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## THE PHENOMENON OF MOVEMENT AT LINGUISTIC LEVELS AND THE TERMS EXPRESSING IT

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### Abstract

This article examines the nature and interrelationships of phenomena widely used in modern linguistics, such as conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, permutation, and transposition. Each term is distinguished by its unique semantic characteristics. The article discusses the theoretical foundations and practical applications of these processes. It presents significant scientific conclusions regarding the dynamic nature of linguistic phenomena and their role in contemporary explanatory dictionaries and translation systems.

**Keywords:** Transposition, conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, permutation, transpositor, avalanche word.

### Introduction

In linguistics, the study of grammatical forms, changes in lexical units, and their mutual exchange in accordance with the context has always been an important scientific direction. Especially in modern linguistics, as a result of the analysis of such phenomena as transposition, conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, and permutation, the structural and semantic mechanisms of language are being studied in depth. These phenomena play an important role



in revealing the internal capabilities of language units, identifying new word-formation methods, understanding the peculiarities of translation processes, and determining the causes of syntactic changes. However, there are a number of problems with their study.

First of all, there is a problem of clearly distinguishing and defining linguistic phenomena. For example, the concepts of transposition and conversion are often confused. The term transposition is a universal term in a broad sense, expressing the phenomenon of transfer at all levels of language. However, conversion, which reflects signs and migration characteristic only of the morphological level, implies changes only in independent parts of speech. For example: nominalization, adjectivization, adverbialization, verbalization. However, there are also such phenomena in the language as pronouncing, conjunction, postposition, particulation, interjection, imitation, modulation, and the term conversion cannot be used to express them. In some linguistic literature, conversion is indicated as a type of word formation, therefore there are also opinions expressing migration only in parts of speech that have the property of formation. Similarly, the concepts of translation and transliteration, although interconnected within the framework of translation theory, require different methodological approaches. Also, although derivation as a word-formation process has been studied in many studies, there is clear information about its difference from the phenomenon of transformation in terms of form and content. Although terms such as transposition, inversion, and permutation express a shift at the syntactic level, they are terms that differ sharply from each other in content and form. Although all of these terms differ in meaning and stress due to changes in word order within the sentence, the lack of sources that clearly distinguish them leaves certain uncertainties in understanding the important aspects of these phenomena.

The main goal of the differential study of these phenomena is a deep understanding of dynamic processes in the language system, determining the mechanism of interaction of various lexical and grammatical units, and explaining semantic shifts and stylistic changes that occur in translation processes. In particular, one of the urgent scientific tasks is to determine ways to expand the possibilities of expression in language through migration, word



formation, and syntactic changes, and to determine the place of these phenomena in literary language and oral speech.

### **These Tasks Can Include the Following**

1. Determine the theoretical foundations of each linguistic phenomenon: their definition, classification, and distinguishing features from other phenomena.
2. Analysis of terms using practical examples: based on literary texts, oral speech, examples of translation, cases of their use are considered.
3. Identifying the possibilities of derivation and transformation in the processes of change.
4. Explain the features of translation and transliteration within the framework of translation theory, issues of semantic equality and methodological adequacy.
5. Analysis of transfer phenomena in syntactic devices through the phenomena of transposition, inversion, and permutation.
6. Comparative study of the manifestations of these phenomena in the Uzbek language with cases in world languages, identification of common and different aspects.

### **Methodology (Methods)**

In linguistics, the in-depth study of word formation and its formation processes based on morphological and syntactic changes is of great importance. In particular, such phenomena as transposition, conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, and permutation are important tools for revealing the dynamic features of language. There are many world and Uzbek linguists who have deeply studied these phenomena. Among them are L. Teyner, G. Gak, Sh. Balli, S. Kubraykova, S. Kim, E. Kurlovich, I. Smirnitsky, as well as in Uzbek linguistics A. G'ulomov, T. G'aniyev, J. Eltazarov, A. Pardayev, Sh. Scientists like Aliyeva hold a special place.

### **Conversion Phenomenon and its Study**

Conversion is a type of word formation that occurs without morphological means, i.e., without suffixes, and is a change of parts of speech as a result of the mutual exchange of word forms. Initially, I. Smirnitsky is considered a leading scholar



in the study of the conversion process in English. He analyzed the process of acquiring a new meaning and grammatical role through the functional change of words. Smirnitsky evaluated conversion as an internal power within the language system and proved that it is a universal phenomenon. In Uzbek linguistics, J.Eltazarov analyzed the issue of migration in parts of speech within the framework of the morphological level and expressed valuable opinions, while A.Pardaev analyzed the state of conversion in relation to auxiliary words and expressed valuable opinions. And these linguists analyzed the term migration, taking into account the lexical and morphological aspects of Turkic languages. The scholar J.Eltazarov, who abandoned the terminology of the term "migration" in the language, expressed the term "conversion" in Uzbek words.

### **Translation and Transliteration Phenomenon**

Translation - this term was first used by L.Teiner in relation to the phenomenon of translation and is mainly used in connection with translation theory. In this case, if a text belonging to one language and its units, as well as the process of translating concepts from one language to another, transliteration is the transfer of units existing in one language system to another, that is, from language to language with maximum preservation of the alphabetical system of the language into which it enters. These two phenomena play a significant role in translation studies and the interaction of language. For example: I went to school. I went to school. V.G. Gak, having studied the interaction of his native language with other Indo-European languages, emphasized that translation is carried out on the basis of semantic compatibility. He paid special attention to the issues of equivalence in translation. Sh. Balli, putting forward a psycholinguistic approach in the translation process, substantiated in his research that translation is not only semantic, but also a pragmatic phenomenon oriented towards communication.

### **Derivation and Transformation Phenomenon**

Derivation is the process of forming new words by adding suffixes, which is a productive part of language. The most important studies on the phenomena of derivation and transformation were conducted by S. Kubrakova and E. Kurlovich, S.K. Saumyan, L.N.M. Urzin, V.S. Khrakovsky, L.S. Barkhudarov, and A.V.



Isachenko. They classified derivation based on semantic and grammatical units and tried to study it on the basis of a model. In Uzbek linguistics, such scholars as A.Gulomov, A.Khojiyev, Artikova, U.N.Boboyev, N.K.Turniyozov have thoroughly studied the system of affixes in the Uzbek language and tried to create a derivational model. They analyzed word-forming and form-forming suffixes and identified their functional and formal changes. Although these two events are quite close to each other, they have obvious differences.

Scholar Sh. Aliyeva, who conducted research on the phenomena of derivation and transformation in Uzbek linguistics, showed the clear difference between derivation and transformation at the syntactic level in the following model.



Based on the scientist's opinion, the following conclusion can be drawn. The bell rang and the lesson began. Based on the example, we will try to distinguish and show the phenomena of derivation and transformation in the table below.

<b>Transformation</b>	<b>Derivation</b>
The bell rang; the lesson began.	The bell rang, and the lesson began.

### **Events of Inversion, Permutation**

These phenomena mainly arise within the framework of the syntactic level and show some formal similarities to each other. However, they are not the same phenomena; they have several distinct characteristics that clearly distinguish them. Inversion is a change in the order of the main and secondary parts of the sentence from the usual position, that is, a change in the arrangement of elements within the syntactic structure. This phenomenon is often used to attract attention and enhance expressiveness. For example, The wind rustled all night, Thunder moved trembling. (A.Oripov) It is observed that a change in meaning and tone occurs through the mutual exchange of words in this poetic passage. This method



plays an important role in stylistics, especially in poetic speech. In this regard, O.S.Kim and Sh. Balli studied the phenomenon of inversion within the framework of syntactic structure and stylistics. They recognized the phenomenon of inversion as a means of expressiveness.

Permutation is the arrangement of a given set of elements in all possible order. That is, permutation is an ordered way of placing elements. For example, if there are three parts of a sentence, and we conditionally denote them as **A-subject, B-case, C-predicate**. Their possible permutations are:

ABC -I went to school. Subject-holy-predicate.

ACB - I went to school. Subject-predicate-condition.

BAC -I went to school. Adverbial modifier.

BCA -I went to school. Hol-kesim-ega.

CAB -I went to school. Predicate-subject.

CBA -I went to school. Predicate-adverb-subject.

In total, the permutation of conventionally designated units in the form ABC was six. Speaking about this phenomenon and its place and importance in linguistics, A. Nurmonov emphasized that the rule of transformation by changing order is considered the rule of permutation. The automated world in which we live today is developing in connection with computer linguistics, and therefore the phenomenon of permutation is a phenomenon that needs to be studied from the point of view of corpus linguistics.

In studying these linguistic phenomena, scientists used the following methods:

1. Structural analysis - this method was actively used by L. Teiner, V.G. Gak, I. Smirnitsky.
2. Component analysis - E. Kurlovich, S. Kubrakova revealed the mechanisms of derivation and conversion through the analysis of semantic components.
3. Psycholinguistic method - Sh. Balli put forward an approach based on human consciousness and understanding in translation and translation.
4. Comparative method - A. Gulomov and J. Eltazarov conducted a comparative analysis of the Uzbek language with other languages and identified specific phonetic and morphological phenomena.
5. Descriptive method - this method has been used by many scientists to describe phenomena.





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6. Corpus linguistics methods are a new modern approach, and scientists working in this area are conducting statistical analyses based on real texts.

## **Results and Discussion**

In the course of the study, the processes of linguistic change - the phenomena of transposition, transformation, conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, and permutation - each of which has its own grammatical and semantic features were analyzed. The following results were achieved:

1. The phenomenon of conversion, that is, the change of parts of speech, is actively used in the Uzbek language, especially in mutual transitions between independent words.
2. Maintaining semantic equivalence in the process of translation (linguistic translation) remains a key problem in linguistics, especially in cultural contexts.
3. Transliteration (phonetic transliteration) as a linguistic unit provides flexibility between writing systems, but in some cases leads to the loss of sound compatibility.
4. Derivation - the formation of new words through word-forming affixes - has become one of the main means of increasing the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.
5. Inversion, that is, the change in word order, is mainly used as a poetic speech and stylistic device. It changes the emotional and informational stress of the sentence.
6. The phenomenon of permutation creates the possibility of changing the structure and meaning of language units by interchanging words or parts.

The research results showed that the phenomena analyzed above play an important role in the structure and dynamics of the Uzbek language. In particular: Conversion and derivation are natural processes in the creation of new units in language, and their active use indicates the development of language.

Translation and transliteration meet the modern requirements of international relations, translation theory, and linguistic adaptation in the context of multilingualism. However, phonetic losses and normative problems are observed, especially in transliteration.



Inversion and permutation, as stylistic and pragmatic methods, serve as an important tool for creating intonation, stress, and emotional expression in language. They demonstrate the flexibility and aesthetic power of language.

At the same time, it is necessary to study these phenomena more deeply, especially how they are combined with modern texts (social networks, advertising, mass culture). In future research, taking into account the approaches of cognitive linguistics and psycholinguistics, it is possible to analyze how these phenomena are reflected in the minds of language users.

## **Conclusion**

In modern linguistics, an in-depth study of the above-mentioned phenomena is an important step in understanding the laws of language development. They serve to understand the mechanisms of change and adaptation occurring in the internal system of language, and to develop new scientific approaches. At the same time, it takes research on translation theory, stylistics, word formation, and syntax to a new level. This is of great importance not only for theoretical, but also for applied linguistics. Solving urgent problems in the study of linguistic phenomena remains one of the important tasks facing linguists. The phenomena of transposition, transformation, conversion, translation, transliteration, derivation, inversion, and permutation in linguistics show that language is a living, dynamic, and constantly changing system. The above-mentioned scientists have deeply analyzed these phenomena from a theoretical and practical point of view. Their research plays an important role in the development of linguistics, especially in the enrichment of Uzbek linguistics. In the future, a deeper study of these phenomena in conjunction with computer linguistics, artificial intelligence, and automatic translation systems will become relevant.

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