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THE CONCEPT OF DERIVATION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: Language, as a dynamic and evolving system, constantly undergoes processes that lead to its growth and adaptation. One such fundamental process is derivation, which involves the creation of new words through morphological and syntactic changes. This article discusses the concept of derivation and derivational processes. Derivatology, as a complex system, creates a chain of simple and complex units in the form of a multi-level hierarchical organization. It is formed through the opposition of correlation between words with identical roots and is characterized by the structural identity of derivation across different roots. One of the most important units of the derivation system is the category of derivation. This category encompasses general types of derivation.
Keywords: derivation, semantics, new words, structure, notion, word formation.

The vocabulary of a language is constantly changing. Some words fall out of use, while new words appear, thereby enriching the vocabulary. The distinctive features of any language are associated with the reaction of its speakers to the slightest changes in cultural, social, and everyday life. To denote a new word and concept, either the internal resources of the language are used, a new word is created, or the word is borrowed from other languages. The branch of linguistics that studies word formation is called derivatology. This is a comparatively young branch of linguistics, the problems of which were insufficiently studied until the 20th century.

It is well known how great an importance is attached in modern linguistics to the study of derivation, and at the same time, what diverse meanings are invested in this concept by scholars. The term “derivation” is becoming increasingly common in linguistic literature. Ever-new aspects of derivation are being revealed, and attempts are being made to draw sufficiently clear boundaries between its various types: lexical, syntactic, semantic, formal, and so on. At the same time, the term “derivation” is now widely used not so much in its original sense to designate suffixal and prefixal/suffixal methods of word-formation, or to designate prefixal and suffixal methods of word-formation.

Recently, this branch of linguistics has developed as an independent field. The word “derivatology” is derived from the Latin word derivatus and the Greek word logos. A. Kurbanov notes that in derivatology, two concepts must be distinguished: one of them is the concept of “the formation of new words”, and the other is the concept of “the invention of new words”.

As we have already noted, every new word in a language is formed on the basis of existing linguistic material, using words already present in the language as an example. However, it should be noted that if new words are not created on the basis of already existing ones, their perception becomes more difficult. Words in language are formed in various ways. According to the features observed in word formation, the ways of language word formation are also determined. I. Mamedov notes the necessity of conditions maturing for the realization of this process, since word formation depends on the complex impact of various intralinguistic factors, as well as to some extent on extralinguistic factors.

What is derivation? Derivation is a complex of methods and rules for creating new words by attaching a word to an existing root, as well as the science that studies word formation in a

language. The “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” indicates that derivation is the formation of new words using affixes or through affixless methods. Derivation is the process of creating new words. Derivation is the formation of new words, occurring mainly through affixation. In most cases, derivatives, unlike source words, belong to a different word class and therefore take the affixes of the corresponding class. In descriptive linguistics and traditional grammar, derivation is the formation of words by attaching affixes to a word. This is the main source of word formation in a language. While in historical linguistics derivation is the history of a word or its etymology, in generative grammar it shows a sequence of linguistic views, which indicates a structural or linguistic unit of a sentence formed as a result of applying a certain grammatical rule. This is the process of creating certain linguistic units (derivatives) on the basis of others taken as source units—in the simplest case, through “expansion” of the root at the expense of affixation or compounding, in connection with which a derivative is sometimes equated with word-production or even word-formation. According to a broader point of view, derivation is a generalizing term when defining word formation or inflection, or the designation of the formation of secondary signs in language. The study of derivational processes is pursued by the science of derivatology, the foundations of which were laid in the works of M.V. Lomonosov, A.A. Barsov, N.I. Grech, F.I. Buslaev, and S.O. Kartsevsky. The term “derivation” was introduced into linguistics by E. Kuryłowicz. The scholar distinguished between lexical and syntactic derivations.

What is understood by the concept of derivation in linguistics?

- The process of formation in a language of any secondary sign that can be explained with the help of a unit taken as a source or derived from it through the application of certain rules.
- The process as a result of which new words are created on the basis of words existing in the language.

T.G. Borisova gives the following definition of derivation: “The phenomena of derivation, the processes of formation of any secondary signs are possible at different levels of language structure, and the relations developing between primary and secondary signs arise as a consequence of applying quite definite formal operations to the former”. In her understanding, the mechanisms of derivation are a specific system of active rules, a collection of techniques, methods, and means for forming new secondary units.

Derivation is a lexical process as a result of which new words are actually formed through the combination of a base and derivational affixes. For example: activate, activation, activeness, activity, activism, activist. E. Mamedova notes that derivation, finding its place within the language subsystem, is characterized by all the features of a linguistic system.

As a result, it should be noted that the term “derivation” is used in linguistics in two forms. In the first case, it points to the formation of a word by attaching an affix to an existing word. In the second case, derivation is defined as the synchronous formation of a word from a source word. Since derivation is a lexical process, its result is a new word.

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