



The Phenomenon of Transposition in Linguistics and its Research

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Annotation: this article discusses the influence of transposition in modern linguistics. The author explains the concept of transposition, and how it applies to transitivity.

Key words: transposition, transitivity, affixal transposition, non-affixal transposition, word formation, syntactic synonymy, semantic syntax.

According to A.A.Reformatsky, language is the most important tool of human communication. Just as there is no communication between people without language, there is no society and therefore, no human being without communication. There cannot be thinking without language, that is, reality and self-awareness in it cannot be expressed without language. Linguistic studies of the last decades are characterized by paying great attention to the use of language. A set of problems related to the functional aspect of language phenomena, in particular, various forms of reclassification of language units in communication acts, is usually defined by the term transposition. It is known that some changes occur in the language over time, the language develops. Language phenomena are also in constant motion and pass into each other. Other terms used in the field of transitivity include transposition, translation, derivation, transformation, conversion, substitution, transition, and transitivity. The term transposition has both narrow and broad meanings. In a broad sense, transposition is the transfer of any linguistic form. Transfer of time, for example, use of present tense instead of past and future tense, transfer of mood, for example, use of command or conditional mood, transfer of communicative types of sentences; for example, the use of an interrogative sentence in a statement sense, etc. The term 'transposition' is also used to denote metaphors and other quotations in the dictionary. Over time, these phenomena have been studied by many linguists. As a result, different definitions and different terminology of the same phenomenon appeared. The theory of transposition was first introduced by Sh. Bally, its individual aspects were created by O. Jespersen, A. Seshe, A. Frey., S. Bally and his followers interpreted the phenomenon of transposition very broadly, on the contrary, S. Kartsevsky and his followers limited it to a much narrower scope. It is worth noting that at the current stage of the development of the science of linguistics, it is desirable to broadly understand this phenomenon as a complex, multifaceted mechanism that somehow determines the interaction of nominative units. According to E.S. Kubryakova, in terms of content, transposition is a special form of rethinking that creates the basis for a categorical sign change. From the point of view of expression, transposition is a set of explicit and implicit means of expressing re-thinking, indicating the transfer of a sign to another category. Functionally, transposition is the repetition of a rethought sign in the appropriate context, actualization in a specific speech situation. With affixal transposition, the plan of the content of the sign determines the plan of its expression and, accordingly, the plan of its operation - the context of the sign. But in the absence of materially expressed means of transferring a sign to another category with non-affixal transposition, the content plan of the sign determines the context of its implementation in accordance with the communicative intention of the speaker, that is, its syntactic position, action in different syntactic meanings determines the ability to do. In the absence of material means to re-categorize a

sign, the change in its categorial status is syntactically "dressed", when it is used in a secondary syntactic function, so transposition in the language system always seems to be complicated. In this regard, the question arises about the participation of transposition in the nominative activity of a person. Undoubtedly, the transferred unit is a specific unit of the denomination, the appearance of which is related to the speakers' desire to convey the expressed idea more clearly, more adequately, or the need to show the relevant situation more clearly. According to Tenier's theory, there is first-order migration (transition of words or stems from one part of speech to another) and second-order migration (transition of sentences to the function of nouns, adjectives, adverbs). Transposition is at the heart of the transformation method. In contemporary linguistics, transposition is studied in connection with word formation, syntactic synonymy, semantic syntax, theory of tropes, etc. So, some scientists call the transition of language units from one category to another as transposition. Transposition - the use of one language form in the function of another form is its opposite member in the paradigmatic series. In other words, the use of one part of speech in place of another is called the phenomenon of transposition. In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the phenomenon of transposition is defined as follows: "Transposition is the use of one language form in the function of another - its counterterm in the paradigmatic line." E.A. Kurilovich believes that the phenomenon of transitivity occurs as a result of morphological and syntactic derivation, so he calls such phenomena derivation which indicates that it is in development and this process unites them into a whole system. V.V. Babaitseva in her work "The phenomenon of transitivity in the grammar of the Russian language" calls these phenomena "transition", "transitivity". The works of this scientist serve as a basis for many to study this topic. According to V.V. Babaitseva, transition is a diachronic (evolutionary) process of turning one speech event into another, as well as the reflection of synchronic connections between events, the existence of connecting links between opposite events. Transitivity is a feature of the language that connects linguistic facts into a single system, reflects the synchronic connection and interaction between them, and causes diachronic changes. He considers transitivity to be an integral feature of language and a phenomenon common to all levels of language. According to the scientist, these concepts apply to transitions at all levels of the language, their reasons are the versatility of language and speech units, the lack of words and structures necessary to express thoughts in the language, the desire to preserve the language, resources, semantic possibilities of syncretic formations, semantic relations and the need to distinguish relations serves for the need for a specific structure of the language. When moving from one part of the sentence to another in one way or another, a certain shift, some features of the word, and the appearance of others change. V.V. Shigurov identifies the following signs of the transition of words from one part of speech to another:

- 1) Change the syntactic function of the word;
- 2) 2). Changing the general grammatical (categorical) meaning of the word;
- 3) Change the syntactic distribution of the word;
- 4) Changing the lexical meaning of the word;
- 5) Changing the lexical distribution of the word;
- 6) Changing the morphological signs of the word;
- 7) Changing the morphemic structure of the word;
- 8) Change the word formation possibilities of the word
- 9) Changing the phonetic properties of the word (stress, shortening the phonemic content).

The phenomenon of transposition serves not only to change the various properties of words, but also to change the meaning of sentences. It is known that sentences are divided into statements, interrogatives, and exclamations according to the purpose of the sentence. We also know that sentences are divided into affirmative and negative. Each of these categories has its own characteristics. However, when each of them has a separate modal or emotional meaning, expressiveness or stylistic color, it can meet in any sense of the others. So, for example, if the

questioner wants to show that he already knows what the answer will be and is not indifferent to it, affirmative sentences can be used as interrogatives. They can also act as a call to action, and imperatives can sometimes be a threat or a taunt rather than a call to action. For example: Active defenders of the national interests of their people, the democrats, are at the same time true internationalists. Democrats protect the national interests of their people and at the same time they are true internationalists. When the English attributive phrase "active defenders" is translated into Uzbek, the first component becomes an adverb, and the second becomes a predicate.

We know that sentences are divided into the following types according to their purpose:

- 1) Declarative Sentences: The library is on the second floor.
- 2) Interrogative sentences: When did you come?
- 3) Imperative Sentences: Sit down.
- 4) Exclamatory Sentences: How well she sings!

In addition, there are participle and non-participle forms of sentences. Each of the above sentence types has its own form and intonation. At the same time, any one of the above sentence types can express the meaning of the others. Such statements reflect a special modality, a certain stylistic color and impressiveness. For example, a sentence that is a prepositional phrase can be interrogative. Such statements show that the questioner guesses what the answer will be and that he is not indifferent to the answer. Such transfer of sentence meanings is called transposition. First, we will consider the transposition of demonstrative sentences in the meaning of interrogative sentences. Such a transposition is especially common in oral speech:

And that's supposed to be cultured

Transposition ensures that irony and sarcasm are reflected in such sentences. Asking a question in the form of an indicative sentence indicates that the questioner anticipates what the answer will be. If we consider the reverse of the above situation, i.e., the semantic approach of an interrogative sentence to an affirmative sentence, such sentences are called rhetorical interrogative sentences in the literature. Rhetorical questions do not require an answer, the answer is reflected in the question itself. Rhetorical interrogative sentence prompts the reader or listener to think and draw a conclusion, and their task in the speech is to attract the attention of the listener, increase the power of impact, strengthen the emotional tone, and ensure the coloring of the speech. Rhetorical interrogative sentences can be found in all styles of speech, but in each of them it expresses its own meaning of mocking, laughing at:

I will confess to treason, murder, false teeth or a wig. How many of them own up a lack of humor? In this example, the questioning form served to emphasize that the author is sure that he does not want to admit that he does not understand humor. In the scientific method, the rhetorical question along with the answer that comes after it serves to encourage the reader to think and observe together with the author. A similar situation is observed in journalistic style.

For example: Again and again I have heard the statement that learning machines cannot subject us to any new dangers, because we can turn them off when we feel like it. But can we? To turn a machine off effectively, we must be in possession of information as to whether the danger point has come. The fact that we have made the machine does not guarantee that we shall have the proper information to do this, also reflected the journalistic style. In this instance, the author used a rhetorical question to engage the reader. Then responded to the query and offered the reader to watch. In addition to rhetorical interrogative statements, sentences expressing orders or emotions can also be used as interrogative sentences in other contexts

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