

Some Features of Composite Formation and Classification of Composites in Russian Language

Madaminova Nargiza Rajapbayevna

Senior lecturer of UzSWLU, Uzbekistan, Tashkent

Abstract: This article touches upon the problems of Russian word formation. The issues related to one of the productive ways of word formation - word composition (compositing) are revealed. The definitions of the definitions of a compound word and a composite from different sources and from different authors are given. The classification of composites is described in detail.

Keywords: word formation, word formation, compositing, compound word, composite.

Introduction. Lomonosov was the first in Russian linguistics to characterize the means of word formation. The scientist noted that the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Russian language occurs due to two methods: "production" and "addition" [13].

However, the very theory of Russian word formation began to be laid only in the 40s of the XX century, and is associated with the names of such linguists as G.O. Vinokur [7] and V.V. Vinogradov [5,6], who laid a solid foundation, which became the starting point for further research in the field of Russian word formation. The unit of word formation is a derivative word or derivative. The main goal of word formation is the creation of new lexical units. By structure, derived words are divided into simple and complex. Simple words have one root morpheme: vaz-a, evening-n-s, sign-yva-t. But in the Russian language there are more complex words that have several root morphemes: flax-o-sush-ilka, water-o-mud-e-lech-ebnitsa. In this article, we will consider the problem of the formation of complex words.

In modern Russian, compound words are formed in several ways:

- addition,
- compounding,
- foundation,
- fusion.

The methods of forming complex words are genetically related to each other and have existed since the Indo-European period of language development.

We will combine all the methods of forming complex words in the term "compositing", which, in our opinion, is more capacious, and includes all of the above definitions. The terms "compounding" and "compositing" can be used interchangeably and are synonymous.

Composition is considered one of the most ancient and productive ways of forming words in Indo-European languages, associated with the pre-reflective period of the development of the Indo-European base language.

In the Russian language, in the formation of composites, the Old Slavonic types of compound words played an important role.

Literature review and methodology. The term "compounding" itself began to be used from the period when M.V. Lomonosov in his "Russian grammar" noted: "Addition occurs from the copulation of two or many expressions together:" bail "from the name" hand "and the preposition" by "; "Washstand from" hand "and" mine "[13].

According to V.V. Vinogradova: "In the history of forms of Russian literary word composition, the methods of Russian folk word-creation were crossed with the influences of Old Slavonic (and, therefore, Greco-Byzantine) and Western European, mainly German, languages" [6].

E.A. Zemskaya refers to the pure addition of the combination of "one or more foundations of any part of speech with an independent word" [11].

O.S. Akhmanova in the "Dictionary of linguistic terms" gives the following definition: "Composition (basic composition). An integral compound of two or more morphemes acting as root in separate words" [2].

"Composition is one of the ways of word formation, consisting in the morphological combination of two or more roots (stems)" - such a definition of the term is given in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" [2].

Most scholarly philologists in their works use the term "compound word" to denote the basic unit of word composition. However, some of the linguists use the term "composite" or "composited", as well as a compound word (see OS Akhmanova, TV Zhrebilo, etc.).

For comparison, here are the definitions of the terms "compound word", "composite", "compound word".

Discussion. In the "Dictionary of linguistic terms" O.S. Akhmanova, the following definition is given: "Composite word (composite) English. Compound, composite word, solid Compound, fr. mot composé, it. Kompositum, zusammengesetztes Wort, ucn. compuesto. A compound word containing at least two non-affix morphemes, i.e. morphemes that are not used as affixes and naturally act as the basis (base) of a word" [2].

T.V. Foal in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" gives the following description of the term "composite": "Composites [lat. compositio - addition] - complex words with a special type of derivational meaning, which is inherent in general to all words with a complex motivating base: this is a connecting meaning" [10].

In the textbook of V.N. Nemchenko "Modern Russian language" we find the term composite (composite, composition), where the author notes that this concept denotes the same as a complex word:

1. A derivative word, which includes at least two derivative words or stems.
2. A derivative word, in which there are at least two derivative words or stems and there are no derivational affixes [15].

A.G. Sadykova in her scientific work defines the term "composite" as follows: "a structurally complex polyfunctional unit of direct or indirect nomination, a kind of derivative formed according to the standard model (from two or more root morphemes) by analogy, as well as by nomination (semantic condensation) syntactic phrases" [19]. In the same work of the researcher, we also find a mention of the term "compound word".

D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova give the following definition of the term "compound word": "The same as a compound word, i.e. a complex word, formed, in contrast to a merged compound word, from two separately formed words (not stems), with the declension of both members of the addition (a mystery concert, a dress-suit, etc.) or only the second word (kilowatt-hour, raincoat, etc.)" [17].

Thus, the majority of scientists in their works working in the field of a complex word use the terms "compound word" and "composite" interchangeably.

Composites are very diverse in their type, structure, grammatical and stylistic features and are formed according to different word-formation models.

Composition V.V. Vinogradov referred to the morphological-syntactic direction [5]. The scientist explained the formation of complex words by the process of morphological

transformation of syntactic units: an electric motor - an electric motor, broad shoulders - broad-shouldered, chopping ice - an ice ax.

In the field of lexical and syntactic word formation, he singled out various kinds of merging of the elements of a word combination and turning them into a stable unit: crazy - crazy, poorly developed - underdeveloped, sane - sane.

According to the scientist, instead of a separately formed syntactic unit, a whole formed lexical unit appears, which is complex in its structure.

In Russian linguistics, almost all scientific grammars contain information about word composition. They provide a classification of complex words according to one principle or another.

Composites are studied in the section of word formation, where the subject of study is the relationship between the components of a complex word:

- morphological (truncation of stems, alternation, stress shift, etc.),
- grammatical (nominal, verb, pronominal, etc. stems) and
- semantic (subordinate, compositional).

In most textbooks and manuals, within the morphological way of forming words, they traditionally distinguish between affix and non-affix, as well as conversion (characteristic of AY).

Composition falls into non-affix ways, but it can also be considered in mixed affix.

Non-affixed ways to form compound words include:

- pure addition: forest-steppe, primary source, tsar-cannon; it is characterized by the presence of an interfix, which is the main derivational formant; moreover, in words like the Tsar Cannon, the interfix is zero;
- fusion: insane, evergreen; for words formed by splicing, it is noted that they "are equivalent to generating word combinations in their lexical meanings and coincide with them in morphemic composition in all word-forms;
- abbreviation: Moscow State University, university, kindergarten, department head (compound words, or abbreviations; their distinguishing feature is arbitrary truncation of the bases).

The affixal is a complex suffix (in foreign terminology "parasyntetic"): commander, railroad, including with a zero suffix: steamer, blue-eyed. A prefix-complex way is also possible: to appease.

Result. In the academic grammar of the Russian language in 1970, the classification of composites is carried out taking into account the basic component of a complex word and is divided into two types:

- 1) addition with the compositional ratio of the basics;
- 2) addition with the subordination of the foundations.

Following V.V. Vinogradov [6] researchers in the field of word formation L.S. Zemskaya [11] and L.S. Filippova [20] distinguish composites by the nature of syntactic connections between components:

- 1) compound words with subordinate relations, also called hypotactic, for example, radio node, zootechnician and
- 2) compound words with equal, or compositional / paratactic relations (reinforced concrete, forest-tundra), i.e. subordinate and compositional composites.

V.D. Arakin [1] and L.L. Nelyubin [14] define the type of bond between the components of the composite as:

- 1) predictive (snowfall),
- 2) attribute (chernozem) and
- 3) object (vacuum cleaner).

Taking into account the structural features, composites are divided into

- 1) athematic (without connecting element) and
- 2) thematic (with a connecting element).

E.A. Vasilevskaya [4], in turn, distinguishes within complex words:

- 1) composites without a connecting vowel;
- 2) composites with a connecting vowel;
- 3) adhesions.

In the academic grammar of the Russian language in 1980, complex words of the main parts of speech are separately considered: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, which, in turn, can be divided into nominal and unnamed.

E.A. Zenskaya, as well as in the Academic grammar of the Russian language in 1980, divides the methods of forming complex words by parts of speech. So in his manual "Modern Russian language. Word formation" examines the formation of complex nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

Thus, having analyzed the work on this issue, one can come to the conclusion that one of the unsolved problems in the field of word composition is the classification of complex words, which presents considerable difficulties at the present stage of the development of word formation. This is due to the versatility of the phenomenon itself, in which such features as phonetic, orthoepic, spelling, semasiological, morphological and syntactic are closely intertwined.

Conclusion. Composite formation occupies a special place in Russian derivatology and is the second most productive way of replenishing the vocabulary of the language after affixation. In the field of word composition, the internal laws of language development, its dynamics and essential features are clearly reflected.

References:

1. Arakin V.D. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya anglijskogo i russkogo yazykov: ucheb. posob. – 3-e izd. – M.: Fizmatlit, 2005. – 232 s.
2. Ahmanova O.S. Slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov. – M., 1966.
3. BES. YAzykoznanie / Pod red. V.N. YArcevoj. – M.: Bol'shaya rossijskaya enciklopediya, 1998. – 686 s.
4. Vasilevskaya E.A. Slovoslozhenie v russkom yazyke. – M., 1962.
5. Vinogradov V.V. Grammatika russkogo yazyka. V 2-h tomah. T. 1. Fonetika i morfologiya / Akademiya nauk; Institut russkogo yazyka. – M.: Izd-vo AN, 1960. – 719 s.
6. Vinogradov V.V. Istoriya slov. – M.: Izd. Instituta russkogo yazyka imeni V.V. Vinogradova RAN, 1994. – 1 138 s.
7. Vinokur G.O. Zаметki po russkomu slovoobrazovaniyu// Vinokur G.O. Izbrannye raboty. – M.: Uchpedgiz, 1959.



8. Gurchiani M.T. Kompozity v russkom yazyke novejshego perioda. Avtoref. dis. ... kand. filol. nauk. – Kazan', 2009. – 23 s.
9. Danilenko V. Istoriya russkogo yazykoznanija. – Flinta, 2009.
10. ZHerebilo T.V. Slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov. – Izd. 5-e, ispr. i dop. – Nazran': Piligrim, 2010.
11. Zemskaya L.S. Sovremennyj russkij yazyk. Slovoobrazovanie: ucheb. posob. – 3-e izd., ispr. i dop. – M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2011. – 328 s.
12. Lingvisticheskij enciklopedicheskij slovar' / gl. red. V.N. YArceva. – M.: Sovetskaya enciklopediya, 1990.
13. Lomonosov M.V. Rossijskaya grammatika. – Spb., 1755.
14. Nelyubin L.L. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya anglijskogo i russkogo yazykov: uchebnik. – M.: Flinta; Nauka, 2012. – 152 s.
15. Nemchenko V.N. Sovremennyj russkij yazyk. Slovoobrazovanie: ucheb. posobie dlya filol. spec. un-ov. – M.: Vyssh. SHk., 1984. – 255 s.
16. Nizametdinova N. H. Slovoobrazovanie slozhnyh slov v russkom yazyke XI - XVII vv.: ADD. – M., 2003.
17. Rozental' D.E. Slovar'-spravochnik lingvisticheskikh terminov / D.E. Rozental', M.A. Telenkova. – M.: Izdatel'stvo Astrel', 2001.
18. Russkaya grammatika v 2-h tomah. T. 1. Fonetika. Fonologiya. Udarenie. Intonaciya. Slovoobrazovanie. Morfologiya / Akademiya nauk; Institut russkogo yazyka / Pod red. N.YU. SHvedovoj. – M.: Nauka, 1980. – 788 s.
19. Sadykova A.G. Sopostavitel'no-tipologicheskoe issledovanie imennyh kompozitov v raznosistemnyh yazykah: avtoref. dis. ... kand. filol. nauk. – Kazan', 1992. – 19 s.
20. Filippova L.S. Sovremennyj russkij yazyk: Morfemika. Slovoobrazovanie: ucheb. posob. – M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2009. – 248 s.