

Phraseological Word Formation in the Modern Russian Language

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the nature of the formation of words on the basis of phraseological units. Phraseological lexemes are considered in relation to their generating phraseological units: the component composition of the compared units is compared, the part-of-speech characteristic and semantic properties of derivative lexemes are analyzed; functions of neoplasms are revealed.

The dynamic state of the language is largely due to the functioning of non-traditional, occasional units in it, primarily lexemes and phraseological units. The appearance of occasional words (words of a non-standard word-formation type) and phraseological units is natural from the point of view of the development of the lexical and phraseological systems of the language. Recently, there has been an increasing activity of derivative lexemes formed on the basis of phraseological units, which at the stage of appearance are considered as occasionalisms. E.N. Ermakova emphasizes that "the dynamic state of the language is determined by the functioning and interaction of normalized, usual and occasional signs in it." [1].

The specificity of occasional phraseological units is manifested in their internal and / or external difference from the usual phraseological units. Structural-semantic transformations of a phraseological unit based on a quantitative change in the component composition of a phraseological unit are also referred to as occasional use. In the linguistic literature, you can also find other terms denoting these innovations: potential words, individual words, individual author's words, one-day words, words - impromptu, words - meteors, egologisms, stylistic neologisms, disposable neologisms, author's neologisms and others; most often, derivative lexemes-occasionalisms formed on the basis of phraseological units are called phraseological words in modern linguistics, and the process, as a result of which the formation of a phraseal lexeme occurs, is called lexical derivation from phraseological. By lexical derivation we understand the process of formation of a secondary unit on the basis of the original one, in this case, the formation of a lexeme on the basis of a phraseological unit.

Quantitative changes in phraseology are described by V.M. Mokienko, he showed the process of "folding" proverbs and turning them into phraseological units: Eat a mushroom pie, and keep your mouth shut → keep your mouth shut. [2]. But the process of quantitative changes does not

stop there: the phraseologism itself can “shrink”.

The Russian language has a special component of the phraseological fund: many phraseological units, due to the specific organization of semantics and the structure of the phraseological unit, namely, the integrity of the phraseological meaning and the unity of form and content, when one or more components are omitted, focus the entire meaning of the former phraseological unit in one “fragmentary” component. Accordingly, this component can be qualified as an off-phraseological lexeme: to sharpen balusters - “to carry on empty talk” → balusters - “empty talk”; fuss flared up - “a quarrel ensued, squabble” → cheese-boron - “quarrel, squabble”; pawn behind the collar “to have an addiction to drinking, drink” → pawn with the same meaning; pull the strap - “to engage in difficult, unpleasant, often monotonous business” - a strap “about a long, monotonous work”; to carry nonsense - “to talk nonsense, nonsense” - nonsense - “nonsense, nonsense”; kondrashka grabbed - “someone was suddenly paralyzed, someone died suddenly” - kondrashka - “about an apoplexy”, etc. Phraseological derivation leads to the transformation of a phraseological unit into a kind of “phraseological fragment”, phraseological unit “shrinks” to the limit and approaches the limit phrases - words. But the word, no matter how closely it may be associated with phraseology, already has a lexical, and not phraseological meaning. The method of “isolating” a lexeme from a phraseological unit was considered and considered in their works by M.A. Alekseenko, N.F. Alefirenko, T.P. Belousova, A.M. Bushui, A.M. Melerovich, V.M. .V.Petrov, R.N.Popov, G.A.Selivanov, E.V.Senko, M.B.Tashlykova, I.Yu.Tretyakova, L.A.Chinenova, N.M.Shansky, V.K .Yantsen and others. The mechanism of endowing one component with the meaning of the entire phraseological unit as a whole was described by O.S. Akhmanova: “... the words that make up phraseological units have new meanings, at first “potential”, as if “absorbed” by the total meaning of a complex nominative whole, but capable of being actualized, standing out, acquiring the ability of separate reproduction: cry into a vest - “complain to someone about something” → vest - “a person to whom you can complain about life, cry”; reinvent the wheel - “to say something that has long been known to everyone” → the wheel “unnecessary, superfluous discovery, invention”. As a result of phraseological derivation, there is almost no information about the lost component in the derived unit. V.M. Mokienko, characterizing this method, notes: “... the phraseological prototype of the verb to twirl or rigmarole can be restored only because the modern language has kept in active use the combinations of twiddling and pulling the rigmarole, the meaning of which and the core component correspond to the given verbs. It is more difficult to find the verb component of dec. to sack, because the word is now much wider in terms of the use of the original combination beat saka (net) - “to mess around” ... [3].

The possibility/impossibility of semantic compression of phraseological units (from phraseological derivation) is determined by the peculiarities of the lexico-grammatical structure of a stable combination, as well as by the potential lexico-semantic abilities of the word-component, which absorbs the meaning of the entire phraseological unit [4].

For example, from the phraseological unit by God, the verb to swear is formed with the meaning “to swear by the name of God in confirmation of the truth, correctness of one’s words.” The most suitable component, which could absorb the meaning of the entire phraseological unit, is the God component, since the second component is difficult to comprehend both within the phraseological unit and outside it. The meaning of a phraseological unit carries a shade of procedurality, which was expressed in the derivative word by the verbal formants -t- and -sya-. Thus, we have a word (which is no longer part of a phraseological unit), capable of independent use, but conveying the meaning of a generating phraseological unit. An off-phraseological lexeme carries an additional emotionally expressive charge. The procedural phraseological unit to get stuck in history has the meaning “to be involved in some reprehensible deed.” The phraseological lexeme formed on its basis to get stuck (to get stuck) retains the meaning of the generating phraseological unit, but this meaning receives an additional connotation. The hero of

the work with the help of this lexeme not only characterizes his position, but also expresses emotions. Let's compare: The weirdo had one feature: something constantly happened to him. He did not want this, he suffered, but every now and then he got into some stories - small, however, but annoying (V. Shukshin. Freak). - [Kolka] tried to influence her [greedy wife], but received an iron rebuff. - In our village, even the women are not so iron ... - Shut up with your village, - advised Valya. - Go to who needs you here! "Well, I got into it ..." - the astonished Kolka was tormented. - How stuck! (V. Shukshin. Husband's wife saw off to Paris). An analysis of 109 phraseological units and their derivatives showed that procedural phraseological units (76%), less often subject (11%) and qualitative circumstantial (8%), rarely modal (1.8%) and quantitative (1.8%), only one attributive phraseological unit acts as a producer. On the basis of procedural phraseological units, verbs, nouns, adjectives are formed: soar in the clouds → soar, muddy the waters → stir up, strip to the skin → strip, tear the throat → gulp, sing hallelujah → hallelujah, hard nut → nut, remove skins → skins, booby of the king heavenly → booby, pour water → water, rub glasses → rub. 63% of verbs are formed without attaching any affixes to the derivatives: to bring down the shaft → to bring down, to lay behind the collar → to lay. In addition, a very productive way of forming new words on the basis of phraseological units is to isolate one of the components with a meaning characteristic of the entire phraseological system, using suffixation and prefixation. "The indispensable "participation" of suffixation and prefixation is precisely what distinguishes this method of forming new words from the first method, ..." (the essence of which was the "simple" isolation of one of the components of a phraseological unit): rear up ← rear up; twitches ← to beat the twitches; to baluster ← to sharpen balusters; latent, latent ← keep under wraps; to gimp (-sya) ← to pull the gimp. Many researchers characterize this method as a lexico-morphological method. According to the definition of E.V. Senko, the lexico-morphological method is "the most consistent and effective means of eliminating the phraseological contradiction separate formalization - semantic integrity" [5].

In phraseological derivation, the formant -syais actively used: to reel in fishing rods - to reel in; wrinkle forehead - wrinkle. In such cases, the verbal component, as it were, absorbs the meaning of the entire combination [6]. It is characteristic that such "absorption" occurs strictly in the same constructions: verb + noun in the accusative case of the singular: grin teeth → grin; goggle → goggle to lower one's head → to lower one's head; close one's eyes → close one's eyes; fluff up feathers → fluff up, etc. With such word formation, the suffix performs its original function - it replaces the name, i.e. dropped component. A noun can be singled out from a phraseological unit. Such isolation can be carried out on the basis of procedural and subject phraseological units. So, procedural phraseological units serve as the basis for the formation of derivative nouns: pull the strap - "to do hard, monotonous work" → strap - "about a long, monotonous work"; roll a cart - "send a letter to an official institution slandering someone, something" → cart - "a letter sent to an official institution with the intention of slandering someone, something"; carry nonsense - "talk nonsense, nonsense" → nonsense - "nonsense, nonsense"; play spillikins - "deal with trifles" → spillikins - "trifles". As a result of such word formation, the categorical meaning of procedurality in the derivative lexeme is lost, and an individual meaning associated with objectivity is formed. Let's illustrate: His whole life was a strap of a conscientious naval servant, who, even in the old harsh times, was distinguished by kindness (Stanyukovich. Two sailors). Yes, and sing sweet turuses in her ear (N.V. Gogol. Marriage). Balakin wasted no time. He composed and sent a "cart" to the city committee. He outlined hooligan behavior in the blackest colors ... Legoshina. (E. Vorobyov. A roof over your head). When isolating the verbal component from the phraseological unit, there is a complete categorical correspondence between the generating phraseological unit and the derived lexeme: the procedural phraseological unit becomes the basis for the derived verb. At the same time, it should be noted that it is not always possible to assert with certainty about the direction of derivativeness: the verb is formed from a phraseological unit or, conversely, the verb served as an impetus for the formation of a

phraseological unit. In this case, dictionaries do not always give an answer.

Subject phraseological units served as the basis for the formation of ten nouns and two adjectives. Of the ten nouns, four were formed with the help of a “pure” implication stoyeros club → club, the rest - with the help of suffixes: true deed → vern-yak. Adjectives are formed without the addition of affixes: fried facts → fried, and with the help of affixes: unkind eye → eye-living. At the same time, the material shows that as a result of phraseological derivation, it is possible as a categorical correspondence, and the categorical discrepancy between the generating phraseological unit and the derived lexeme. E.N. Ermakova notes that the processes of creating occasional units “have a pronounced pragmatic orientation, the main condition causing the transformation of phraseological units is the speaker’s desire to use the unit in the language in an “updated form”, thereby strengthening the evaluation, expression of the statement.”

The formation of derivative words on the basis of phraseological units is carried out mainly at the level of speech, and derivative words have a colloquial coloring. The tendency to save speech efforts and the desire to avoid tautologies only encourages the creation of such words, which is quite accessible to modern native speakers. The necessary word is chosen by the speaker in a certain communicative situation from an extensive individual lexicon. Phraseological occasional words are a bright and figurative means of reflecting reality. The fate of phraseological lexemes is different: many neoplasms will turn out to be just single ones, others will be short-lived and will not be fixed in the language, and others will acquire the status of usual, commonly used ones. But in any case, the analysis of such neoplasms is important and interesting, since each linguistic phenomenon deserves attention and study.

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