

## **ON THE WORD-FORMATION OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN WORLD**

**Ibragimova Muharram Isakovna**

Assistent of the Andijan institute of machine-building

### **ABSTRACT**

*The study of the word-formation system of the Russian language in the light of the modern linguistic paradigm is relevant, since without knowledge of the history of formation of these or other processes of word formation is impossible to imagine their current state. The problems of word formation partly begin studied in connection with the creation of a scientific grammar of the Russian language. M.V. Lomonosov was the first in Russian linguistics to give a detailed description of the means of word formation, thus having a great influence on its development.*

**Keywords:** *pragmonisms, new words, linguistics, word-formation, communication, knowledge, language.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*Изучение словообразовательной системы русского языка в свете современной языковой парадигмы актуально, так как без знания истории формирования тех или иных процессов словообразования невозможно представить их современное состояние. Проблемы словообразования отчасти начинают изучаться в связи с созданием научной грамматики русского языка. М.В. Ломоносов первым в русском языкознании дал подробное описание средств словообразования, чем оказал большое влияние на его развитие.*

**Ключевые слова:** *прагманизмы, новые слова, языкознание, словообразование, общение, знание, язык.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Recently many articles, monographs, dissertations have been published, in which the structure and content of the science of word formation in modern Russian has been expanded and the ways of its further development have been outlined. Thus, the focus of the modern Russian language is a person as a native speaker. The interrelation of the components of the dyad “man – language” is considered in two aspects: “man as a subject comprehending and evaluating the world through language, and man as an object of description and evaluation by means of language units” [2; 17-18]. Thus, the Russian language changes under the influence of external communicative and linguacultural conditions, as well as under the influence of pragmonisms, which are the result of artificial nomination. Of all levels, the lexical

level of language lends itself most easily to goal-oriented human influence. [3; 21]. It is in the field of vocabulary that the phenomenon denoted by the term “artificial nomination” – intentional word-creation, aimed at replenishing the lexical fund of language reveals itself.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Thus, the question of changes in the modern Russian language is of increasing concern to scientists, who are ready to trace the connections between external changes and changes in the language. At present, it is not language, not society, not culture that influence the Internet, but the Internet itself and the processes taking place in it influence society, language, culture and many spheres of our life [4-18]. All this influences the development of the system of word formation in modern Russian, connects the lexical and word-formation tiers, creating systemic links both at the lexical level and in the language as a whole on the basis of modern pragmonisms, e.g.: killer, sponsor, online, offline, liker, hype, hater, checker (*киллер, спонсор, онлайн, офлайн, лайк, хайп, хейтер, чекин*).

For example, *Like* (*лайк* — нравится, одобрять) is a conditional expression of approval for a material, user, or photo, expressed by pressing a button (Wikipedia).

*Hype* (*Хайп* — обман, возбуждение, назойливая реклама) is **1.** What is fashionable now, exaggerate, information noise (<https://модные-слова.ru>), **2.** a polysemous term denoting style, hype and mass interest. Hype can be an inanimate object or clothing brand (“wow, hype stuff”) or its owner, (“Vasya snagged a rare collab. Now on wild hype”) (the official MTS website).

*Hater* (from “to hate”, “hater”; *Хейтер* — ненавидеть, hater — ненавистник) — someone who feels hatred toward someone, an enemy, a quarrelsome person. Trolling is spreading provocative, false or insulting messages in order to create conflict situations, to harass and humiliate a person or a group of people singled out on a certain basis (the information and reference portal Gramota.ru).

*Checkin* (*Чекин* — отметить по прибытии) — a message sent by a person to a social network that he is in a certain geographical point of the globe.

Further, the word-formation process proceeds in accordance with the rules of the Russian word-formation system. Borrowed and derived from borrowed words successfully assimilated into the grammatical system of the Russian language. So, the words “like, life hack, fake” («лайк», «лайфхак», «фэйк») have their own declension paradigm, gender, changes in numbers. Compounding, suffixing, prefixing and other usual methods are productive. In a number of cases, there is a

noticeable desire to choose word-formation paradigms that are more typical of vernacular. As a result, for example, the following ultra-instant verbs appear *click, hack, upgrade; ban, flood, connect offline* (щелкнуть, хакнуть, апгрейднуться; банить, флудить, коннектиться, офлайнный).

Pragmonims are constantly growing and actively used in professional speech language material that requires a special linguistic description. By special vocabulary, we mean a set of lexical units, except for commonly used, general scientific and general technical ones, used to ensure professional communication in a certain area of human activity [1; 27]. Although linguists are unanimous that the special vocabulary includes not only terms proper, but also non-terms, that is, other categories of special vocabulary, there are disagreements on its composition. D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkov include only terms and professionalisms in the special vocabulary [2; 35]. V.A. Tatarinov notes five types of special lexical units in the sectoral vocabulary: terms, nomenclature signs, thermionic, professionalisms and terminoids [3; 60]. According to N.V. Voronina, special vocabulary consists of terms, professionalisms, and professional jargon and nomenclature designations [4, 36].

According to Z.I. Komarova, special vocabulary is divided into terminology and nomenclature, where the terminology includes both normative terminological vocabulary (subject terms and terms proper) and non-normative terminological vocabulary (professionalisms, terminoids, individual figurative expressions).

Thus, “Pragmonims have universal properties regardless of the creator; this proves the universality of human thinking, mental development of the material and ideal world” [4; 31]. The theoretical and practical study of proper names at the present stage allows a new approach to their traditional study, new areas of study of names appear, and therefore, the concepts and conceptual apparatus of onomastics clarified.

The subject of the theory of nomination as a special linguistic discipline is the study and description of the general patterns of formation of language units, the interaction of thinking, language and reality in these processes. The role of the human factor in the choice of features that lie in the nomination, the study of the linguistic technique of nomination – its acts, means and methods, construction of a typology, description of its communicative and functional mechanisms.

An analysis of the types of nominations made it possible to conclude that the following methods underlie the formation of advertising names: lexical-semantic (onymization, borrowings); word-formation (affixation, abbreviation, word

formation); lexico-syntactic; phonetic; complex (a combination of abbreviation and word formation).

In the theory of nomination, several types of nomination are distinguished – primary (a very rare phenomenon in modern languages) and secondary (secondary use of existing language forms as a name). When forming advertising names for dairy products, a secondary nomination method used.

Pragmonims are an ordered peculiar system with certain relationships, relationships, patterns. However, first, pragmonims individualize only one object, if this property is lost; the onym passes into the appellative. The study and detailed description of pragmonims will allow a new approach to the issue of the study of proper names; clarify the concepts and conceptual apparatus of onomastics.

Our time characterized by a constant renewal and expansion of onomastic space. Linguists refer the following to the main features of pragmonyms: pragmonyms must be motivated, reflect the type of activity, signs and functions of the relevant institutions. Pragmonyms must perform an advertising function, appeal to human consciousness, attracting his attention and exciting interest in the advertised products, goods (regardless of their material or spiritual value); names must be easily remembered and reproduced in speech [1;56].

Stores, vehicles, media, banks are being set up. All these things need a nomination. These names are the means of advertising; they are rapidly entering our lives. Advertising names reflect the changing linguistic fashions. The creators of names are people with different linguistic tastes and flair, education, values and work experience. Nominative units become the object of close attention of economists and marketers, psychologists and sociologists, politicians, journalists and designers. “A product name is not a trivial thing. It should say a lot. What considerations guide manufacturers when choosing a 'name' for their new products?” [3;12]. An advertising name can convey features characteristic of the language and culture of a particular nation, and thus serve as evidence of national originality. When the recipient does not understand the words relevant to the author, and the context remains closed, we can talk about inadequate perception of the name. Often this leads to communicative failure. In modern linguistic studies there are different interpretations of this phenomenon and proposed such terms: “communicative failure”, “communicative failure”, “communicative discomfort”, “communicative interference”, “language conflict” [4;64], speech conflict and others.

Under “communicative failure involves a complete or partial misunderstanding of a statement by a communication partner, that is, the failure or incomplete implementation of the communicative intention of the speaker” [1; 60]. To communicative failures, according to the concept of E.A. Zemskaya and O.P. Ermakova, also includes “arising in the process of communication undesirable emotional effect not provided by the speaker: insult, irritation, astonishment” [1; 66], in which, in the authors’ opinion, and expressed mutual misunderstanding of speech partners. Therefore, pragmonims are an important part of special vocabulary. More successful and durable are those pragmonisms, which created taking into account the meaning, impression, perception and sound design. These lexical units belong to proper names, because a pragmonim has no connection with a concept, but has a close connection with a single concrete object [19-40].

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the above, we can say that the Internet is an amazing product of the era and technology, giving a completely new quality in communication between people, separated not only by distances, and by even more so, but by national, social and other factors.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Ермакова О.П., Земская Е. А. и др. Современный русский язык. Активные процессы на рубеже ХХв. – М.: Наука, 2019.
2. Падучева Э.В. Семантические исследования. – М.: Наука, 2020.
3. Яковлева О.Е. Семиотические типы прагматонимов современного русского языка. – М.: АСТ, 2020.
4. Latibjonovna, B. G. (2021). Ethics of the Relationship between the Medical Professional and the Patient System. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 115-120.
5. Karimova, F., & Azizova, M. (2021). THE UZBEK FOLK SONGS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN NATIONAL LITERATURE. *Интернаука*, (10-2), 91-93.
6. Rashitovna, A. M., Inoyatovna, K. F., & Sanjarovna, M. N. Effective Methods Of Teaching English And Its Relation To Other Sciences. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 316-319.
7. Хурулбоев, Ш. А. (2021). КОНВЕРСИЯ В СОЗДАНИИ НЕОЛОГИЗМА И ЕГО РОЛЬ В ГАЗЕТНОМ СТИЛЕ. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(2).
8. Хурулбоев, Ш. А., Нишонов, И. А., Мамаджонов, А. В., & Абдувоитов, Р. А. (2020). ХОРИЖИЙ ТИЛЛАРИНИ ОНЛАЙН ЎҚИТИШНИНГ



САМАРАДОРЛИГИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛИ. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, (SI-2№ 8).

9. Axmadjonovna, D. N., & Zafarbek o'gli, U. M. THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY IN DESIGNING TEACHING MATERIALS. *TOHIKENT-2021*, 33.
10. Axmadjonovna, D. N. (2021). Emotions in SLA: Collaborative Learning for an EFL Classroom. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 127-129.
11. Xasanova, G. (2021). TARBIYA TUSHUNCHASI. *Мактабгача таълим журнали*, 4(Preschool education journal).
12. Юлдашева, Л. Р. (2021). COLLOQUIALISMS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(2).
13. Yuldasheva, L. R. (2021). ICT-COMPETENCE AS A PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTIC OF A MODERN TEACHER. *International Journal of World Languages*, 1(2).
14. Мамаджанов, А. (2020). ТУРКИСТОН ҲАВАСКОР АРХЕОЛОГЛАР ТЎГАРАГИ ФАОЛИЯТИ ХУСУСИДА. *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ*, 3(9).
15. Туракулова, Ф. А. (2018). МЕЖНАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СПОКОЙСТВИЕ И ГАРМОНИЯ В ПРОСТОРНОМ УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (5-6), 36-39.
16. Абдувоитов, Р. А. (2021). LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TERMS RELATED TO THE "MARKET ECONOMY" CONCEPT WITHIN BUSINESS ENGLISH LEXICON. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(2).
17. Abduvoitov, R. A., & Juraboev, D. THE ROLE OF ORGANIZING DISCUSSION AND DEBATING CLASSES IN NON-PHILOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES. *TOHIKENT-2021*, 22.
18. Juraboevich, B. N. (2021). Products in Manufacturing Enterprises the Essence of Quality Management. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(5), 117-118.
19. Alijonovich, A. R. (2021). Classification of Machine Control Systems and Automated Systems. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 45-47.
20. Khabiba, J. (2021). The Relationship Between a Person and His Personality. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 48-50.

21. Abdumutalibovich, N. K. (2021). Study of the Technology of Obtaining Thin Films in the Field of Microelectronics. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 51-53.
22. Abdullajonovich, K. S. (2021). Technology and Physics of Taking Suitable Electro Energy with the Help of Solar Power. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 57-58.
23. Rafikovna, U. S. (2021). The Importance of Vocabulary Learning Strategies. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 130-132.
24. Muminov, O. N. (2021). EUPHEMISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 866-870.
25. Vaslidin o'g'li, M. N., & Norhujaevich, M. O. (2021). Comparative Typology of Verbal Means Expressing the Concept of "Goal" in Languages with Different Systems. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE*, 2(12), 51-55.
26. Muminov, O. N. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE LANGUAGE GAME IN INTERNET COMMUNICATION. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 861-865.
27. Muminov, O. N. (2021). EUPHEMISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 866-870.
28. РАЖАБАЛИЕВА, Г. М., & ТУРАКУЛОВА, Ф. А. (2015). СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ФУНКЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ СЕМЬИ. In *Юность и Знания-Гарантия Успеха-2015* (pp. 311-313).
29. Туракулова, Ф. А. (2016). PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE. *Учёный XXI века*, (10 (23)), 58-59.
30. Akhmadjanovna, N. R. (2019). Improving vocabulary competence of ESL learners of B1 level. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (1 (42)).
31. Akhmadjanovna, N. R. N., & Qizi, M. Z. M. (2019). Overcoming problems in teaching writing to esp (English for specific purposes) students. *Достижения науки и образования*, (7 (48)).
32. Nizamova, R. (2021). The role of communicative competence in teaching foreign languages in ESP classes. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 307-310.
33. Rano, N. (2021). Use of Internet Resources in Teaching a Foreign Language. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(4), 444-449.
34. Туракулова, Ф. А., & Хушназарова, М. Ш. К. (2015). Биологические и социальные факторы развития ребенка. *Инновационная экономика: перспективы развития и совершенствования*, (2 (7)).

35. Туракулова, Ф. А., & Махмудова, О. Ю. (2014). Технология организации и проведения внеклассных мероприятий в период педагогической практики. *Инновационная экономика: перспективы развития и совершенствования*, (2 (5)).
36. ТУРАКУЛОВА, Ф. А., ИСАКОВА, А. М., & ИСОМИТДИНОВ, С. С. (2014). ИГРЫ И РАЗМИНКИ ДЛЯ ПЕДАГОГОВ ВУЗА ПРИ ОБУЧЕНИИ СТУДЕНТОВ ВО ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЕ ВРЕМЯ. In *Будущее науки-2014* (pp. 105-112).
37. Туракулова, Ф. А., Шерматова, Х. К., & Джурабаева, Д. Ш. (2014). Интерактивные методы обучения как основа модернизации сферы образования. *Инновационная экономика: перспективы развития и совершенствования*, (2 (5)).
38. Turakulova, F. A., Tolqinjon, M., & Muxammadali, N. (2021). NORBOTABIY MADRASAH. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(06), 306-309.
39. Туракулова, Ф. А., & Кудратова, Ш. К. (2014). Социальный статус семьи. In *Исследование инновационного потенциала общества и формирование направлений его стратегического развития* (pp. 215-216).
40. Туракулова, Ф. А. (2016). ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ. *Ученый XXI века*, 59.
41. Nabievna, N. D. (2021). The importance of interactive games in english language teaching and their impact on the teaching process. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1086-1089.
42. Nabievna, N. D. (2021). The Essence of Upbringing and Preservation of Traditions in Uzbek Families. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(4), 54-56.
43. Nabievna, N. D. (2021). The Difference Between Mother-In-Law and Daughter-InLaw in Uzbek Families with Mother-In-Law and DaughterIn-Law in Other Countries Families. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3, 14-17.