



Questions about the problems of word formation of the Russian language

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about word formation as a part of lexicology and one of the main means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language with new words, about its connection with grammar.

Keywords:

morphemic, prefixation, motivation, formant, base.

It is known that word formation is closely related, on the one hand, to vocabulary, on the other - to grammar. It is one of the main means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language with new words, and derived words can be the subject of various lexical and lexico-semantic classifications. On this basis, word formation is often considered as part of lexicology and is not included in grammar.

The Russian linguistic tradition is characterized by a grammatical approach to word formation. In the works of the founders of the doctrine of word formation in Russian studies G.O. Vinokur and V.V. Vinogradov, word formation is considered as part of grammar, and word-forming means are considered as grammatical means.¹²

The question arises, what serves as the basis for such an attitude to word formation? First of all, the fact that the word-forming means of language are mainly morpheme means, and the mechanism of word formation itself, is part of the section of grammar that can be called morphemics, the doctrine of morphemes, including such general problems as the types of morphemes, the relationship between varieties of morphemes (morphs) and

their distribution, morphological phenomena associated with the compatibility of morphs and other formal aspects of the description of morphemes, and the types of meanings expressed in morphemes.

Word formation, at the same time, is a special, closed object of study, a special system that it is advisable to describe separately from morphology. From the point of view of morphemics, word formation deals only with such morphemes that are constitutive features of the word as a whole, and not its individual forms. The central, specific concept of the word-forming system, which determines all other concepts, is the concept of word-forming motivation (derivativeness), i.e. synchronous derivability of one word (motivated) from another (motivating). In this regard, the main opposition inherent in the object of study itself in word formation is the opposition of a motivated word to the motivating word (or a set of motivating words). In the structure of the motivated word, this opposition is directly reflected as a binary opposition of the motivating base (bases) and the formant. Related to them is the specificity of the word-forming meaning, which is the semantic relation of the motivated word to the motivating one.

¹ Vinokur G.O., M,1959,p234

² Vinogradov V.V., M,1947,p298

Being the bearer of the word-forming meaning, the formant acts in the motivated word as an indicator of the specified binary opposition.

In this regard, it is necessary to dwell on the term "producing (motivating) base". It is not generally accepted; however, in the word-forming literature, the concepts and terms producing the basis and the producing word are still very vaguely distinguished. In fact, the different ways of word formation are strictly different depending on the fact that the basis or word acts as the initial base for word formation. With pure prefixation and postfixation, as well as with a mixed prefix-postfix method, the initial basis for the formation of a word is a whole word, for example: kind - beautiful, wash - wash- wash, run - run - run-run-sya;

- with suffixation and mixed ways of word formation with its participation - the basis, for example: *pisa (t) - writer, mirror (o) - sub-mirror-nik, ruk (a) - bez-ruk-iy, gord (yi) - gord - and (t) - sya.*³ In pure addition, the supporting component of the derivative is a whole word, and the components preceding it are the bases, for example: *blind (oi) + deaf (oi) + mute = blind-o-deaf-deaf-obm;* - in the suffix-complex way, all components are basics, for example: *zeml (i) + shak (ti) = earth-e-shaking.* But, of course, a general term is needed to denote the original structure that appears in the motivated word, combining it with the formant. As such a term, V.V. Lopatin proposes to use the term "producing (motivating) base". In special cases, this base can be the basis or the whole word. For complex, complex words, splices in accordance with the fact that they are motivated by more than one word, it should not be about one producing (motivating) base, but about two or more bases.

If we proceed from the distinction between the linguistic structure and the system common in modern linguistics, understanding the specific structure of homogeneous linguistic objects (in this case, words) under

the structure, and the coordinated, integral set of these objects themselves and their relations under the system, then the formant should be recognized as the basic unit of the structure of the language at the word-forming level, and one of the main units of the system is the word-forming type. Each of the types, along with other features, is characterized by a certain formant present in all motivated words of this type.

Word-forming type is the smallest unit of classification of the system, characterized by the coincidence of semantic differences with formal ones (smaller units - subtypes - are distinguished, as a rule, either only on a formal basis or only on a semantic one).

The most important task of describing the word-forming system is to identify in motivated words those properties that are inherent in types as a whole (first of all, this is a formant and a general word-forming meaning), and distinguish them from everything that is inherent in individual formations and groups of formations within types (subtypes). However, for grammar, subtypes are relevant in one way or another. Semantic subtypes within types are distinguished by so-called "partial word-forming meanings". The latter are not so grammatical, as they are usually not accompanied by formal differences. Cf., for example:

a) a different system of inflections in nouns with the suffix **-l-** depending on whether they denote a person or not a person (with a general word-forming meaning "producer of action"): *sang - sharpened;*⁴

b) a special inflection of the accusative case associated with the grammatical category of animacy, in nouns with the suffix **-tel-**, denoting the person: cf. accusative case of *the reader - switch.*

Thus, word formation in modern linguistics is, on the one hand, a deeply and widely developed section, and, on the other hand, functional on lexical issues, which is associated with different scientific concepts that are based, but not always identical, understanding

³ Grammar of the Modern Russian Literary Language", Moscow, 1970.

⁴ Lopatin V.V 1969, p.209

of the same phenomena of word formation both in Russian and in other languages.

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