

## ON THE QUESTION OF STUDYING RUSSIAN WORD FORMATION AS A SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE

**Khakimov Mukhriddin Abdusattor ugli**

*student of the Faculty of Russian Language and Literature, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute  
Uzbekistan, Kokand*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Keywords:** derivatology, derivate, word formation, morphemics, synchronous-diachronic aspects.

### Annotation

In this article, the author examines the features of the word formation of the modern Russian language from the point of view of both a scientific discipline and its study. The author defines the concepts of "Derivatology" as a branch of linguistics, its appearance and development in the system of modern Russian. The word-formation subsystems of the language and different approaches are described: synchronic and diachronic. These aspects were considered purely individually or mixed – synchronously-diachranically.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

Russian linguistics at the present stage includes studies of variological 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. The relevance of this problem lies in the insufficient development of the problems of the hierarchical organization of the word formation system. 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. The remaining units of the word-formation system (word-formation pair, word-formation chain, word-formation paradigm, word-formation nest) are called complex, since they consist of two or more words.

Word formation as a special branch of linguistics began to take shape in the 40-50s of the XX century, primarily thanks to the works of V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinokur, A. I. Smirnitsky. During these years, some important problems of the general theory of synchronous word formation began to be developed: the place of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines, the problems of word articulation, the principles of establishing relations of synchronous derivation, the peculiarity of semantics and the structure of derived words of different parts of speech.

But already in the 60-80s, the theory of synchronous word formation was further developed. The science of word formation, having distinguished itself from morphology and lexicology, has become an

independent linguistic discipline with its own object of research, its own methodology of analysis and system of concepts.

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 in its own form 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 special 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."

At the same time, in modern linguistics, the term "word formation" means other concepts: the structure of ready-made, derived words, determined by their relationship with other words of the language at a particular stage of its development, a certain area of the language structure, a system of derived words, as well as the structure of derived words forming a certain system.

The term "word formation", like the term "morphology", is dual: it denotes both the ontological process of word formation and the linguistic discipline. As already mentioned, word formation is a branch of the science of language, such as lexicology, morphology, phonology, syntax, but it is the "youngest" in comparison with them. But this does not mean that the problems of word formation remained out of sight of linguists of the XIX-XX centuries. During this period, word formation, due to its close ties with lexicology and morphology, was not realized as a separate language level.

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.

When describing the word-formation subsystem of a language, different approaches can be used: synchronic and diachronic. These aspects were considered purely individually or mixed –

synchronously-diachronically. Synchronous descriptions still prevail. Diachronic ones concern etymological analysis, historical processes that change the structure of a word, the formation of ways of word formation and individual word-formation types. Word formation can be described in the framework of analytical or synthetic models. With any approach, the course "Word Formation" studies derived words, their possible classifications, methods of synchronous word formation, word-formation types and models, morphological phenomena in word-formation processes, types of word-formation motivation, the ratio of articulateness and derivation, complex units of word formation.

Word formation is a special system of language. The specificity of this system is determined by its connections with "neighboring" systems – vocabulary and morphology. The question of the boundaries of the system of synchronous word formation is solved by scientists in different ways. For example, N.D.Arutyunova in her research expressed the opinion that the system of synchronous word formation is formed only by productive types. However, there is not always a clear boundary between productive and unproductive types. In the language there is a constant interaction between synonymous types of different productivity. Therefore, it is more correct to assume that the system of synchronous word formation is the totality of all word-formation types in their interaction.

The system of synchronous word formation is a complex hierarchical organization in which the juxtaposition of units of different structures and varying degrees of complexity is found. The main unit of synchronous word formation is a derivative word, which occupies a central place in the system of word formation. The derived word consists of the simplest units and is included in more complex units – complex.

#### Literature:

1. Абдуазизов А.А. и др. *Общее языкознание*. – Т.: 2012
2. Кахарова, Н. Н. (2016). О комплексных единицах русского словообразования. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 264-265).
3. Кахарова, Н. Н. (2016). К проблеме идентификации комплексных единиц русского словообразования. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 262-263).
4. Kakharova, N. N. (2022). Verb Prefixes in Russian Language. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(8), 170-174.
5. Nuridinovna, K. N. (2022). Features of Word Formation of Various Parts of Speech in Modern Russian. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 3(11), 155-159.
6. Nuridinovna, K. N. (2022). FEATURES OF FORMATIVE SUFFIXES OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 320-322.
7. Kakharova, N. N. (2022). FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION OF SIGNIFICANT PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. In *НАУКА, ИННОВАЦИИ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ XXI ВЕКА* (pp. 100-102).
8. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2023). GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF TEMPORALITY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 33, 138-141.
9. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2022). The Phenomenon of Ambiguity in the Phraseological System of the Russian Language. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 3(11), 165-169.