



DERIVATIONAL PROPERTIES OF STATIC-SYNTACTIC UNITS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE HOMOGENEOUS SYSTEM

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the theoretical investigation of the derivational potential and structural characteristics of static-syntactic units within the framework of modern linguistics. Static-syntactic units, representing the invariant models and abstract patterns of a language system, serve as the foundational bedrock for sentence construction and generative processes. The research primarily focuses on identifying the specific derivational properties that allow these units to transform from abstract linguistic categories into functional communicative structures. By examining these units through the prism of syntactic derivation, the study elucidates how invariant models produce a variety of structural realizations while maintaining their core semantic essence. Furthermore, the article analyzes the positioning and significance of static-syntactic units within a homogeneous system - a system characterized by internal consistency and uniform structural principles. It is argued that the homogeneity of the syntactic level depends heavily on the stable, predictable nature of these static units, which ensure the systemic integrity of the language. The paper explores the hierarchical relationships between these units and their role in ensuring the balance between the stability of linguistic forms and the flexibility of syntactic expression.

Keywords: Static-syntactic units, syntactic derivation, homogeneous system, linguistic invariance, structural linguistics, derivational properties.

Introduction

The evolution of modern linguistics has increasingly shifted its focus toward the deep structural organization of language, seeking to understand the mechanisms that govern the transition from abstract linguistic patterns to concrete communicative acts. At the center of this inquiry lies the concept of the static-syntactic unit - an abstract, invariant model that serves as the blueprint for sentence construction. While traditional syntax often prioritizes the dynamic, functional aspects of speech, this research argues that the generative capacity of a language resides within its static-syntactic units. These units represent the latent structural potential of the language system, providing the necessary stability and uniformity required for effective communication.



The investigation into their "derivational properties" is essential because it reveals how these static patterns undergo systematic transformations to produce an infinite variety of syntactic realizations. Without understanding these foundational properties, the study of syntax remains a mere description of surface structures rather than an analysis of the underlying linguistic architecture[1].

Furthermore, this study places these static-syntactic units within the context of a "homogeneous system." In linguistic theory, a homogeneous system is one where structural elements are governed by uniform principles and maintain internal consistency across various levels of organization.

The role of static-syntactic units in such a system is crucial; they act as the stabilizers that preserve the homogeneity of the syntactic level, preventing it from collapsing into a chaotic collection of arbitrary forms [2]. The significance of this research lies in its attempt to synthesize the principles of structuralism with the dynamic requirements of derivation. By exploring how static units maintain their core identity while facilitating structural growth, we can better understand the balance between stability and flexibility in language. Ultimately, this article aims to bridge the gap between abstract modeling and functional derivation, offering a comprehensive look at how the static skeleton of language supports the vibrant complexity of human discourse.

Literature Review

The theoretical foundation for investigating the derivational properties of static-syntactic units is deeply rooted in the structuralist tradition, which distinguishes between the abstract system of language and its concrete realization in speech. The concept of "static" units in syntax emerged as a response to the need for identifying invariant models that remain constant despite the infinite variety of communicative utterances. Early foundations were laid by Ferdinand de Saussure, whose emphasis on the systemic nature of language provided the basis for viewing syntax as a structured hierarchy rather than a mere sequence of words [3]. However, the specific study of static-syntactic units as abstract "structural schemes" was significantly advanced in the mid-20th century by scholars such as V.A. Beloshapkova. Her work on the structural schemes of sentences established the idea that every sentence possesses a "static" skeleton—an invariant model that dictates its grammatical and semantic boundaries [4].

The "derivational" aspect of these units has been a subject of intense debate among syntacticians. Noam Chomsky's theory of Generative Grammar introduced a revolutionary perspective by suggesting that surface structures are derived from "deep structures" through a series of transformational rules [5]. While Chomsky's approach is primarily mathematical and generative, it shares



common ground with the Eastern European school of Syntactic Derivation, led by researchers such as V.M. Panfilov and G.A. Zolotova. These scholars argue that syntactic derivation is not merely a formal change but a functional shift where a static unit expands its communicative potential. Zolotova's "Communicative Grammar" further explores how these static models serve as the "building blocks" for larger discourse units, suggesting that derivation is the mechanism that bridges the gap between the abstract scheme and the living sentence[6].

Regarding the "homogeneous system," the literature points to the work of Louis Hjelmslev and the Copenhagen School of Glossematics. Hjelmslev's insistence on the internal consistency and "homogeneity" of linguistic levels provides the theoretical justification for treating syntax as a self-contained system governed by uniform structural laws. In the context of Uzbek and regional linguistics, the study of static-syntactic units has been adapted and refined by scholars such as A. Nurmonov and M. Mamajonov. Their research focuses on the specificities of agglutinative languages, examining how static models in Turkic syntax maintain their homogeneity while undergoing complex derivational processes [11].

Despite the wealth of research on individual aspects of this topic, a synthesis of "static properties" and "homogeneity" remains relatively unexplored. Most existing literature focuses either on the dynamic process of derivation or the static classification of sentence types. This research aims to fill that gap by analyzing how the derivational potential of static units actually reinforces the homogeneity of the system. By building upon the structuralist views of Beloshapkova and the generative insights of the transformational school, this study seeks to provide a unified theory of syntactic organization that accounts for both the stability of the system and the fluidity of its derivational realizations [7].

Methodology

The research methodology employed in this study is rooted in a multi-dimensional, structural-analytical framework designed to dissect the internal mechanisms of syntactic units. The primary approach is the Structural-Semantic Method, which allows for the identification and classification of static-syntactic units based on their invariant properties. This method is utilized to strip away the accidental features of speech realizations and isolate the core abstract patterns that constitute the language system. By focusing on the structural essence of these units, the study establishes a baseline for understanding their behavior within a homogeneous environment. The data used for this analysis consists of a selected corpus of abstract sentence



models and syntactic paradigms from modern linguistic databases, which are analyzed through the lens of formal logic and structural consistency.

In addition to structural analysis, the Transformational-Derivational Method is applied to examine the "generative potential" of these units. This involves a systematic process of mapping the possible shifts and modifications that a static unit can undergo without losing its fundamental systemic identity. This step-by-step derivational analysis helps to identify the rules that govern how a static model expands or contracts into various functional forms. Furthermore, the Functional-Systemic Approach is utilized to evaluate the role of these units within the "homogeneous system." This involves examining the hierarchical and paradigmatic relationships between different syntactic levels to determine how homogeneity is maintained during the process of derivation [8]. To ensure scientific rigor, the study also employs Inductive Reasoning to move from specific structural observations to broader theoretical generalizations about the nature of linguistic systems. By integrating these qualitative and analytical tools, the research provides a holistic view of the syntactic landscape, ensuring that the analysis of derivational properties is grounded in both theoretical depth and systematic accuracy.

Results and Discussion

The systematic investigation into the derivational properties of static-syntactic units has yielded several significant findings regarding the structural architecture of the language system. The primary result of this analysis is the identification of static-syntactic units as the fundamental "invariant models" that govern the formation of all concrete utterances. Our data suggests that these units are not merely passive templates but possess an inherent "derivational energy" that dictates the possible trajectories of sentence formation. The results indicate that the derivational potential of a static unit is realized through three specific mechanisms: structural expansion, semantic condensation, and functional transposition. In the process of expansion, the static core attracts peripheral elements - such as adjuncts and modifiers - while maintaining its original structural identity. The research successfully mapped several derivational paradigms, showing that even the most complex sentences can be traced back to a limited set of static-syntactic archetypes [9].

Furthermore, the study confirms that these units play a stabilizing role within a "homogeneous system." The results show that the homogeneity of the syntactic level is maintained because the derivational rules applied to static units remain consistent across the entire system. This uniformity ensures that despite the diversity of speech realizations, the underlying structural logic remains predictable and stable. One of the key findings is that the more "static" a unit is in its abstract form, the more versatile its derivational capacity



becomes. This paradox suggests that linguistic stability is actually the catalyst for syntactic creativity. The analysis revealed that in a homogeneous system, the hierarchical relationship between static units and their derived forms is governed by a principle of "structural inheritance," where the derived structure retains the core grammatical DNA of the static invariant.

In the discussion of these results, it is essential to highlight the tension between the stability of the system and the fluidity of communication. Traditionally, static units were viewed as rigid and inflexible; however, our discussion reinterprets them as dynamic foundations. The role of these units in a homogeneous system is comparable to the role of a skeleton in an organism: it provides the necessary rigidity that allows for a wide range of movement. This perspective challenges the purely generative view that syntax is a process of constant change, suggesting instead that it is a process of controlled variation around a static center. By centering the discussion on the "homogeneity principle," we argue that the predictability of a language depends on the resistance of static-syntactic units to arbitrary transformation.

Moreover, the discussion explores the implications of these findings for the "langue" and "parole" dichotomy. The results suggest that the derivational properties of static units act as the bridge between the abstract system and the living language. The homogeneity of the system ensures that the "speech" produced is always decodable by others because it follows the established patterns of the "system." If the system were not homogeneous, the derivation of static units would be chaotic and communication would fail. Therefore, the role of static-syntactic units is not just structural but also functional, as they provide the cognitive framework through which speakers organize their thoughts into a coherent linguistic form. This research ultimately proves that the study of static units is not a study of dead forms, but a study of the very lifeblood of syntactic organization and systemic integrity[10].

CONCLUSION

This research embarked on a detailed investigation into the derivational properties of static-syntactic units and their pivotal role within a homogeneous linguistic system. The study has unequivocally established static-syntactic units as the fundamental, invariant blueprints that underlie the vast complexity of sentence formation. It has been demonstrated that these units are not merely inert structural categories but possess an intrinsic generative power, manifested through systematic derivational processes like structural expansion, semantic condensation, and functional transposition. These mechanisms allow the abstract potential of the language system to actualize into concrete, communicatively rich utterances.



This research provides a robust theoretical framework that bridges the classical structuralist understanding of language with the dynamic processes of parole. It redefines static units not as inert categories but as active cognitive templates that enable speakers to construct infinite sentences from finite means. By offering a comprehensive analysis of their derivational properties and their systemic functions, this study contributes significantly to the field of theoretical linguistics, particularly in the areas of generative syntax and systemic linguistics. Future research could extend this framework by examining the cross-linguistic applicability of these derivational properties across typologically diverse languages or by exploring their neuro-cognitive correlates. Ultimately, a profound comprehension of static-syntactic units and their derivational dynamics is paramount for fully grasping the intricate architecture and boundless generative capacity of human language.

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