

FEATURES OF FORMATIVE SUFFIXES OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the author examines the forms of word formation of the modern Russian language by affixation. In the course of the study, it was shown that the most productive means of affixation are the following: suffixation, prefix, null suffixation and affix-like word formation, and suffixation is the most applicable. The results of this study can contribute to the development of lexical derivation problems.

Keywords: word formation, suffixation, prefix, null-suffixation and affix-like word formation.

Today, learning foreign languages is becoming an urgent problem not only in our country, but also in other countries. In the process of learning a foreign language, in particular, Russian, the study of theoretical aspects, both grammatical structure and word formation, 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. In our study, the unit of study identifies the formative suffixes of the modern Russian language.

The study of the communicative aspect of word formation and, in particular, neologization has become one of the most important topics in the lexical field. Various approaches to the study of derived vocabulary are demonstrated in the domestic and foreign linguistic literature: structural-semantic, linguoculturological, cognitive, and methodological. The study of active word-formation processes based on the modern literary language allows us to identify critical changes in the word-formation system of the Russian language and to trace the trends in the development of word usage as a language of the whole [1].

As is known, morphological derivatives can be obtained by adding suffixes or prefixes. Suffixation is one of the most popular ways of forming new words in the Russian language. Russian suffixes interact more actively in the suffix sphere:

- 1) borrowed suffixes with both Russian and foreign-language word bases;
- 2) Russian suffixes with both borrowed and original generating bases;
- 3) stylistically heterogeneous morphemic parts.: book suffixes and bases in the original stylistically reduced words and vice versa.

Progress in productivity of some suffix models is noted within the following lexical groups:

1. Names of persons with the meaning of the carrier (subject or procedural), formed:

A) Foreign-language productive suffixes -ист, -атор, -ант (-ист, -атор, -ант) in combination with foreign language and Russian basics: *лоббист, перформансист, подписант, номинант, номинатор, коммуникатор и монетизатор*;

B) Using Russian suffixes -ник, -чик/-щик, -ец/-ов/-овец (-ник, -чик/-щик, -ец/-ов/-овец) from the folk foundations: *оффшорник, интернетчик, пиаровец, спамщик*.

The semantics of this subgroup of words is significantly expanded: in addition to naming a person by his occupation or interests, they can have the meaning of "supporter, follower of something": *государственник, ЛДПР. -овец* (сторонник партии ЛДПР). The formative basis here is often a proper name in combination with a suffix -ец(-овец) (-ец(-овец): *обамовец, порошковец, зюгановец*.

2. Names with the meaning of the attribute formed through Russian suffixes -ск, -ов/-овск, -н (-ск, -ов/-овск, -н) combined with borrowed basics: *шенгенский, узерский, онлайнный, пиаровский, творческий*.

3. Notation of actions formed by verbal suffixes -ирова, -ова, -и (-ирова, -ова, -и):

a) from borrowed bases of common names: *брендировать, продюсировать, кастинговать, оффшорить*;

b) from the basics of proper names: *гайдарить, чубайсить, навальничать, петросянить*.

4. Names of abstract semantics with Russian suffixes: -ость/-есть, -ств(о)(-ост, -ест, -ств(о) and borrowed: -изм, -инг, (-изм, -инг), their appearance is associated with an increase in the producing bases due to the expansion of the colloquial and slang bases existing in the Russian language, foreign-language bases, as well as the use of basic proper names: *показушность, ненащесть, жестококизм, лоббизм, спамерство, премьерство, путинизм, трампизм, маркетинг, франчайзинг*.

Russian suffix -инг-, attached to the Russian base (or to the base, long adapted to the system of the Russian language), performs the function of a game and carries an emotional coloring.

5. Designations of socially significant processes of reality with foreign suffixes – аций(а)и-изаций(а) (-ация, -изация) derived from

a) borrowed common names with the meaning of their initial level: *долларизация, фермеризация, компьютер - изация*;

b) on a personal behalf, it occurs and expresses the meaning of a process or phenomenon caused by a given object of activity or influence.

Such derivatives acquire expressive-evaluative, but often negative coloring, being formed both under the influence of motivating semantics and context (*мавродизация, чубайсизация, навальнизация*).

6. Formed from the Russian bases of nouns with suffixes -ух(а), -ак, -ач, -ан, -еж, -няк, -щин(а)(-ух(а), -ак, -ач, -ан, -еж, -няк, -щин(а)) generally with a derogatory assessment, becoming active in the conversational sphere. Among them:

- names of abstract semantics: *развлекуха, голодуха, житуха, отходняк, галдеш*;

- last name first name patronymic: *звездач, звездун, бандюган, виагрик, стервоза, выпивоха, глупар, пареньга*;

- designation of phenomena, events, states (*беспредельщина, митинговщина, обыдёнщина, аномальщина*), neologisms that occupy a special place among them, formed from the proper names of prominent figures of our time: *лужковщина, кадыровщина, порошковщина, обамовщина, трампов- щина*.

One of the productive patterns of modern word formation is the addition of Russian prefixes to borrowed bases. Recently, the book sphere has been enriched by a number of neologisms with foreign

language prefixes анти-, контр- (анти-, контр-) and the meaning of negation and antithesis: *антикризисный, антипремия, контрреволюция, контррелигия*; псевдо-, квази- (псевдо-, квази-) – with the semantics of the inauthentic and false: *псевдопарад, псевдосмысл, квазипереворот, квазиэкспертиза, квазиэлитный*; супер-, мега- (супер-, мега) – with a dimensional-evaluative and behavioral value representing a quantitative expression: *супердорогой, суперкомфортный, супермудрость, мегасенсация, мегагорий, мегаэзотический*; нано- (нано-), indicating the attitude to nanotechnology: *нанопротезы, наночастицы, наноасфальты*; ре- (повторно) with the value of the previous iteration of the action: *реновация, репост*.

We can say that we are seeing the first signs of the appearance of a new negative prefix нон- (не-), which is found in a few words with folk basics: *нонфактор, нефакт, нестандартный, нефигуративный*.

The following colloquial prefixes have become active:

с-: *скреативить, шпионерить, сроссиянить*; от-: *отъехать, отксерить, оттелефонить*;
пере-: *перепиарить, перестахановить* (от стахановского), *перешилить* (от «шило» — бодкин), *перемылить* (от «мыло» — мыло) with the meaning "to surpass someone in something". (something), someone (something) is called a motivating basis";

до- (до-): *доподумать, донумеровать*; об-: *обшутить*; при-: *прифантазировать, прикупить*;
про- with the meaning of commitment to something (most often to some political regime): *пророссийский, прозападный, проамериканский*;

раз- (раз-) with the value of eliminating the results of previous activities: *развидеть, размусорить*.

Zero suffixation is one of the productive ways of nominal word formation - this pattern functions both in colloquial and slang speech.

In the analyzed period, nouns (mainly related to colloquial slang vocabulary) are the most demanding with the following word-formation meanings:

"abstract action" (*вруб, отгиб, откат, разогрев, взлом* (сост.), *облом, отказ* (воказе), *дозвон, прикоп, разруль*);

«human»: «man to action» (гарант);

«the attribute-bearing man» (*нелегальный, инфантильный, неформальный, виртуальный*);

«a person is a carrier of a presentative feature» (*супер чел, кач, чёс, фан*); «attribute-bearing item» (*чернополь, безнал*);

«abstract attribute» (*белесь, чернь*)[2].

The most productive affixal means of word formation include suffixation, prefix, null suffixation and affixoid word formation, and suffixation turns out to be the most popular means. Therefore, one of the most effective ways of modern word formation is to attach native Russian affixes to borrowed bases, where suffixes are most demanding. At the present stage of development, word-formation types have become more adaptive. The system of affixation word-formation types is so stable that it can easily process borrowed bases, forming derivatives with Russian affixes. At the same time, the Russian basics are actively involved in word formation, i.e. in the creation of new words based on effective patterns.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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