

CLASSIFICATION OF USUAL WAYS OF WORD FORMATION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the key stages in the study of common words in modern Russian linguistics.

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Russian word formation as an independent section of linguistics was formed by 1960-1970, since traditionally word formation was studied within the framework of morphology or within the framework of grammar. However, the famous Russian scientist A. A. Shakhmatov made a reasonable conclusion about word formation as an independent branch of linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century, although this view was not supported by many linguists for a long time [1].

In Russian word-formation, there is also a usual way of forming words. Under the usual meanings of E.M. Mednikova understands "established meanings accepted in the language, in which the word is usually and naturally used" [2]. Usual meaning reflects "syntagmatic connections that characterize the own semantics of the word". Thus, the usual synesthesia is a reproducible language metaphor.

The general theory of Russian word formation was formed in the works of famous linguists in the 1940-1950s by V. V. Vinogradov [1], G. O. Vinokur [3], A. I. Smirnitsky and other scientists. Later, word formation developed into a single theory in the works of E. A. Zemskaya [5], A. Shansky [4]. For the first time, V. V. Vinogradov, on one of his materials, pointed out the connection between word formation and the grammar of the Russian language, and also emphasized its specific side. In addition, he created a classification of Russian word formation methods, which has not lost its relevance to this day. [1].

The scientist G. O. Vinokur proposed a classification of models of Russian derivation, including productive and unproductive, regular and irregular models. His research in science became a significant step in the history of Russian word formation, because it was he who founded the principles of word formation analysis [3]. The Russian linguist N. M. Shansky worked on one of the principles of the word-formation process and word-formative analysis and stated that the task of word-formative analysis is not just to study the composition of a word, but also to study

the nature and meaning of morphemes in relation to other morphemes, establishing a certain role of morphemes . [4].

From the moment word formation was singled out as an independent section of linguistics, several classifications of word formation methods have been created. The first classification of methods for the formation of new words in the Russian language was proposed by V. V. Vinogradov. At present, this classification has been refined, detailed and supplemented. V. V. Vinogradov singled out 4 types of word formation methods:

1. Lexico-semantic - a new word is formed as a result of splitting a polysemantic lexeme into homonyms, for example, “голосовать” (be a supporter of someone or something) and “голосовать” (by raising your hand to ask the transport to stop).
2. Lexico-syntactic - the creation of a new word by combining a phrase into one integral unit. This method is also called merging, lexicalization, for example, the adjective “умалишенный” (from idiom devoid of mind), the numeral “двенадцать” (from a combination of two by ten)
3. Morphological-syntactic (conversion) - the emergence of new lexical units as a result of the transition of words from one part of speech to another, for example, “отдыхающий”, “учащийся”, “командированный” (transition of participle into a noun), “прямоком”, “верхом” (transition of the case form of a noun into an adverb).

There are two processes characteristic of this method:

- 1) lexicalization, in which a separate grammatical form is transformed into a word of a new part of speech, for example: adverbs “верхом”, “рядом”, “мигом” formed from nouns in the instrumental case, while the former endings of nouns became adverbial suffixes;
- 2) semantic-grammatical restructuring of the word, accompanying the transition of adjectives and participles into nouns: “ванная комната” – “ванная”, “больной человек” – “больной”.
4. Morphological - the formation of a derivative word as a result of the addition of derivational affixes to the generating base (or word), for example, wings (о) → “крыл(о) → “крыл-ышк(о)”, “крыл-ан”, “крыл-ач”, “крылат(ый)”, “бес-крыл-Ø-ый”, “над-крыл'-j-е” and others [1].

E. A. Zemskaya refers inflection to zero suffixation, separates conversion (substantiation) from it, and defines its formant as “a change in the function of inflectional affixes of the generating word” [5].

In addition to the methods listed, N. M. Shansky singled out more types:

1. Compound-suffixal – “черноморец”.
2. Abbreviation - OmGU, including - with the help of partial abbreviation – “авто”, “кино”.
3. Postfix method - words are formed by attaching a postfix to a whole word. Derived words retain the lexical and grammatical properties of their generators. For example: “какой → какой-нибудь”, “где → где-то”, “сколько → сколько-то”. This method is often considered within the framework of suffixal derivation due to the traditional assignment of postfixes to suffixal morphemes. Only some linguists distinguish it into a special, postfixal (V.V. Lopatin, I.S. Ulukhanov), partial (N.A. Yanko-Trinititskaya) way of affixal word formation.
4. Prefix-suffix method - using this method, words are formed by simultaneously attaching a prefix and a suffix to the stem of the word. For example: “Москва” → “Подмосковье”, “мышца” → “внутримышечный”, “срок” → “досрочный”.

In modern Russian, this method is used mainly in the field of nouns (“бездорожье”, “заречье”, “собеседник”), adjectives (“внеслужебный”, “загородный”, “пришкольный”), verbs (update, streamline), adverbs (впустую, “слегка”, “по-своему”).

5. The prefix-postfix method (considered as a kind of prefix-suffix) - the formation of new words is carried out by simultaneously attaching a prefix and a postfix to the whole word. As a postfixal morpheme, the verbal affix -sya / -s is used, as prefixal morphemes - different affixes: in-, you-, for-, out-, etc. This method is productive in the sphere of the verb. For example: “есть” → “наестся”, “плакать” → “расплакаться”.

6. Suffixal-postfixal method (suffixation in combination with postfixation) - the formation of words by simultaneously attaching a suffix and a postfix to the stem of the word. Used in the sphere of the verb. Suffixal-postfixal verbs are most often motivated by nouns (nest → nest, ear → ear). Less commonly, adjectives (“гнездо” → “гнездиться”, “колос” → “колоситься”).

7. The prefix-suffix-postfix method (prefix in combination with suffix and postfix) is another type of prefix-suffix word-formation by simultaneously adding a prefix, suffix and postfix to the stem of the word. For example: смех → “насмеяться”, “банкрот” → “обанкротиться”

8. Addition of foundations - the formation of two or more foundations of a new word. Depending on what is combined into an integral lexical unit, the basic structure is distinguished - blue-green, the garbage chute and the word composition – “вагон-ресторан”, “Иван-чай”. With the help of compounding, words are formed that break up not into morphemes, but into independent words that have a structural and grammatical design.

9. Addition (pure addition) - in this way, words are formed on the basis of a coordinating combination of words or a subordinating phrase, in which the last component is the whole word, and the first component (components) is the basis. For example: “светлый и розовый” → “светло-розовый”, “научный и популярный” → “научнопопулярный”.

It can be concluded that in grammar courses and textbooks on word formation, methods characteristic of ordinary vocabulary are now distinguished. In rg-80, 15 usual ways of word formation and 2 occasional ones are described. Such a number of word-formation methods (hereinafter referred to as CO) could not fully cover the lexical layer including occasionalisms. Therefore, a significant step in the development of Russian derivation was the work of I.S. Ulukhanov, who compiled a very detailed, coherent and logically verified classification of CO methods. He considers 79 usual and occasional ways of CO.

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