



## **On The Question Of Studying The Morphology Of Complex Units Of Russian Word Formation**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this article, the author examines the morphological phenomena of verbal word-formation chains of the modern Russian language. On the material of the "Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language" by A.N.Tikhonov, word-formation chains with a length of three to six links are identified in the corresponding word-formation nests. The analysis of verbal word-formation chains is carried out and morphological phenomena with the help of which word formation is performed are determined.

**Keywords:** morphological phenomena, verbal word-formation chains, linear, nonlinear, complex and "zero" variants of word-formation bases, word-formation chain, word-formation nest.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Russian linguistics at the present stage includes the study of variological aspects of Russian word formation as one of the specific tiers of the language system, reflecting the specifics of the national linguistic picture of the world and actively participating in its construction.

The relevance of this problem lies in the insufficient development of the problems of the hierarchical organization of the word formation system. The word-formation chain occupies an important place in the system of Russian word formation. It belongs to the complex units of this system and consists of simple units of the language, i.e. word-formation pairs, acting as their totality. The word-formation chain is part of the structure of a larger unit of the word-formation system - the word-formation nest. It follows that a word-formation nest is a set of word-formation chains. Until our time, word-formation chains (in particular, word-formation chains with a verb vertex) have not been the object of monographic research.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

There are currently few dissertations in modern Russian linguistics devoted to the word-formation chain as a complex unit of language. It was considered in the book by A.N.Tikhonov "Problems of compiling a nested word-formation dictionary", as well as in the Preface to the "Word-formation Dictionary" in 2 volumes, where there is a special section devoted to the lexico-semantic relations of words in the word-formation chain. Brief articles by M.S.Shershneva and V.T.Shklyarov were devoted to the study of word-formation chains as a unit of language.

In 1982, at the Samarkand Republican Scientific Conference, reports were considered on the study of various aspects of this complex unit of word formation, in particular, the report of O.P.Ermakova.

A.K.Birich's report was devoted to the semantics of word-formation chains, he analyzed the figurative meaning of words in the structure of word-formation chains. The report of M.V.Kitaygorodskaya considered the formal semantic relations of words in the word-formation chain on the material of Russian colloquial speech. D.A.Osilbekova in her report described the word-formation chains of verbal nouns, N.M.Chernenko - the word-formation chains of proper names. It should also be noted the speech of D.Ya.Begadzhieva, who studied the structure of word-formation chains on the example of word-formation chains with vertices of passive verbs.

Thus, some specific ways of scientific development of word-formation chains were outlined.

However, the monographic description of word-formation chains remains one of the urgent tasks of modern Russian linguistics. In particular, all parts of speech require special study as vertexes of word-formation chains, i.e. substantive, subjective, adverbial and verbal chains have their own specificity.

### **The degree of study of the problem**

N.S. Trubetsky is considered to be the founder of morphonology as a scientific discipline, although the basic provisions of the study of morphological phenomena are laid down in the works of I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay, who considered morphonology as a field of language science that studies phonemes as part of morphemes. An

important contribution to the development of the morphological theory and description of the morphology of specific languages was made by R.O. Yakobson, a friend and colleague of N.S.Trubetskoy, as well as S.B.Bernstein, T.V.Bulygina, N.A.Eskova and D.R. The period of the 60-70s of the XX century. was the most fruitful in this regard.

The works of such linguists as M.S.Shershnev and V.T.Shklyarov ("The word-formation chain as a unit of language"), O.P.Ermakov ("Semantics of the word-formation chain"), A.K.Birikh ("Semantics of the word-formation chain"), M.V.Kitaygorodskaya ("Formal semantic relations of words in the word-formation chain") are devoted to this problem.", D.A.Osilbekova ("Word-formation chains of verbal nouns"), N.M.Chernenko ("Word-formation chains of proper names"), D.Ya.Begadzhieva ("Structure of word-formation chains").

The issues of morphological phenomena in word formation are also considered in the studies of V.A.Redkin, S.B.Im, A.S.Pardaev, A.M.Zaliznyak, A.G.Sheremetyeva, O.V.Shevtsova, Sh.A.Toshmatova and other linguists of Uzbekistan.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the modern stage of the development of word-formation science, the study of word-formation chains of individual groups of words of each part of speech remains relevant.

In this paper, the analysis of complex units of Russian word formation was carried out on the example of verbal word-formation chains.

Russian morphological phenomena are identified as the object of the study, as in turn the subject is morphological phenomena occurring in Russian verbal word-formation chains of different types.

Russian verbal chains identified in A.N.Tikhonov's nest "Word-formation Dictionary of the Russian language" (in 2 volumes) served as the research material - Moscow: Russian Language, 1985.

The purpose of our article is to identify the specifics of word-formation chains with verbs – verbs of various formal-semantic types. To achieve the goal, the following tasks are set: to characterize the main ways of word formation of derivatives in the studied verbal word-formation chains and to describe the specifics of the formal expression of derivational means; to characterize morphological phenomena in the studied verbal word-formation chains and to determine the types of word-formation variants of the bases.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that it provides a comprehensive description of verbal word-formation chains of different formal-semantic types.

## Analysis and results

In linguistic science, the term word formation itself is ambiguous. It is customary to call them different linguistic phenomena. Word formation is understood primarily as the process of creating new words based on existing language units. The simplest unit of the word formation system is a derivative word (derivative). Derivative – from Lat. Derivatus – "derivative". Derivatology is a branch of linguistics that studies word-formation relations in a language. Being the science of creating new names as motivated one-word signs of a language, word formation can be considered as part of onomasiology. It studies derived words in dynamic and static aspects. The remaining units of the word-formation system (word-formation pair, word-formation chain, word-formation paradigm, word-formation nest) are called complex, since they consist of two or more words [8, p.264].

Word formation as a special branch of linguistics began to take shape in the 40-50s of the XX century, primarily thanks to the works of V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinokur, A.I. Smirnitky. Already in those years, some important problems of the general theory of synchronous word formation began to be developed: the place of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines, the problems of word articulation, the principles of establishing relations of synchronous derivation, the uniqueness of semantics and the structure of derived words of different parts of speech. But already in the 60-80s, the theory of synchronous word formation was further developed. The science of word formation, having distinguished itself from morphology and lexicology, has become an independent linguistic discipline with its own object of research, its own methodology of analysis and system of concepts [2, p.237].

Word formation, being a branch of the science of language, consists of three closely related parts: morphemics, the doctrine of the word-formation structure of words and the doctrine of the ways of word formation.

Each studied part of the section "Word Formation" independently studies the following:

Morphemics – studies the minimum significant parts of words – morphemes, their formal and semantic properties, functions in a word, establishes their types, rules of compatibility with each other. The tasks of morphemics also include the study of the morphemic composition of words of various parts of speech, the systematization of words by morphemic composition, the development of principles of morphemic analysis;

The doctrine of the word-formation structure of words considers the structural types of derived words and gives their classification;

The doctrine of the ways of word formation studies the ways of creating derivative words, the features of the formation of words of different parts of speech.

The term "word formation" is traditionally used to refer to the process of creating new words based on existing vocabulary units. In this regard, word formation in the specialized literature is defined as "a special way of dictionary development" (M.D.Stepanov), "the main means of enriching the vocabulary of the language" (K.A.Levkovskaya), "one of the main means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language with new words" (V.V.Lopatin), "the main source of vocabulary replenishment the composition of the language", which is "carried out in different ways" (K.A.Timofeev).

With any approach, the course "Word Formation" studies derived words, their possible classifications, methods of synchronous word formation, word-formation types and models, morphological phenomena in word-formation processes, types of word-formation motivation, the ratio of articulability and derivation, complex units of word formation [1, p.96].

Complex units of the word formation system are formed by oppositions of various kinds: having different roots, but the same word-formation relation [2, p.323].

In modern Russian word formation, such complex units as a word-formation pair, a word-formation chain, a word-formation paradigm, a word-formation nest are traditionally distinguished [8,p.264].

Word formation is recognized as a special subsystem of the language, so questions arise, "what is the structure of this subsystem, what units form it, what types of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations are characteristic of it" [5, p.29].

When considering single-root words: учи(ть) – учи-тель – учи-тель-ниц(а); it can be determined that these series of derivatives are arranged so that each previous unit is directly producing for the next, this set of derivatives is called a word-formation chain (chain). In turn, it is made up of a set of word-formation pairs. This complex unit reveals the stepwise nature of Russian word formation. It demonstrates syntagmatic relations between words of the same root. Words in a chain are connected by relations of sequential derivation [2, p.334].

A.N.Tikhonov and E.A.Zemskaya in their research indicate that the word-formation chain refers to the complex units of the word-formation system of the Russian language. "As the most important syntagmatic unit in the structure of the nest, it is characterized by complex relationships of words representing all its links" [22, p.44].

The article by S.A.Tikhonov "On the structure of verbal word-formation chains" sets the task "to show the dependence of word-formation chains on the belonging of the original words of the nest to a particular lexico-semantic group." Comparing the various nests of the verb, the author comes to the following conclusions: the nests of each lexico-semantic group of verbs are characterized by their own set of word-formation chains, certain types of chains are found only in some lexico-semantic groups and do not occur in others, the largest number of chains form verbs of destruction (453), verbs of creation have 241, verbs of position in space – 191, sounding verbs have the smallest number – 31 [10,p.264].

The original word of the chain is non-derivative, it performs only the function of the producer. Each subsequent word is derived in relation to the previous one and at the same time producing in relation to the subsequent one. The final word of the chain is a derivative [7,p.262].

For example, печь (the original non-derivative word is producing) → вы-печь (derivative/ producing) → выпек-а-ть (derivative / producing) → выпеч-к-а – (derivative).

Word-formation chains are also diverse in their structure. This diversity is created, first of all, by the combination of parts of speech as part of the word-formation chain:

So, the words of most significant parts of speech act as the initial ones:

for example:

август (существительное - N) → август-ов/ск-ий

храбр(ый) (прилагательное - A) → храбр-о

тысяч(а) (числительное - Num) → тысяч-онк-а

стлать (глагол V) → вы-стлать

наш (местоимение Pronom) → по-наш-ему

где (наречие Adv) →кое-где

In the final link of the word-formation chain , there can also be words of all significant parts of speech:

for example:

океан → океан-ск-ий → транс-океанский (A)

лить → в-лить → вли-ва-ть (V)

стог → стог-ова-ть → стогова-ль/щик (N)

наш → по-наш-ему (Pronom)

где →кое-где (Adv)

In the middle links there are words of all significant parts of speech in their diverse sequence:

For example: развлечь (V) → развлек-а-ть (V) → развлека-тель (N) → развлека-тель-ниц-а (N)

The restriction on the structural diversity of chains imposes a possible number of links: the word-formation chain minimally consists of one word-formation pair, maximum of seven pairs. According to the observations of A.N.Tikhonov, the seventh link exhausts the word-formation possibilities of the Russian language on the syntactic axis.

For example: мысль (N) → мысл-и-ть (V) → с-мыслить (V) → смысл (N) → о-смысл-и-ть (V) → переосмыслить (V) → переосмысл-я-ть (V) → переосмыслять-ся (V) – пример А.Н.Тихонова [22,с.642].

Chains of 7 links are extremely rare. The Russian language is most characterized by chains of 3-4 links. A different sequence of parts of speech and their combination in the word-formation chain is also a different sequence, different combinations of meanings in them. The words of all the links in the chain retain clear lexical connections.

For example: dark → darken (become dark) → darken (become dark) → darkening (state according to the meaning of the verb to darken) [22, p.44].

It can be concluded that the verb is characterized by originality both in terms of the ways of word formation, and in terms of derivational affixes and derivational meanings characteristic of each part of speech.

The motivating basis, standing out in the structure of a motivated word, can both coincide in phonemic composition with the basis of the motivating word, and differ from it. For example, in the words собира-ние, смел-ость, the motivating basis coincides with the basis of the motivating word (собира-ть, смел-ый), and in the words прибор-ка, уз-ость (прибор-, уз-) differs significantly in phonemic composition from the basis of the motivating word (прибира-ть, узк-ий).

The basis of a motivating word can undergo morphological transformations in the structure of a motivated word – transformations of phonemic composition due to compatibility with certain morphemes that are part of the formant. These transformations take place: 1) predominantly – before suffixal morphs with the suffixal method of word formation and with mixed methods of word formation involving suffixation (prefix-suffixal, suffixal-postfix, suffixal-complex), including in formations with a zero suffix; 2) before the interfixal morphs in complex and suffix-complex words [9, p.412].

Among the morphological transformations of the basis of the motivating word, linear and nonlinear transformations are distinguished. Linear transformations include truncation or extension of the base due to any segment (phoneme or combination of phonemes) at the end of it or at its beginning; for example: широк-ий – шир-ота (truncation of the base due to the final combination of phonemes [ok]), пе-ть – пев-учий (extension of the base due to the final consonant [в]), бездарн-ый – бездарь-□ (simple) (truncation of the base due to the final consonant [н], which is a suffixal morph) [9, p.414].

The nonlinear transformations of the basis include alternation and change of stress. A special place is occupied by the morphological phenomenon of combining morphs at the junction of the motivating basis and the formant. Morphological phenomena traditionally include:

- truncation of the basics;
- interference;
- phoneme alternation;
- moving the stress.

In the scientific literature, morphological transformations of the basis of a motivating word are considered, leading to a change in its phonemic composition: linear transformations and alternations, as well as the combination of morphs. The internal linguistic hierarchy of these phenomena requires considering them in this sequence: 1) linear transformations, 2) alternations, 3) combination of morphs. In this hierarchy, linear transformations (in those word-formation types where they occur) precede alternations, and alternations precede the combination of morphs. So, the alternations |к – ч|, |г – ж| in cases like толкать – толчок, прыгать – прыжок appear in the verb bases, truncated due to the final vowel. In such cases as сапожник – сапож|ничать, столбец (столбца) – столб|чатый, suffixal morphs -нича - and -чат - are partially combined with the base, transformed by alternations (respectively) |к – ч| and |ц – ч|.

Morphological means are not an independent way of Russian word formation, do not have an independent word-formation function, "are not mandatory for all formations and word-formation types related to a certain method of education" [3, p.115-119]. They are part of the formant [4, p.49].

As the direct material of the study, we selected word-formation chains with the original verb.

The material of the "Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language" by A.N.Tikhonov makes it possible to distinguish word-formation chains with a length of three to six links in the corresponding word-formation nests.

In total, we analyzed 117 word-formation chains, among which there are 40 four-link chains, which is 34% of the total, 7 five-link chains (about 6%), 2 six-link chains (about 2%). A special type of word-formation chains can be considered those in which lexical variants of a non-derivative word act as vertices (6, approximately 5%), and the remaining 62 word-formation chains are three-link, which is 53% [6, p.141].

The results of the analysis allow us to identify several models for constructing verb word-formation chains depending on the partial affiliation of derived words.

Six - link word - formation chains

Model – I - V→V→V→N→A→A→N

рвать → взо-рвать<sup>I</sup> → взрыв-а-ть<sup>II</sup> → взрыв<sup>III</sup> → взрыв-н-ой<sup>IV</sup> → бур-о-взрывной<sup>V</sup> → буровзрыв-ник<sup>VI</sup>

Five - link word - formation chains

Model – II - V→N→A→N→N→V



лгать → ложь<sup>I</sup> → лож-н(ый)<sup>II</sup> → лж-е-свидетель<sup>III</sup> → лжесвидетель-ств(о)<sup>IV</sup> → лжесвидетельств-ова-ть<sup>V</sup>

Four - link word - formation chains

Model – III - V→V→V→V→N

глядеть → гля-ну-ть<sup>I</sup> → о-глянуть<sup>II</sup> → оглянуть-ся<sup>III</sup> → огляд-к(а)<sup>IV</sup>

пить → пој-и-ть<sup>I</sup> → пере-поить<sup>II</sup> → перепа-ива-ть<sup>III</sup> → перепаива-ниј-е<sup>IV</sup>

In the word formation of verbs, the dominant place is occupied by intra-verbal word formation: prefix and prefix-suffix method. Suffixation is less important, and the word structure for verb formation is practically not characteristic.

In the suffix way, verbs are formed mainly from the bases of nouns and adjectives. Derivation belongs to the field of lexical derivation [2, p.375].

A characteristic feature of the Russian verb is the presence of different bases in its word forms, partially differing in phonemic composition, primarily in its final part.

In order to streamline the morphological description, the basis for the vowel is taken as the initial basis of the motivating verb, directly morphologically transformed in the structure of the verbal word. This basis is, in most inflectional classes and subclasses, the basis of the past tense and coincides, as a rule, with the basis of the infinitive; in a small group of verbs, it is the basis of the infinitive, which does not coincide with the basis of the past tense. The basis for a consonant is taken as the original only for verbs that do not have a basis for a vowel: нёс – нес-ут, тёк – тек-ут, рос – раст-ут [9, p.415].

As noted above, among the morphological transformations of the basis of the motivating word, linear and nonlinear transformations differ. We refer to linear transformations as truncation or extension of the base, and to nonlinear transformations – alternation and change of stress. Along with this, it should also be noted that the most important morphological characteristic of affixal word-forming morphs is their vocalicity or consonance.

Vocalic are suffixal word-forming morphs that appear in the structure of a motivated word after the motivating base on a vowel (i.e. having a vowel final). For example, the suffixal morphs of the nouns -тель (чита-тель), -лк(а) (коси-лка) [12, p.171].

Word-forming morphs that appear in the structure of a motivated word after the motivating basis for a consonant (i.e., having a consonant final) are called consonantal. For example, the suffixal morphs of nouns - щик (подбор-щик), adjectives -ов- (берег-ов-ой) are consonant.

It should also be noted that among the suffixal morphs of the Russian language there are both consonantal and vocalic, and vocalic morphs are characteristic mainly of verbal word formation. Before consonant morphs, the initial basis of the motivating verb, as a rule, undergoes linear transformations – truncation or extension [9, p.416].

Depending on the method of morphological construction of the word- formative variant on the basis of the initial formative basis , the following types of variants are distinguished:

- linear word-formative variants with possible truncation, extension, change of base finals;

- nonlinear word-formation variants: alternation, accent;

- complex word-formation variants;

- "zero" word-formative variants that homonymically coincide with the original formative basis.

Linear, nonlinear, complex and "zero" variants of word-formation bases co-evolving in the Russian word-formation system are clearly manifested in word-formation chains, revealing specific properties at each stage of word formation [11, p.129].

Russian Dictionary Further analysis is carried out on the basis of the word-formation chains with the original verb described above (the material is extracted from the nest "Word-formation Dictionary of the Russian language" (in 2 volumes) by A.N.Tikhonov (Moscow: Russkiy yazyk, 1985).

Six - link word - formation chains

Model – I - V→V→V→N→A→A→N

V → SV zero → SV complex → SV accent → SV accent → SV zero → SV linear (truncated)

Five - link word - formation chains

Model – II - V→N→A→N→N→V

V → SV complex → SV zero → SV alternation → SV zero → SV zero

Four - link word - formation chains

Model – III - V→V→V→V→N

V → SV complex → SV zero → SV complex → SV zero

The specificity of verbal word-formation chains in the morphological aspect is the predominance of complex and zero variants of the basis. This trend can be traced in all word-formation chains, including from 3 to 6 links. The following is a table reflecting the morphological variation of the generating bases in verbal word-formation chains [6, p.143].

**Table 1: Word - formation variants of verb bases**

Types of SV	Linear			Non - linear		Comprehensive		«Zero»
	Truncation	Build - up	Exchange of finals	Alternation	Accent	1	2	
I	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
II	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
III	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
IV	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
V	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
VI	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-

Word-forming variants, the morphological construction of which on the basis of the formative bases of the producing words of different parts of speech showed the diversity of possible modifications, in turn, are due to the partial equilibrium that characterized sufficiently long word-forming chains (up to 6 links). According to our observations, if a non-verb appears inside the word-formation chain, then the word-formation base also changes its status, becomes nominal (substantive, adjectival) or adverbial, which is associated with the appearance of word-formation variants of other types (alternation, accent, etc.).

## CONCLUSION

The material of the "Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language" by A.N.Tikhonov made it possible to identify word-formation chains with a length of three to six links in the corresponding word-formation nests. In total, 117 word-formation chains were analyzed, among which there were 40 four-link chains, which is 34% of the total, 7 five-link chains (about 6%), and 2 six-link chains (about 2%). A special type of word-formation chains can be considered those in which lexical variants of a non-derivative word act as vertices (6, about 5%), and the remaining 62 word-formation chains are three-link, which is 53%.

The results of the analysis allow us to identify the main models for constructing verbal word-formation chains depending on the partial affiliation of derived words (25 in total).

The specificity of verbal word-formation chains in the morphological aspect is the predominance of complex and zero variants of the basis. This trend can be traced in all word-formation chains, including from 3 to 6 links. It should be emphasized that the specificity of morphological transformations of the verb bases proper consists in complex transformations combining linear morphological phenomena (truncation, extension of the base) with nonlinear ones (alternation, displacement of stress). It is important to note that the specificity of verbal word formation (the activity of prefixation and postfixation methods) caused a high frequency of zero word-formation variants.

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