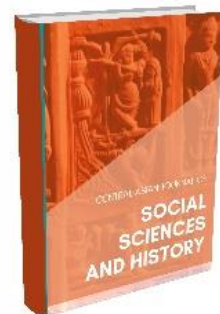




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Features of Word Formation of Various Parts of Speech in Modern Russian

Kakharova Nilufar Nuridinovna

Teacher of the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
Uzbekistan, Kokand
nilufar.qdpi@mail.ru

Abstract:

This article discusses the features of word formation of various parts of speech of the modern Russian language. Significant parts of speech are described, namely the noun, adjective and verb, which are characterized by originality, both in terms of word formation methods, and in relation to derivational affixes and derivational meanings characteristic of each part of speech, which will determine the specifics of morphological phenomena accompanying word production as part of the word-formation chain.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25-Sep-22

Received in revised form 28-Sep-22

Accepted 15-Oct-22

Available online 21-Nov-2022

Keywords: word formation, methods of word formation, suffixation, prefix, substantiation, addition, abbreviation, mixed methods, prefix-suffixal, suffix-complex, fusion in combination with suffixation.

Learning foreign languages is becoming an urgent task of our time. As in other countries and in our republic, work is underway to introduce foreign languages. In the process of learning a foreign language, in particular, Russian, the study of theoretical aspects of grammatical phenomena and processes is of great importance.

Russian linguistics at the present stage includes the study of aspects of Russian word formation as one of the specific tiers of the language system, reflecting the specifics of the national linguistic picture of the world and actively participating in its construction.

In linguistic science, the term word formation itself is ambiguous. It is customary to call them different linguistic phenomena. Word formation is understood primarily as the process of creating new words

based on existing language units. The simplest unit of the word formation system is a derivative word (derivative). Derivative – from lat. “Derivatus” – "derivative".

Derivatology is a branch of linguistics that studies word–formation relations in a language. Being the science of creating new names as motivated one-word signs of a language, word formation can be considered as part of onomasiology. It studies derived words in dynamic and static aspects.

Word formation, being a branch of the science of language, consists of three closely related parts: morphemics, the doctrine of the word-formation structure of words and the doctrine of the ways of word formation.

Each studied part of the word formation section independently studies the following:

Morphemics – studies the minimum significant parts of words – morphemes, their formal and semantic properties, functions in a word, establishes their types, rules of compatibility with each other. The tasks of morphemics also include the study of the morphemic composition of words of various parts of speech, the systematization of words by morphemic composition, the development of principles of morphemic analysis;

The doctrine of the word-formation structure of words considers the structural types of derived words and gives their classification;

The doctrine of the ways of word formation studies the ways of creating derivative words, the features of the formation of words of different parts of speech.

The term "word formation" is traditionally used to refer to the process of creating new words based on existing vocabulary units. In this regard, word formation in the specialized literature is defined as "a special way of dictionary development" (M.D.Stepanov), "the main means of enriching the vocabulary of the language" (K.A.Levkovskaya), "one of the main means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language with new words" (V.V.Lopatin), "the main source of vocabulary replenishment the composition of the language", which is "carried out in different ways" (K.A.Timofeev).

In a language, new words are created according to certain rules, methods, patterns, schemes or models that form a language mechanism. The term "word formation" is also used here to denote this mechanism of creating new words. N.M. Shansky noted that "word formation is a collection of methods, rules for the formation of new words."

The development of Russian linguistics, the increasing interest in word formation and the rapid development of its various directions can be associated with the second half of the XX century, when discussions were simultaneously held about the status of word formation as an independent discipline. These contradictions have not been removed from the agenda at the present time.

Word formation as a special branch of the science of language studies kinship relationships and structural types of words, their morphemics and structure, as well as their word production. Therefore, lexical units are a specific subject of word formation in terms of their morphemic composition, structure and methods of derivation.

Russian word formation is characterized by originality, both in terms of the ways of word formation, and in terms of derivational affixes and derivational meanings characteristic of each part of speech. In this regard, the three main significant parts of speech are specific – the noun, the adjective and the verb.

In modern Russian, the noun in the word–formation relation is the richest part of speech. Nouns are formed in the following ways: suffixation (including null), prefix, substantiation, addition, abbreviation, as well as in mixed ways: prefix-suffixal and suffix-complex, fusion in combination with suffixation.

In addition to the ways of word formation that operate in the sphere of other parts of speech, there are specific substantive ways of word formation: abbreviation, truncation of bases, substantiation. There is only one way of word formation that does not apply to nouns – fusion (this is a way of word formation of adjectives) [3.p.359].

According to the grammatical nature of the motivating word, suffixal nouns are distinguished, motivated by 1) verbs, 2) adjectives, 3) nouns, 4) other parts of speech (numerals, adverbs), i.e. nouns are derived from the basis of the verb, adjective, noun and less often adverbs.

In the system of nouns motivated by verbs, words with a common word-formation meaning "carrier of a procedural feature" are opposed to words with the meaning of an abstract action (state). The first of these meanings is specified in separate types as "subject of action" (usually a person), "instrument, means of action", "object of action", "result of action". In nouns with the meaning of an abstract action, certain specific meanings can develop as secondary. In nouns motivated by verbs, the suffix is usually attached either to the verb base on a vowel - based past tense, which in most inflectional classes is equal to the infinitive base, or to the same base, truncated due to the final vowel [2].

For example: read – reader, guide - guide, stupid–stupid-awn, quiet – tish-ina, friend–friend-ok, teacher–teacher, and so on.

Compared with the word formation of other parts of speech, the number of noun suffixes is the most significant. Derivatives related to the field of syntactic derivation are formed from the bases of adjectives and verbs.

Prepositional syntactic derivatives have the meaning of an abstract attribute and are formed with the help of suffixes:

- *ость*: *глупый – глуп-ость (stupid – stupidity), весёлый – весёл-ость (cheerful – cheerfulness);*
- *от(а)*: *добрый – добр-ота (kind – kindness), прямой – прям-ота, (direct – directness).*

Verbal syntactic derivatives have the meaning of an abstract action and are formed using suffixes:

- *н(е)*: *рисовать – рисова-ние (draw – drawing), петь – пе-ние (sing – singing);*
- *к(а)*: *носить – нос-ка (wear – sock), разрезать – разрез-ка (tocut – cut)*

The following methods of word formation are presented in adjectives: suffixation, prefix, addition, fusion, as well as mixed methods: prefix-suffixal, suffix-complex, fusion in combination with suffixation.

According to the grammatical nature of the motivating word, suffixal adjectives make up three main groups: adjectives motivated by nouns, verbs and adjectives; the fourth - a small - group includes adjectives motivated by other parts of speech: numerals, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions [2].

Derivatives related to the field of syntactic derivation are formed from the bases of nouns and adverbs (rarely).

From the bases of inanimate nouns, syntactic derivatives are formed using suffixes:

- *н-: лес – лес-н-ой (forest – adj. forest);*
- *ов-: апельсин – апельсин-ов-ый (orange – adj. orange);*
- *ск-: институт – институт-ск-ий (the institute - adj. institute).*

From the basics of animate nouns – are produced using suffixes:

- *ин: мама – мам-ин (mother – mother`s);*
- *ов: отец – отц-ов (father – father`s);*
- *ск-: учитель – учитель-ск-ий (teacher – teacher`s).*

Adjectives related to the field of lexical derivation are derived from the bases of adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, occasionally interjections and pronouns.

Derivatives of the bases of adjectives are usually combined under the name of categories of subjective evaluation, forming with the help of suffixes:

- *оньк-/-еньк-: синий – син-еньк-ий (blue);*
- *ущ-: чёрный – черн-ущ-ий (black);*
- *енн-: высокий – высоч-енн-ый (tall);*

Adjectives are derived from the verb bases, which denote procedural signs. At the same time, suffixes apply:

- *н-: выдвигать – выдвиг-н-ой (pullout – pullout);*
- *л-: линять – линя-л-ый (fade – faded);*
- *к-: колоть – кол-к-ий (split – cleavable);*

Adjectives are formed from the bases of adverbs using the suffix *-н'* and the prefix *-ш-*: *вчера – вчера-(ш)-н-ий (yesterday – yesterday`s), сегодня – сегодня-(ш)-н-ий (today – today`s).*

In verbal word formation, suffixal, prefixal, postfix, prefix-suffixal and prefix-postfix methods of word formation are widely represented. In addition, there are suffix-postfix, prefix-suffix-postfix, compound and prefix-compound verbs, as well as pure splices and splices in combination with suffixation. Occasional verbs can be formed both by addition in combination with suffixation and postfix and in combination with prefix and postfix.

Most suffixal verbs are motivated by nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Verbs motivated by numerals, pronouns, adverbs and interjections are few [2].

- *и₁-: борона – боронить (harrow – to harrow), сухой – сушить (dry – to dry), двое – двоишь (two – to double), иначе – иначе (differently – otherwise) ;*
- *ова-/-изова-/-ирова-/-изирова-: пустой – пустовать (empty – be empty), автор – авторизовать (author – to authorize), экран – экранизировать (screen – make into a movie), бис – бисировать (encore – give an encore);*
- *нича-/-ича-: сапожник – сапожничать (shoemaker – to be a shoemaker), откровенный – откровенничать (frank- to be frank), подлый – подличать (mean – act meanly);*

- *ствова-/ествова-*: *учитель –учительствовать (teacher – toteach), благодущный – благодуществовать (complacent – takelifeeasily);*
- *a1-*: *завтрак –завтракать (breakfast – tohaveabreakfast) ,хромой – хромать (lame – be lame);*
- *a2-/ка-*: *ах –ахать(ah – exclaim);*
- *e-*: *сирота –сиротеть (orphan – tobeorphan), слабый – слабетъ (weak – weaken);*
- *ну1-*: *тихий – тихнуть (quiet – to be quiet);*
- *ну2-*: *толкать – толкнуть (topush);*
- *ану-*: *стегать –стегануть (toquilt);*
- *и2-*: *пить – поить (to drink – to water);*
- *и3-*: *вести –водитъ(tolead);*
- *ива-/ва-/а3-*: *переписать –переписывать (rewrite), запеть –запевать (tosing), очистить – очищать(toclean), ходить –хаживать (towalk);*
- *a4-*: *слышать –слушать (tohear);*
- *a5-*: *катить –катать (to roll)[2]*

From the above, it can be said that significant parts of speech, namely the noun, adjective and verb, are characterized by originality both in terms of the ways of word formation, and in relation to derivational affixes and derivational meanings characteristic of each part of speech, which will determine the specifics of morphological phenomena accompanying word production as part of the word-formation chain.

Used literature:

1. Zemskaya E.A. Modern Russian language: Word formation. Textbook, 5th edition. Moscow: Nauka 2008.
2. Russian grammar. In 2 volumes – Moscow: Nauka, 1980, T. I.
3. Modern Russian language. Edited by V.A.Beloshapkova. – M.: Higher School 1989.
4. Dictionary-reference. — Nazran: LLC "Pilgrim". T.V. Zhrebilo. 2011.
5. Tikhonov A.N. Word-formation nest // Modern Russian language. Word formation: problems and research methods. Edited by D.N. Shmelev. – M., 1988.
6. Tikhonov A.N. Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language.In 2 vols. Vol.1. – Moscow: Russian language, 1985.
7. Ulukhanov I.S. Some questions of the theory of historical word formation // Проблемы теории истории славянского слова и словообразования. Минск, 2004.
8. Shabrova E.N. Monograph: Theoretical problems of Russian word formation. Kazan Scientific School// Dialect word formation, morphemics and morphology. Vologda: VSPU. Russian, 2007.
9. Sheremetyeva A.G. Fundamentals of General and Russian Variology.T., 2012.
10. Sheremetyeva A.G. and D.R. Word formation of the Modern Russian language. – T., 2005.