

МОДЕЛИ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются структурные модели словообразования в русском языке, с акцентом на частоту их использования в газетных текстах и материалах, связанных с компьютерными науками. Исследование направлено на анализ основных методов словообразования и выявление их ключевых характеристик в современной русской лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, язык, русский, принципы, лингвистический процесс, методология, обучение.

MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE WORD-FORMATION MODELS

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Abstract: This article explores the structural models of word formation in the Russian language, focusing on their frequency of usage in newspaper texts and materials related to computer science. The study aims to analyze the primary methods of word formation and highlight their key characteristics within modern Russian linguistics.

Keywords: word formation, language, Russian, principles, linguistic process, methodology, training.

Language is an ever-evolving phenomenon, with its vocabulary constantly expanding to accommodate societal and technological advancements. The dynamic nature of language manifests through the continuous enrichment of its lexicon, which responds to cultural, scientific, and technical progress. This study categorizes the

fundamental models of word formation in the Russian language, providing insight into their functions and structural principles.

The modern Russian language exhibits several distinct methods of word formation:

1. Root Word Model
2. Non-Affix (Implicit) Word Formation Model
3. Prefixation Model
4. Suffixation Model
5. Compounding Model

Root words are characterized by their indivisibility into smaller morphemes and their unmotivated nature. Typically, Russian root words are monosyllabic or disyllabic. Additionally, borrowed words enrich the root word stock, often featuring multi-syllabic structures. Examples: дом, стол, брат.

This model relies on syntactic and semantic transitions between different parts of speech without explicit morphological markers. The process, known as conversion, involves shifts in word usage depending on syntactic distribution. Examples: бер (noun) → бегать (verb), сон (noun) → спать (verb).

The prefixation model adds meaning by attaching prefixes to base words. Russian prefixes often categorize actions, states, or intensify meaning. They are mainly used in verbs and adjectives, forming a productive part of the language. Examples: писать → переписать, ходить → выходить.

Suffixation involves adding morphemes after a root word, facilitating derivation in various parts of speech. This model contributes to categorization, indicating concepts such as profession, collectiveness, or diminutiveness. Many Russian suffixes hold multiple semantic functions, allowing for greater flexibility in word formation. Examples: учитель (from учить), работник (from работа), красота (from красивый).

Compounding plays a significant role in Russian word formation, with productivity increasing over time. Compound words may be formed by linking morphemes of different types, and their meaning is often determined by the structure of their components. Examples: водопровод, самокат, землетрясение.

Additional methods include:

- **Reduplicated Forms:** Words created through repetition, often for emphasis or stylistic effects (e.g., еле-эле, тише-тише, гром-гром).
- **Blended Words:** Combinations of two distinct words into a single unit (e.g., медвежонок from медведь + -онок).
- **Abbreviations:** These serve as shortened forms of existing words and phrases, primarily used for efficiency rather than vocabulary expansion. Examples: МГУ (Московский государственный университет), ГИБДД (Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения).

Both English and Russian share similar word-formation principles, but their dominant processes differ. English relies more on affixation, while Russian extensively employs compounding as a productive mechanism.

In our conclusion the Russian language exhibits a diverse and evolving system of word formation. While root-based and affixation models remain foundational, newer forms such as blending and abbreviation continue to shape modern vocabulary. Understanding these mechanisms provides valuable insights into linguistic development and communication strategies in Russian.

The list of used literatures

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