

WORD FORMATION AND THE OBJECT OF ITS DESCRIPTION

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Annotation. *Currently, word formation is an independent linguistic discipline that has its own object of research – a derivative word, which are studied in relation to other vocabulary units. Word formation has its own special linguistic units: word-forming affixes, producing bases, connecting units.*

Key words. *Word formation, derivative word, word-forming means, affixes, producing base. The question of the concept of word formation was, until recently, one of the main initial theoretical questions of the science of language. Word formation is a relatively young linguistic discipline, the foundations of which were laid by Academician V.V. Vinogradov.*

The object of word formation as a branch of linguistics is a word that is also studied in other sections of linguistic science. The fundamental difference between word formation and other branches of linguistics is that it does not study all words, but only derivative words. At the same time, the object of research in word formation is "a word from the side of its structure", a word as "an organized sequence of morphemes of various qualities" [1, p. 121].

Derivative words are studied in word formation not by themselves, as separate units of the vocabulary of the language, but in their relation to the corresponding producers, in their connection with other derivatives of the same type in their word-formation structure: according to the method of word formation, the model of construction, and so on.

Word formation as an independent language discipline has its own special linguistic units. These include various word-forming means, in particular, word-forming affixes, as well as producing bases, connecting units and other elements of the linguistic structure that stand out as part of derived words. The object of descriptive word formation can serve only such words that are perceived by speakers as derivatives, as formed on the basis of other words in the described period of language development, as well as such parts of words that are freely distinguished in the minds of speakers as part of derivatives when they are correlated with other words of the language.

The words of the modern Russian language for the most part consist of units at a lower level, primarily of morphemes that are connected in a certain way, are in various structural and semantic relationships with each other, i.e. they represent a certain structure. The study of the structure of a word, its constituent parts, and the various relationships between them is one of the main important tasks of descriptive word formation. All derived words of the Russian language that are the object of word-formation analysis, regardless of their morphemic composition, must have a generating

base. For example, as part of the verbs "design, forest", the producing bases "project-, forest-" are distinguished.

The word-formation basis is understood as the material basis of a derivative word, which is part of the corresponding derivative, i.e., that from which the word is formed or seems to be formed. In Russian, a whole word (simple or complex), a word base (full or truncated), a combination of several words or bases, or even an entire sentence can be used as a word-formation basis. For example, in the prefixed derivatives "anticipate, break, write off", the word-formation basis is represented by the simple words "see, break, write"; in the suffix formations "catch, silver, plumber" - the complete basics of simple and complex words "catch-, silver-, plumbing".

A word-forming format is a formal means by which a derivative word is formed or appears to be formed.

As a word-forming formant, it can act as:

1) a separate service morpheme:

prefix: sit – sit down, complain – complain, carry – bring;

suffix: forest – forest, gloss – gloss, peer – peer;

2) a set of service morphemes of different types:

a combination of prefix and suffix:

window – sill,

order – arrange,

news – announce;

a combination of prefix and postfix:

wait – wait,

sit – sit,

look – look;

a combination of suffix and postfix:

feather – feather,

cock – cock;

a combination of prefix, suffix and postfix:

bold – dare,

bankrupt – go bankrupt,

wander – get lost.

So, under the concept of a formant, all word-forming affixes are summed up, with the help of which the word-formation act is carried out, i.e. the transition from the generating base to the derivative base, marking the birth of a new word. "A word-forming formant is the least word-forming means in formal and semantic terms ... among those means by which a word differs from words that are in a motivational relationship with it" [1, p. 121].

Many derivative words, the bases of which contain at least two service morphemes, in modern Russian are semantically motivated simultaneously by several single-root words.

Depending on which of the related words such a derivative semantically correlates with, different word-formation bases and different word-forming formants may be distinguished in its composition.

The same derived words, allowing for different semantic motivation, are often considered by different scientists

Derived words that are semantically correlated with different derivatives are usually considered as words of different structures, characterized by a multiplicity of word-formation structure (A.N. Tikhonov), multiplicity or non-uniqueness of motivations (V.V. Lopatin, I.S., Ulukhanov). According to V.V. Lopatin and I.S. Ulukhanov, "words with more than one motivation belong simultaneously to different word-formation methods, types and subtypes" [3, p. 25].

Thus, the main issues of the word-formation analysis of derivative vocabulary include the following: establishing the derivational derivation of words, determining their belonging to a synchronically derived vocabulary; definition of the word-formation model of derived words and its possible variants, as well as their belonging to a particular word-formation type; identification of general and particular word-formation semantics of derivative vocabulary, etc

From the point of view of synchronicity, derivatives include such words that at the moment of language development are perceived as having been formed in the past from other words of the same root, i.e. they retain well-known formal and semantic signs of secondary, derivative.

The main semantic feature of synchronic derivative words is that they designate the phenomena of reality indirectly, through the establishment of the relationship of some phenomena to others. Derivative relations arise between two synchronously coexisting units, one of which is perceived as primary, and the other as secondary or motivated.

In modern Russian, all possessive and relative adjectives, a significant part of qualitative adjectives, most nouns, verbs and adverbs belong to synchronically derived adjectives.

For example: Dedov – owned by the grandfather. Copper – made of copper. Ironing – ironing with an iron. In winter – during winter. The most important formal feature of synchronically derived words is the obligatory presence in their composition of the main word-forming elements - the generating base and the word-forming formant. The derived base together with the producing base form a word-formation pair, between the members of which the following types of formal semantic relations are established:

1. The derivative base is both in form and in meaning more difficult to produce, for example: house – house, prick – puncture.

2. The derivative base is more complex in form than the producing one, and they are identical in lexical meaning, for example: white – whiteness, singing – singing, blinking – blinking.

3. The derivative and the producing bases have the same degree of formal complexity, but in meaning the derivative base is more complicated than the producing one, for example: broadcast – translator, retouch – retoucher.

4. Derivative and producing bases have the same degree of both formal and semantic complexity, for example: broadcast – broadcast, agitate – agitation.

5. The derivative base is simpler in form than the producing one, they are identical in meaning, but differ only stylistically, for example: tape recorder – magician / razg. /, deputy – deputy.

Speaking of a derivative word, it is necessary first of all to keep in mind the fact that in its semantics there are elements of meaning that are not expressed by the meanings of the parts forming this word. In other words, the semantics of a derived word carries an element of phraseology. From the outside, the formation of phraseology consists in the fact that semantic components are found in the semantics of derived words, which were not present either in the generating base or in the affix. These newly emerged components of meaning are sometimes called "semantic buildup" in the meaning of a derived word. "Such a semantic build-up may be by its nature a phraseological build-up" [3, p. 183]. For example, the word "freeloader" is derived from the word "bread" in the meaning of "sustenance, dependence" and means "one who lives on bread, i.e. dependents." Therefore, the phraseological extension in this word is the meaning of "living with an indication of the function of the face." [4, p. 115].

It can be concluded that the concept of word-formation derivation directly depends on what semantic relations exist between the members of a word-formation pair. Thus, the object of the study of word formation as an independent linguistic discipline is a derivative word, which is constructed by separate linguistic units.

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