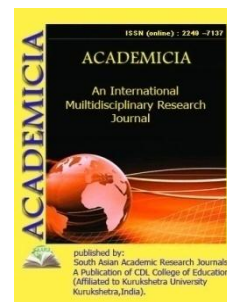




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## RESEARCH OF SOME PROBLEMS OF THE PHENOMENON OF INTER SPECIFIC MIGRATION

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### ABSTRACT

*In the study of the phenomenon of inter language migration, some arguments are given about the changes occurring at the language levels, about the reflection of the cause-and-effect pattern within the framework of this particular phenomenon of language. This science is fundamentally different from other linguistic schools in that, based on the nature of the Chinese language, it has passed its own path of independent development. Groups of words represent one of the most integrated (organized) levels of language, and the relationship between them is clearly reflected in both forms of linguistic life - both in synchronicity and in diachrony, that is, from one member of the phrase family paradigm to another.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Phrases, Transformation, Dichotomy Of Language And Speech, Lexico-Grammatical Transformation, Historical Migration, Contamination (Hybrid) Migration*

### INTRODUCTION

As you know, the word (lexeme) remains the main language unit regardless of the type and type of language; it is multi-faceted, multi-faceted and rich in content [Babaytseva V. V. 2000: 294-295]. Word categories are the main classes (groups, categories) of words that are the main unit of the language / speech dichotomy and the linguistic reflection of the world in a language that is a semiotic system, and are characterized by: a) the presence of a general abstract, categorical (lexical) meaning; b) the presence of a certain system of grammatical categories inherent in the category; c) the presence of a specific syntactic function(s); g) the word and phrase are divided into categories according to the presence of special types and methods of word formation [Akhmanova O. S. 1966:511-512]. The property of indivisibility into categories in words cannot serve as an obstacle to their dominance in the paradigm. On the contrary, PS correlate with such

types of paradigmatic communication as close mental, historical-genealogical, and hierarchical connections. They exist in the language in the form of a paradigm.

A. As Espersen aptly observed, "Any logical classification of word categories-determining their number, character, and boundaries-should not be of any interest to the linguist; for each language has its own system of PS (part of speache). Everything depends on the formal signs that this language recognizes" [Espersen O. 1958:101]. It is based on this logic that it is necessary to approach the genera of words in a particular language, especially their classification, in accordance with the most important features and classification features of the PS in a particular language, since there are no relatively universal definitions and interpretations for all languages and even for one language family, which indicates the feasibility of such an approach. Indeed, the PS paradigm of each language is unique, as the phonetic system, grammatical categories, word-forming and syntactic forms of a given language, just as these levels reflect only the specifics of a given language, so the PS system is a particular form of implementation of each language.

Chinese linguistics occupies a special place in the science of linguistics of the Ancient East. Scientific language learning in China has a 2000-year history. This science is fundamentally different from other linguistic schools in that, based on the nature of the Chinese language, it has passed its own path of independent development. The strongest aspect of Chinese linguistics is the explanation of the meaning of a word or character (in Chinese writing, each character represents a morpheme or word). From the weak points of Chinese linguistics, we can say that grammar and the theory of word groups. It was only by the 12th and 13th centuries AD that the division of words into independent (full words) and auxiliary (empty words) began in China; pronouns, exclamation marks, and adverbs were included in the category of auxiliary words.

Since in the Middle Ages the Islamic world and the ethnocultural units of the Far East-South Asia did not enter into direct civilizational relations, it is difficult, of course, to talk about the direct influence of Japanese and Chinese linguistic sciences on Arab-Islamic linguistics.

## **METHODS OF RESEARCH**

L. Tensnier is the founder of the modern sciences of structural and semantic syntax, as well as a scientist who developed an excellent theory of the migration of word groups.

L. Tensnier's approach to part of the speeches shows that intergroup migration is one of the most important, natural aspects of this linguistic layer. According to L. Tensnier, the essence of translation is the transfer of independent groups of words from one category (category) to another. The transition occurs due to a change in the function of a word in a sentence, translation is a syntactic phenomenon.

The result of translation (migration) is that the speaker can overcome the difficulty of speaking in a particular structure. (For example, remember the saying in the language of chess: "White beats black after three walks.") Movement ensures that the sentence is properly structured in content and structure. A person fluent in a particular language can use translation to eliminate any inconsistencies in speech.

Since the 70s of the last century the USSR linguists , along with the traditional areas of study of word groups (definition of classification criteria, description of lexical and semantic grammatical features of ST, etc.), their interaction and issues such as migration, the relationship of word

groups with units thinking, began to attract the attention of linguists. Dozens of monographs have been published in this area from the 1970s to the 1980s. It should be noted that V. N. Migirin and V. V. Babaitseva were the first to address the problem of intergroup migration.

In the late 1950s. V. N. Migirin published his observations on the interchangeability of word groups. For example, in his article "Language Transformation", the scientist points out that there is a close relationship between language levels and units, and this relationship is clearly reflected in the transformation. "Migration," he writes, "is one of the sources of enrichment of the Russian language, in addition to word formation and word formation" [Migirin V.N. 1957: 303]. V.N. Migirin notes that migration exists not only within verbal groups, but also in other structures of the language, and raises the question of creating a special science of migration of the language level - language transformation [Migirin V.N. 1957: 303].

Later (1971) V.N. Migirin summarized his views on the problem and wrote the monograph "Essays on the Theory of Migration Processes in the Russian Language", which is still a work on migration at different linguistic levels. It remains the only work that broadly covers migration issues. events [Migirin V.N. 1971: 199]. This book focuses on the grouping of words, as well as the migration processes that occur at other language levels (phonetics, morphemes, words, sentences).

According to the scientist, in linguistics, two tools have been thoroughly studied that increase the richness of linguistic vocabulary - word formation and word acquisition. Another source of vocabulary replenishment is migration, which researchers unreasonably ignore. The theoretical and practical aspects of word formation and word formation have been thoroughly studied, and studies of these phenomena are usually not limited to one or another group of words.

The study of the phenomenon of migration is limited to certain phrases, such as rationale when studying the transition to the horse and the adjective when considering the transition to quality. In fact, the scope of the phenomenon of migration is wide, which requires the development of the doctrine of migration in the field of word theory .

V. V. Babaytseva also began her observations of the migration of linguistic structures in the late 1950s. The scientist's views on this subject are described in detail and systematically in his book "Movable structures in syntax." "Migration, reflecting the lexical and grammatical transformations of syntactic models and words," writes V. V. Babatseva, "is a phenomenon associated with the improvement and enrichment of the grammatical structure of the language, which has a gradual nature and is a historical development taking place in time." According to the above definition, the scientist distinguishes two types of migration in time (time): 1) transformational (historical) migration; 2) contamination (intermediate, syncretic, hybrid) migration.

Drawing attention to V.V. Babaytseva on the changes taking place at the language levels. The scientist points out that the transition between groups of words leads to the formation of functional homonyms, the formation of hybrid words (characteristic of the two groups). He also advocates a more diachronic approach to migration; Transformation is a long-term process that is difficult to form throughout life.

Kalechits is one of the most widely studied scholars in the field of Russian (Soviet) linguistics. E.P. Kalechits supports the ideas put forward by V.N. Migirin and V. V. Babatseva about the

linguistic nature of migration and its types, and considers inter-word migration as a morphological-syntactic method of word formation [Kalechits E.P. 1977: 73]. The author calls the shift in a group of words a lexico-grammatical shift and points out that then difference from the shift of the first category is that the categorical features of the word "move" do not change.

It should be noted that E.P. Kalechits continued his observations and conducted valuable theoretical and practical research on the relationship and migration of word groups. In particular, in his 1990 work "The relationship of words in the system of word groups" the scope of the researcher's research seems to have expanded significantly, now he interprets migration as a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon, its emergence and describes constructive changes in the language levels

E. Kurilovich believes that the interaction and movement of verbal groups occurs only due to the syntactic function and the influence of the semantic field. Any word has a primary function, the replacement of a primary function with a secondary one occurs due to a change in the syntactic function and semantic environment, for example, *zi* passes from the function of the determinant (quality) to the function of the horse [Kurilovich E. 1962: 65-68]. (For example, in Uzbek "the blind cannot hear, the deaf cannot hear").

Historical-genealogical, intellectual and hierarchical interconnections of verbal (lexeme) groups, of course, can be carefully and consistently studied at the language level. At the speech level, semantic features of a word (not a lexeme), speech-situational features are used; in this case, it is difficult to objectively investigate intergroup relations. Therefore, it is effective to observe only the movement of verbal groups at the speech level; zero, word grouping is a well-known form of ST interaction at the speech level; this phenomenon takes on exactly the same verbal character.

## CONCLUSION

It is well known that all things and events in an objective being exist in countless interactions and interactions. Interaction means "the presence of components of objective being in conditional relations with each other, the interaction of their individual properties" [Droyashchich N.V. 2005.] is understandable. There are two types of interaction between objects in the material and spiritual worlds: static (fixed) and dynamic (moving). Static relationships represent the interrelationships (structural) of the various aspects of a given object, while dynamic relationships represent the interactions of objects with each other and the resulting internal and external changes.

Interactions between linguistic levels and units can be included in the group of dynamic relations, because language is a system that constantly changes, develops and improves functionally. Groups of words represent one of the most integrated (organized) levels of language, and the relationship between them is clearly reflected in both forms of linguistic life - both in synchronicity and in diachrony, that is, from one member of the phrase family paradigm to another. A typical example of dynamic interaction between them is when one of them (several) changes as a result of exposure, or one of them can form another. This is the basic principle of the relationship between groups of words.

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