



DISTINCTIVENESS NOMINAL PREFIXAL WORD FORMATION IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The article analyzes neoplasms-substantives formed by the prefix method, identifies the most frequent nominal prefixes in the Russian and Uzbek languages and notes some changes in their compatibility. Recently, the language of modern domestic media has been characterized by a significant increase in the activity of word-formation processes, which act as the most important source of vocabulary replenishment, an increase in the quantitative composition and qualitative diversity of neoplasms. Against this background, there is a significant activation of nominal prefixation. All this necessitates a systematic and structural study of neoplasms of various types in media texts. An important linguistic mechanism for the emergence of neoplasms is word-formation derivation, which uses both general language models and methods for the formation of new words, and various models and methods of occasional word formation.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются новообразования-существительные, образованные приставочным методом, выявляются наиболее частотные именные префиксы в русском языке и отмечаются некоторые изменения в их сочетаемости. В последнее время язык современных отечественных носителей характеризуется значительным повышением активности словообразовательных процессов, выступающих важнейшим источником пополнения словарного запаса, увеличением количественного состава и качественного разнообразия новообразований. На этом фоне происходит значительная активизация именной префиксации. Все это обуславливает необходимость системного и структурного изучения новообразований различного типа в медиа текстах. Важным языковым механизмом возникновения новообразований является словообразовательная деривация, в которой используются как общезыковые модели и способы образования новых слов, так и различные модели и способы окказионального словообразования.

Keywords: nouns, neologisms-substantives, lexical neoeducation, nouns, word-formation methods, prefixation.





Ключевые слова: существительные, неологизмы-субстантивы, лексические новообразования, имена существительные, способы словообразования, префиксация.

Introduction

Most of the new lexical formations in terms of their grammatical relevance are nouns. This is due to a number of reasons, and above all, the fact that neologisms often arise in order to name new objects and phenomena of the surrounding reality, and this function is performed in the language by substantives: "it is nouns that are the most nominative class words that serve to name the new reality in all spheres of human life" [5, p. 89]. In addition to the functional, there are other reasons that contribute to an increase in the number of neologisms of this particular part of speech: for example, G.O. Vinokur and other researchers note that as abstract thinking develops, the frequency of the use of nouns increases: "When languages become old, they ... gravitate towards nominal constructions, especially when these constructions have long served as a means of scientific thinking" [4, p. 57]. Probably, a large number of new noun formations is explained by some peculiarities of thinking and, possibly, by the influence of the official business style (what K.I. Chukovsky called "clerical work"), leading to an increase in the number of uses verbal nouns, including new ones.

Formation

Substantive neologisms formed by affixal methods demonstrate the richness and diversity of Russian word formation. In the system of the Russian language at the present stage of its development, researchers distinguish eight (there are minor fluctuations) of the main morphological ways of forming substantives - simple and combined. Suffixation, abbreviation, addition and prefix-suffix method are traditionally considered the most common. At the same time, the analysis of neologisms that emerged at the end of the 20th century testifies to new trends in the system of word formation methods in the Russian language at the turn of the century. Although prefixation is singled out in grammars as one of the ways of forming nouns, it is considered in many works as a "peripheral" way, is considered less common (and therefore less significant for linguistic consciousness) than, like suffix. Scientists have repeatedly emphasized the differences between verbal and nominal prefixation: for a verb, the prefix mode is common, it is even grammaticalized to some extent, while for nouns, the prefix mode (although it is certainly considered one of the main ones) is presented more poorly and weakly [1; 3]. In the language system itself, there are internal restrictions that prevent the widespread use of nominal prefixation: there are few





prefixes that can only be attached to the stem of the substantive in Russian: anti-, vice, counter-, pra-, super- and some others. Among them, a significant proportion are foreign-language prefixes, sometimes synonymous with native Russian; and among the original Russian and Uzbek prefixes, unproductive ones are also noted, for example, pa-. In addition, when analyzing nominal prefixation, prefixes (for example, без-, в3- in uzbek be-), which are attached to the substantive stem only simultaneously with suffixes, should not be taken into account, since here there is not a prefix, but a prefix - suffixal way of formation.

Thus, in the Russian language at the present stage, there is a deepening of the following contradiction: on the one hand, the development of language and thinking leads to an increasing activity of nominal parts of speech, on the other hand, the ways of their formation are limited by the language system itself. It seems that the natural way out of this situation is to modify some elements of the system.

Researchers note an increase in the productivity of nominal prefixation over the course of the 20th century. Compare, for example, the following statements: “In the modern Russian language, prefix word formation is activated in nouns and adjectives” [1, p. 112]; “In the Russian language of the last century, there is an increase in the productivity of many word-forming types of different parts of speech. Let's name the main ones:

...prefixed nouns with prefixes: : анти-, контр-, архи-, сверх-, су- пер- ... (in uzbek the same prefixes) and others...; prefixed adjectives with prefixes сверх- не-, анти -, etc.” [13, p. 100]; “Name prefixing reveals high productivity. Those prefixes that convey socially and culturally significant semantics are activated: temporary relations ... relations of destruction, denial, opposition ... relations of untruth, falsity ... relations of intensification, a high degree of something” [2, p. 139]. In the Brief Russian Grammar, republished in 2002, a large number of illustrations of the prefixed way of forming nouns are given with the mark “new”: деэскалация (deslokatsiya), противоракета (qarshi raketa), супермарафон (super marafon), ультрамода (ultamoda), антигерой(antiqaxramon), etc. [6, with. 81].

Attention is drawn to the active use of foreign language prefixes, and sometimes it is difficult to clearly distinguish between prefixes and prefixoids, since the frequency of use of prefixoid roots can lead to the final “weathering” of their semantics, and prefixes, as a result of truncation of the generating word, can become independent words in colloquial speech: super < jacket (an example from the article by N.M. Shansky “Super and surrealism. In a nutshell” [16]); in в гиперках < гипермаркет. Such morphemes, subjected to lexicalization, can also be recorded in dictionaries: for example, in the dictionary “New in Russian vocabulary. Dictionary Materials” (1993,





1994) (hereinafter – NRL-93, NRL-94) notes that the noun vice is “1. Deputy, Assistant to the President (in colloquial speech); 2. Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister (in colloquial speech)” – arose as a result of the substantiation of the corresponding prefix [11, p. 61].

Researchers identify two groups of prefixes that are currently characterized by high productivity: “a) prefixes to enhance the meaning expressed by nouns: архи- сверх-, ультра(uzb. arxi-, ust-, ultra) ...; b) prefixes with the meaning of opposites, counteractions: контр- анти-, не-, (uzb. kontr-, anti-, be-) etc. ... These prefixes are standard morphologically, that is, they are always represented by one morph, and agglutinative morphologically, that is, easily and without of any changes are combined with a wide variety of bases, up to proper names (анти- гайдаровцы, негерасимовец, etc.)” [18, p. 309–310]. The number of prefixes with the indicated meanings increases (for example, in addition to the prefixes listed above, which enhance the meanings of nouns, it should also be noted very productive super- and hyper-(in Uzbek the same)). Scientists note that the group of morphemes with the meaning “untruth, falsity” (quasi-, false-, pseudo-) also shows great activity, which are also characterized by high productivity and expansion of their syntagmatic possibilities.

New nouns formed by the prefixal method can be classified into several thematic groups. There are new prefixes related to the field of politics (супервыборы, ультраприватизатор); economy (де-долларизация, нерезидент (фирма-нерезидент)); culture and show business (post-concept, hyperfull house); sports and medicine (супермарафонец, предастма); interpersonal relations (антиперсона, сверхгордыня); everyday life sphere of activity (super parquet, super fat man), etc.

At the same time, it is found that new nouns formed with the same prefix can belong to different thematic groups, although until recently nouns with the same prefix were characterized by greater thematic unity. Thus, in the Dictionary of the Russian Language in 4 volumes (hereinafter referred to as MAS) with the prefix anti, more than 15 nouns are noted, which either relate to the sphere of socio-political activity (антимилитаризм, антикоммунизм), or are scientific terms, in first of all, in terms of physics (антинейтрино, антипротон, античастицы, etc.) (see: [14]). However, the dictionaries NRL-93 [10], NRL-94 [11] contain neologisms with the prefix anti-, which refer not only to the field of politics (anti-Yeltsinism), but also to the field of culture (anti-theater, antimuse, anti-ballet), to the sphere - re interpersonal communication, social relationships (anti-intelligentsia).

Let us consider in more detail some productive prefixes.

Most of the neologisms noted in these dictionaries with the anti- prefix are characterized as book vocabulary. Their lexical meanings are opposite to the meanings





of the generating stems, and in a number of neoplasms the connotation of the derived word also changes. The change in evaluativeness is connected, first of all, with the connotation of the generating word: if its meaning contains a positive evaluation (including intellectually determined), then in the derivative

In the word with the prefix *anti*, an opposite, negative appraisal may arise: *anti-intelligentsia* - "about those who consider themselves to be intellectuals, but in fact are not" (cf.: *intelligentsia* - "a social group consisting of people with education and special knowledge in the field of science, technology, culture and professionally engaged in mental work"); *anti-idol* - "the one who causes the greatest rejection in society" (cf.: *idol* - "2. one who (or what) is the object of adoration, enthusiastic worship"). There are other cases when the generating word has a negative connotation, and the derivative of it acquires a positive appraisal: *anti-corruption* - "the one who fights corruption, corrupt officials." In those cases when the producing word does not have any evaluativeness, it does not appear in the derivative either (for example, *anti-theater* is "an avant-garde theater that refuses traditional techniques", *anti-ballet* is "a ballet that is opposed in its technique to , interpretation of plots, etc. to classical ballet; alternative choreography"). The connotations of a derivative word may depend on the individual views of the speaker: the word *anti-democrat* - "opponent of democracy" can express both positive and negative assessments, depending on the political preferences of the speaker.

The prefix *anti-* is close in meaning to the native Russian prefix *без-*. With the prefix *not-*, just as with the prefix *anti*, new formations of similar thematic groups are possible, in particular economic and political (non-citizenship, non-opposition, non-beneficial). Both prefixes are productive, express similar meanings, but cannot be interchanged. Thus, the words *anti-democrat* ("opponent of democracy") and *non-democrat* ("one who does not share democratic ideas"), noted in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Late 20th Century, although close, do not completely coincide in meaning, and their example clearly shows the difference in the semantics of the prefixes *anti-* and *non-* (see: [15]). The prefix *anti-* means "direction against something; hostility to something. The prefix does not have the meaning "the exact opposite of what the word expresses without this prefix" and serves for simple negation, without introducing additional negative or positive evaluativeness (which is possible in cases with the prefix *anti-*).

Thus, the choice of the prefix *non-* or *anti-* in the formation of a neologism may depend on the semantic and stylistic features of the generating word [for example, the prefix *anti-* is easily combined with terms, especially natural sciences; which is impractically impossible for a prefix, and if possible, then rather with the terms of the





humanities (lingu. *неполногласие*)] or from the expressive coloring of the original word. In addition, the prefix anti- in the Russian language of the late 20th century demonstrates greater activity than the synonymous prefix non-. Aleksey's anti-hit hit all advertising products related to banks and other investment structures; I am not anti-American, I am against the policies that America is pursuing; Chronologically, Don Juan is the first ideologist of women's emancipation in Europe. The first king of antiras. Having declared a war without rules on a woman, he, as it were, called into question her natural right to benefits and privileges; Having high ranks in the Ministry of Culture, and then in the Goskino, by nature he was a complete anti-official (see: [9]).

The prefix *сверх* - has a distinct tinge of bookishness, in addition, to most of the words noted in dictionaries, this prefix imparts an additional negative connotation (*гордыня – сверхгорды- ня; криминальность – сверхкриминаль- ность*), even if the generating base was devoid of a negative connotation in meaning or had a positive connotation (regulation - over-regulation - "excessive subordination, following the established rules"; patriots - over-patriots -

“about those who excessively, unnecessarily emphasize their patriotic feelings”). However, words with this prefix, which are terminological in nature, do not carry such a negative appraisal, they are usually neutral (the economic term is superprofit, the astronomical term is supergiant).

In modern use, the prefix super- can also be attached to the words of the everyday sphere (*сверхтолстяк*), while there is an expansion of the semantic possibilities of the morpheme: overcoming stylistic restrictions.

Close in meaning to the prefix super- and very productive in the Russian language of the late twentieth century, the prefix of super-Latin origin, and in the source language it could also be an independent root (*super –«сверху, на, над»*). This prefix is probably due to the frequency in modern word usage of the English language, where super can be both an independent word and a prefix morpheme [8, p. 739].

In Russian, super- is traditionally regarded as a prefix. In the MAC, a small number of words with this prefix are recorded: *суперарбуитр* (juridical), dust jacket and some others, and most of the nouns formed with its help were limited in the area of use (to the area of professional medicine). siki include words such as *суперцемент, суперавиация*, etc.). The modern use of the prefix super- is characterized by frequency and indicates its semantic diversity. This prefix can currently have the following values: “outstanding, superior to similar in quality - the power of talent, external data, qualifications” [*супербалерина (о Майе Пли- сецкой)*,



суперсборная, суперпаркет, супер- спасатель]; “superior to similar in number” ((*суперсериял*)).

Words with the super- prefix can be used in texts of various subjects: economic (superhyperinflation); political (super elections); consumer services (super office equipment, super parquet), but at the same time, in the texts of fiction, neologisms with the prefix super- often have a colloquial connotation: , pregnant, and with pleasure, according to her, would have given birth, not only from this idiot, referring to her husband Lenya (A. Levina. Marriage in emigrants); And a certain super-graphic artist Wilfried Stryming all the time demands white walls from Lena, which he longs to paint (M. Arbatova. Experience of social sculpture...)

Prefixed neoplasms with super- in most cases initially have a positive connotation (compare with neoplasms with the prefix super-), but can be rethought and acquire a playful, ironic connotation in the context (super sage - “outstanding sage”, see (*супермудрец* (in Uzbek *superdono*)– «выдающийся мудрец», см. иллюстрацию к данному неологизму в НРЛ-94: *Мода на восточное делает и чукчу неким супермудрецом*)).

Analyzing the features of the prefix super-, it should be noted that in modern texts there is also an isolated use of super as an independent word.

The prefixes super- and super- are close in meaning to the foreign prefix hyper-. The Russian Grammar [12] noted that the prefix гипер- cannot be combined with noun stems. However, at present, such a combination is becoming not only possible, but also quite regular: hyperinflation, hypercorruption, hyperurbanization, (in Uzbek *giperinflyatsiya, giperkorrupsiya, giperurbanizatsiya,*) and many others. Such an expansion of syntagmatic possibilities is also observed in some other prefixes - the prefixes post-, trans-, which earlier, according to the data

"Russian Grammar" [12], combined only with the basics of adjectives: *translift, post-concept*.

The choice of one of the prefixes close in meaning (*супер-, гипер-*) is probably determined by the style of speech and language preferences of the speaker.

In addition to the prefixes listed above, when forming new nouns, other prefix morphemes, both productive and unproductive, can be used. For example, researchers note a special activity of the prefix de-:

“We have witnessed how, along with the rapid process of denial and destruction in our country of the former state, social and ideological attitudes, words with the prefix de- began to form in the Russian language” [7, p. 45], for example: *dedollarization, deregulation, defascistization, etc.* The foreign prefix ex- (*экс- заместитель, экс-невец, экс-совхоз, экс-солдат, etc.*) is quite frequent. ; neoplasms are also found



with prefixes *до-, над-, пост-, пред-, со-, суб-, экстра*, etc.), as well as with the unproductive at the present stage of the development of the language, the prefix *пра-* (*прапанки – «панки предшествую- щего или одного из первых поколений»*). Thus, the analysis of the linguistic material made it possible to establish that in the Russian language of the late twentieth century, there is an activation of the prefix method of nominal word formation, accompanied by a redistribution, selectivity of prefixes (for example, activation of prefixes *super-, super-, etc. .p.*), deviation from established norms (a combination of noun stems with prefixes that were not previously attached to such stems). New word-building models are fixed in the language, the process of nominal prefixation is also supported by other, not so active earlier word-building models, for example, with the prefix *mega-*:

“The focus on increased expressiveness and evaluativeness sometimes explains even the unreasonably great interest of media authors in the use of prefixes *проставок супер-, гунер-, арху-*, which significantly expand the denotative and semantic spheres of motivating words to which they can join. <...> Especially noticeable is the activation of the prepositive element *мега -*, which expresses an extreme, excessive length, volume or scale that exceeds the usual.

<...> This prefix is capable of acquiring a previously unusual degree value, exceeding the degree expressed by the prefixes *super-* and *hyper-*” [17, p. 211].

In **conclusion** we can say, the analysis of new nouns shows that the models of prefix nominal word formation at this stage of language development turn out to be relevant for its speakers. Structural features of prefixes (the ability to combine with derivative stems mainly without phonological changes in the morpheme and stem) support the trend towards agglutination that takes place in modern Russian (see: [2]). At the same time, the language strives in various ways to overcome the limitations that existed for nominal prefixation earlier.

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