

On the Question of Studying the Postfix Method of Word Formation in Modern Russian

Akbarzoda Asila Abdukodir kizi

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan, Kokand

Article Information

Received: February 06, 2023

Accepted: March 07, 2023

Published: April 10, 2023

Keywords: *word formations as a special branch of science, postfixes, suffixes, affixes, inflections, basic elements or themes.*

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the issues of studying the word formation section in the modern Russian language. The views of two academicians of linguistic sciences V.V. Vinogradov and A.A. Shakhmatov are described. The concepts of postfix and suffix and the ways of their formation in significant parts of speech are explained.

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. In the domestic and foreign linguistic literature, various approaches to the study of derived vocabulary are demonstrated: 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.

The correct coverage of the issues of linguistics depends, first of all, on the precise definition of its (linguistics) areas. Academician V. V. Vinogradov once noted and wrote: "Russian linguistics has faced such issues as the structure of the science of linguistics, the division of linguistics into separate areas, their interaction and connection. It is clear that the rational division of linguistics should be compatible with different elements or different sides of the language, internal divisions of its structure. There is no reason to repeat this opinion, which has been expressed for several years. This is clearly seen in the case of a single word formation.

Word formation, the phenomena associated with it, as well as the prerequisites for the dispute about word formation are clear, but there is still no consensus on the relationship of this area to related areas and other sections of linguistics. In most works, word formation is considered as part of grammar, and in some works it is given in lexicology and even emphasizes that word

formation refers to lexicology. The separation of Russian word formation as an independent branch of science happened quite late: around the sixties and seventies of the XX century. In the work "Grammar of the Russian language", created on the basis of the latest achievements of linguistics, it is noted that word formation is a separate field of linguistics and is given as an independent field. However, at the same time it is shown that it is part of grammar (like morphology, syntax). Such components of the grammar system are word formation, morphology and syntax." Russian linguistics A. A. Shakhmatov also said that this is an independent section, like morphology and syntax. V.V. Vinogradov is the founder of the Russian linguistic historiography of the science of Russian linguistic teachings. However, according to Academician Vinogradov, A. A. Shakhmatov ambiguously treated the inclusion of word formation in grammar or lexicology, but did not agree. Word formation sometimes seemed to him to be a separate branch of linguistics, closely related to grammar and lexicology. Apparently, in Russian linguistics for a long time there were views that word formation is related to lexicology and grammar, that it is related to them, and word formation belongs to morphology or is an independent section of grammar. However, this is one of these points of view that has not yet come to a concrete conclusion [1].

In modern Russian, morphemic units such as postfix and suffix are distinguished, the study of which is necessary for proper word formation.

The postfix comes from Latin meaning "attached after", this term was proposed by the Russian linguist of Polish origin Ivan Baudouin de Courtenay – a linguistic term (a significant part of the word), denote affixes that are located in the word after the root (i.e. after all morphemes) and serves to form new words or forms of the same words.

When explained in simple words in a narrow sense, in the traditional teaching of modern Russian, the term postfix means a morpheme that stands after all morphemes, that is, at the end of a word. In modern Russian, postfixes can be defined in reflexive verbs, where it is used depending on the basis -сь и -ся (обрадовался – обрадовалась, разозлился – разозлилась, спустился – спустилась), and also in pronouns and adverbs –либо, -то и -нибудь (кто-нибудь, что-нибудь, кто-то, где-либо).

In a broad sense, the term postfix means an arbitrary affix after the root, while the postfix is divided into three types:

1. Suffixes
2. Inflections (endings)
3. Basic elements.

Suffixes are non-finite morphemes used for the purpose of forming and word formation and having a derivational meaning, following the root, but not necessarily directly following it [2].

In grammar, suffixes perform a different function:

1 Word-forming, which are divided into subgroups:

- Verb suffixes: -ыва-, -ева-, -ова-, -и-, -я-, -е-, -а-.
- Noun suffixes: -чик, -щик, -ник, -ниц-, -к-, -иц-, -юх, -ушк-, -ышк-, -ость, -як, -ун, -ач, -ущ-, -кос-, -кас-, -тель-, -ёнок-.
- Adjective suffixes: -ив-, -лив-, -чив-, -ист-, -ск-, -ов-, -ев-, -н-, -евит-, -ин-.

2 Formative – suffixes are divided into subgroups:

- past tense of verbs -л- and zero helped-Ø(zero ending): дела-л.
- degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs on -о, -е: -ее, -ей, -е, -ше, -же, -ейш-, -

айш- дорож-е; сильн-ее; глуб-же; тонь-ше; покорн-ейш-ий – покорн-ейш-е;

- indefinite verb form -ть, -ти игра-ть; лежа-ть; пас-ти;
- adverbs -а-, -я-, -учи-, -ючи-, -в, -вши-, -ши- слыш-а, сдава-я-сь, буд-учи, игра-ючи, проигра-в, запер-ши-сь;
- imperative mood of the verb -и, Ø (zero ending) пиш-и; скаж-и; думай-Ø; исправь-Ø;
- valid participles -ущ-, -ющ-, -ащ-, -ящ-, -вш-, -ш- игра-ющ-ий, крич-ащ-ий, свист-ящ-ий, чита-вш-ий;
- passive participles -ем-, -им-, -ом-, -нн-, -енн-, -т-: организу-ем-ый, люб-им-ый, вед-ом-ый, смеша-нн-ый, увид-енн-ый, стёр-т-ый
- plural of nouns -ес-, -ер-, -ен-, -й-

чуд-ес-а, неб-ес-а, слов-ес-а, тел-ес-а;

лист-[л'ис'т'й'-а];сын – сын-ов-[-й'-а];

мат-ер-и, доч-ер-и; врем-ен-а, им-ен-а;

Inflections – have relational meanings, formalize a word as a unit ready for use as part of a syntactic construction and are not part of the basis of the word (мечтает, столба, столбу, столбом; мечтаю, мечтаем, мечтаешь).

The main elements are thematic vowels that are placed right behind the root (for example, небо → неб-ес-а), (дел-а-ть, дел-и-ть) and precede the suffix and indicate that names or verbs belong to a certain type of declension or conjugation.

Some philologists define this type of postfix as a postfix, while others define it as a suffix.

Summing up, we can say that word formation is an independent section of the study of the modern Russian language, which in its study requires certain knowledge from students. As a result of studying various sources, we have come to the following conclusions that word formation, the phenomena associated with it, as well as the prerequisites for the dispute about word formation are clear, but there is still no consensus on the relation of this area to related areas and other sections of linguistics, its place in linguistics. The study of word formation is quite difficult, the correct and perfect coverage of the issues of linguistics depends, first of all, on the exact definition of its (linguistics) areas.

List of used literature:

1. 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.
2. Kakharova Nilufar Nuridinovna. (2022). FEATURES OF FORMATIVE SUFFIXES OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. Open Access Repository, 8(12), 320–322.
3. Kakharova, N. N. Features of word formation of significant parts of speech in the Russian language / N. N. Kakharova // НАУКА, ИННОВАЦИИ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ XXI ВЕКА : сборник статей IV Международной научно-практической конференции, Пенза, 10 декабря 2022 года. – Пенза: Наука и Просвещение (ИП Гуляев Г.Ю.), 2022. – Р. 100-102. – EDN JKWBGC.
4. Современный русский язык. Ч. 2. Словообразование. Морфология / Под. Ред. П.П. Шубы. -2-е изд., испр. И доп. –Мн.: ООО «Плопресс», 1998 год.
5. Кахарова, Н. Н. (2022). Морфонологические Явления В Отглагольных Словообразовательных Цепочках Современного Русского Языка. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 3(11), 141-150.