

PHONETIC AND WORD-FORMING SIGNS OF OLD SLAVISMS IN PUSHKIN'S POETRY

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Abstract: *The article deals with specific aspects of phonetic and derivational features of Old Church Slavonicisms, which are actively used in Pushkin's works.*

Key words and phrases: *Old Church Slavonicisms, creation, use, active, sign, sound, word formation, vowel, stress, solid, poet, poetry, philosophy, truth, verse, tone, incomplete sounds, slang, characteristic, painful, feeling, content, singer, talent, responsibility, originality, fidelity, humanity.*

Old Slavonicisms are very actively used in the work of writers. The material for the practical part of the course work was the poetry of A.S. Pushkin. We analyzed 8 works: “Remembrance”, “From Atheneus”, “From Anacreon”, “Prophet”, “The Tenth Commandment”, “The fire of desire burns in the blood ...”, “Poet” and “Dagger”.

As a result of the analysis of the works, we identified 32 phonetic features of Old Slavonicism. Of the identified 32 phonetic features, 5 groups were identified.

The vowel e is stressed before a solid consonant in place

Russian ě:

Heaven.

In this word, the vowel e under stress before the solid consonant b is in place of the Russian e: sky - sky.

Initial combinations of ra-, la- before consonants:

Slave.

These words have the same root. The initial Old Slavonic combination ra- before the consonant b in Russian corresponds to ro-: to rob.

Disagreement:

a) a combination of -ra- between consonants in place of full-vowel Russian -oro- as part of one morpheme:

(Stogny) Grad.

Reward.

The words hail and reward have the same root. The unvoiced root of Old Slavonic origin grad corresponds to the full-vowel Russian root city.

Branila.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants b and n corresponds to the full-voiced Russian -oro-: to scold - to defend.

Guard.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants t and zh corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -oro-: guard - watchman.

Festive.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between consonants n and z corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -oro-: festive - empty (alternating s / w), i.e. free from work.

Disgust.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants v and u corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -oro-: to turn away - to turn away.

(In) the temple.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants x and m corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -oro-: temple - mansions.

Gloomy.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants m and h corresponds to the full-voiced Russian -oro-: darkness - fainting, fooling.

(B) dust.

The non-vowel combination -ra- between the consonants n and x corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -oro-: dust - gunpowder.

b) a combination of -la- between consonants in place of full-voiced Russian -olo- as part of one morpheme:

Dragging.

The non-vowel combination -la- between the consonants v and h corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -olo-: drag - drag.

Chapters.

head.

Headless.

These words have one root of chapters. The non-vowel combination -la- between the consonants r and c corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -olo-: head - head.

Sweet.

Delights.

These words have one root sweet (alternating d / zhd).

The non-vowel combination -la- between the consonants s and d corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -olo-: sweet - malt.

Cold.

The non-vowel combination -la- between the consonants x and d corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -olo-: cold - cold.

Voice.

The non-vowel combination -la- between the consonants r and s corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -olo-: voice - voice.

c) the combination -re- between consonants in the place of the full-voiced Russian -here- as part of one morpheme:

Time.

The non-vowel combination -re- between the consonants b and m corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -here-: time - time.

Requires.

The non-vowel combination -re- between the consonants t and b corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -here-: demand - pull.

Among.

The non-vowel combination -re- between consonants s and d corresponds to the full-vowel Russian -ere-: among - in the middle.

The consonant u in place of the Russian h, ascending to the same common Slavic consonance [tj]:

I tremble.

Trembles.

These words are formed from one verb - to tremble. The alternation of m / w (Old Slavic) indicates that the word belongs to the Old Slavonic language: tremble - trembles.

Sweeter.

In the word sweeter, the alternation of t / u (Staroslav) indicates that the word belongs to the Old Slavonic language: sweeten - sweeter.

Sacred.

In the word sacred, the alternation of t / u (Staroslav) indicates that the word belongs to the Old Slavonic language: holy-sacred.

Disgust.

In the word disgust, the alternation of t / u (Staroslav) indicates that the word belongs to the Old Slavonic language: disgust - disgust.

The combination of zhd in place of the Russian zh, ascending to a single pan-Slavic consonance [dj]:

Delights.

In this word, the root d alternated in Old Slavonic with zhd: enjoy - enjoy.

Is alienated.

In this word, the root d alternated in Old Slavonic with zhd: foreign land - alienation.

Hope.

In this word, the combination zhd is in place of the Russian zh: hope - hope.

Clothes

In this word, the combination zhd is in place of the Russian zh: clothes - clothes.

Thus, the phonetic features of Old Slavonicisms are indeed present in the poetry of A.S. Pushkin and are actively used by him. Pushkin uses Slavonicisms, since it is Slavonicisms that act as stylistically marked elements - they become signs of one or another cultural and ideological position that determines the perspective of the narrative.

As a result of the analysis of the works, we have identified 20 derivational signs of Old Slavonicism. Of the identified 20 derivational features, 3 groups were identified.

a) Prefixes pre-, pre-, voz-(vos-), co-:

Bowed - prefix pre-.

Pretty - prefix pre-.

Despicable - prefix pre-.

Criminal - prefix pre-.

Predo - prefix pre-.

Libations - prefix voz-.

Arisen - prefix voz-.

Memory - prefix re-.

Resurrected - prefix resurrection.

Tremble - prefix co-.

b) The prefix is - (from-), corresponding to the prefix you-:

Exodus.

This word has the Old Slavonic prefix is-, corresponding to the Russian prefix vy-: exodus - exit.

Chosen One.

This word has the Old Slavonic prefix is-, corresponding to the Russian prefix you-: the chosen one - the chosen one.

Suffix -zn, -action, -nie, -ie:

Life.

This word has the suffix -zn.

Inaction.

The word inaction has a suffix - action.

Memory.

This word has the suffix -nie.

Disgust.

This word has the suffix -nie.

Blade.

This word has an Old Slavonic suffix -ie.

Complex foundations with elements typical of Old Slavonicism, starting with good, god, vanity:

To the blessed is a complex foundation, starting with the good.

Blessing is a complex foundation, starting with the good.

Vain - a complex basis, starting with vanity.

Thus, a separate Old Slavonic element in the composition of a word can also be considered Old Slavonicism, even if this word as a whole is not of Old Slavonic origin. Many Old Slavonic roots, prefixes, suffixes live in our language, as it were, separately from the words from which they are taken, and serve as the basis for creating new words.

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