDY OF THE WORD FORMATION SYSTEM IN LINGUISTICS: DERIVATION**

Shaxnoza Berdiqulova

Department of Foreign Languages

Kattakurgan Branch, Samarkand State University

mehridinsher2018@gmail.com

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### **Abstract**

This article explores the study of word formation within linguistics and examines its relationship with occasionalism in greater depth. The research provides a comprehensive overview of derivational processes and their structural, semantic, and functional roles in language development. Particular attention is devoted to the classification of derivation types and their productivity in forming new lexical units.

Furthermore, the paper analyzes the role of occasional word formation as a manifestation of linguistic creativity, especially in literary and poetic discourse. It argues that derivation serves not only as a structural mechanism but also as a dynamic tool for expanding expressive possibilities in language. The study highlights the importance of integrating linguistic, cognitive, and stylistic approaches in understanding how new words emerge and function within discourse.

### **Introduction**

Word formation has long been considered one of the central topics in linguistics, as it directly reflects the dynamic nature of language. The earliest systematic studies of word formation in Turkic linguistics are associated with M.A. Kazembek, whose work laid the foundation for further research in this field. In the early stages, word formation did not receive sufficient scholarly attention due to the developing state of linguistic science. However, over time, linguists began to recognize its importance as a key mechanism for vocabulary expansion. Contributions from Tatar linguists and later scholars significantly advanced the field, particularly through the analysis of affixation and derivational patterns.



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The development of Uzbek linguistics followed a similar trajectory. Early works focused primarily on descriptive grammar, while later studies began to address theoretical aspects of derivation. Despite these advancements, certain areas—such as occasional word formation—remain underexplored, creating a need for further research.

### **Theoretical Background**

Derivation is defined as the process by which new words are formed from existing lexical units through morphological, syntactic, or semantic means. It plays a crucial role in the evolution of language by enabling speakers to generate new expressions and adapt to changing communicative needs.

There are several types of derivation, including morphological derivation (affixation), lexical derivation, and semantic derivation. Morphological derivation, in particular, is the most productive in many languages, including Uzbek. It involves the addition of prefixes, suffixes, or other affixes to base forms, resulting in new words with modified meanings.

From a theoretical perspective, derivation can be studied from multiple angles: structural, functional, cognitive, and psychological. Each approach provides unique insights into how language operates as a system and how speakers utilize linguistic resources creatively.

### **Occasionalism and Linguistic Creativity**

Occasionalisms are words created by individual authors for specific contexts, often in literary works. These words are not part of the standard vocabulary but can convey unique meanings and stylistic nuances. They are especially common in poetry, where linguistic creativity is highly valued.

The formation of occasional words often relies on derivational mechanisms. By manipulating existing morphological patterns, authors can produce innovative expressions that enhance the aesthetic and emotional impact of their work. This process demonstrates the flexibility of language and its capacity for continuous innovation.

The study of occasionalisms provides valuable insights into the relationship between language and creativity. It also highlights the importance of context in



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determining meaning, as these words often rely on situational or cultural references for interpretation.

### **Linguopoetic Perspective**

Linguopoetics examines the interaction between language and artistic expression. It focuses on how linguistic elements contribute to the aesthetic qualities of a text. In this context, derivation and occasionalism play significant roles, as they enable authors to create expressive and original language.

Scholars such as Vinogradov, Jakobson, and Lipgart have contributed to the development of linguopoetics as an independent discipline. Their work emphasizes the importance of analyzing literary texts not only from a linguistic perspective but also in terms of their artistic and stylistic features.

In Uzbek linguistics, linguopoetic studies are gaining increasing attention. Researchers are exploring how derivational processes influence the structure and meaning of literary texts, particularly in poetry.

### **Modern Linguistic Approaches**

Modern linguistics incorporates various analytical methods to study language, including structural, functional, and cognitive approaches. Derivation is a central concept in many of these frameworks, as it connects different levels of linguistic analysis.

Advances in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics have also contributed to our understanding of derivation. These fields examine how language is processed in the human brain and how new words are formed and interpreted in real time. Despite significant progress in global linguistics, some aspects of derivation remain insufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. This highlights the need for continued research and the integration of modern theoretical approaches.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, derivation is a fundamental mechanism in language that supports its growth and adaptability. It enables the formation of new words and contributes to the richness of linguistic expression.



Occasionalisms, as products of individual creativity, demonstrate the dynamic nature of language and its capacity for innovation. Their study is particularly important in understanding the relationship between language, thought, and artistic expression.

Future research should focus on expanding the theoretical framework of derivation and exploring its applications in different linguistic contexts. By doing so, linguistics can provide deeper insights into the complex processes that shape language and communication.

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