



## **Description of Linguistik Variation Derivation and Use in Russian from the Point of Linguopragmatics**

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**Abstract:** *This study examines the active and productive process of changing word classes in Russian through derivation processes. This word formation process consists of a verb lexeme, noun, adjective, or adverb associated with a derived suffix. This is a descriptive study that follows the typological perspective of word class formation.*

**Keywords:** *typology, word classes, word formation process.*

### **Introduction**

Russian, as a very inflectional and morphologically rich language, provides many variants of case properties. The case category in Russian is a complex and abstract grammatical system of contrasts with obscure semantics. In addition, it is complicated by opaque forms and connections between number (singular and plural), genus (three generic systems: male, female, and middle), and declension (three types of declension). Moreover, the acquisition of cases creates difficulties due to various other aspects.

For example, the difference in the validity of signals associated with different cases is reflected in the order in which they are absorbed by children. Presumably, less frequent and less pronounced cases are acquired later in childhood than more frequent and pronounced ones.

While different researchers agree that the acquisition of different cases occurs somewhat consistently, there is no consensus on the exact order in which cases are acquired in the literature.

This study analyzes the main derivation types that change word classes in Mapuche. We will see that derivation possibilities in this language depend in part on its morphological richness, especially on the abundant number of existing suffixes used in this process, and that among their properties they show greater productivity by being multifunctional. output new word classes, for example, to mark the form, mood, and change the verbal structures, properties, and actions of derivatives that change word classes and between them, they represent cases of verbalization, nominalization, adjectives.

There are various word formation procedures in which the lexical extension of the language is possible. According to G.V. Belyakov, "derivation is the most important and widely used procedure in the Russian language. It consists in creating a new word by obtaining it from a combination of root lexeme, noun, verb, adjective and suffix "[1].

According to typological analysis, the Russian language is inflective, which has a pattern of including affixes that make semantic, morphological and syntactic changes, including the inclusion of nouns, object signs, and a person to the verb root.

The study of the communicative aspect of word formation and, in particular, the derivation process in media history has become one of the most important topics in the lexical sphere. In domestic and foreign linguistic literature, various approaches to the study of derived vocabulary are demonstrated:

structural-semantic (Fathutdinova, 2015; Ilyasova, 2016), linguoculturological (Erofeeva, 2014, Wendina, 1998), cognitive (Baranov, Dobrovolsky, 1996; Gorobets), Kulsharipova, Novak, 2016), and methodological (Hashemi, 2011, Martyanov, Gorobets, Novak, 2016). The study of active derivational processes based on media and which are a kind of catalyst for language transformation allows us to identify critical changes in the word formation system of the Russian language and trace the trends in the development of word use in general.

### Research methodology

The research methodology involves the use of means of linguistic description with elements of the interpretation of typical derived units, a continuous selection of lexical materials, structural-semantic word-forming analysis and contextual analysis - when describing the action of the noun derivation process.

### Study results

The language of newspaper periodicals has recently become a sphere of increased word formation activity, as it illustrates a huge number of word derivatives obtained by conventional methods of word formation. The data revealed the following patterns of word formation, reflecting active processes in modern Russian: suffixing, prefixing and zero suffixation.

As is known, morphological derivatives can be obtained by adding suffixes or prefixes. Suffixation is one of the most popular ways to form new words in Russian.

It is in the suffix sphere that there is a more active interaction of 1) borrowed suffixes with both Russian and foreign-language word bases; 2) Russian suffixes with both borrowed and original producing bases; 3) stylistically heterogeneous morphemic parts: book suffixes and foundations in the original stylistically reduced words and vice versa.

Progress in the productivity of some suffix models is noted within the following lexical groups:

1. Names of persons with the meaning of the carrier (subject or procedural), formed by:

A) Foreign language productive book suffixes -ист, -атор, -ант (-ист, -атор, -ант) combined with foreign-language and Russian fundamentals: лоббист, перформансист, нашиист (член организации «Наши»), подписант, номинант, номинатор, коммуникатор и монетизатор;

B) Through Russian suffixes -ник, -чик/-щик, -ец/-ов/-овец (-ник, -чик/-щик, -ец/-ов/-овец) from non-native foundations: оффшорник, интернетчик, пиаровец, спамщик. The semantics of this subgroup of words are significantly expanding: in addition to naming a person by his occupation or interests, they can matter 'сторонник, последователь чего-либо: государственник (сторонник государственной власти), ЛДПР-овец (сторонник партии ЛДПР), ЕГЭшник (лицо, сдавшее ЕГЭ). The generating base here is often a proper name combined with a suffix ец (-овец): обамовец, порошковец, зюгановец [2].

2. Names with a characteristic value formed by Russian suffixes -ск, -ов/-овск, -н (-ск, -ов/-овск, -н) combined with borrowed basics: шенгенский, узерский, онлайнный, Пиаровский, творческий.

3. Action designations formed by verbal suffixes -ирова, -ова, -и (-ирова, -ова, -и): а) from borrowed foundations of common names: брендиловать, производить, литье, офшорить;

б) from the foundations of proper names: гайдарить, чубайсить, навальничать, петросянить

4. Names of abstract semantics with Russian suffixes: -ость/-есть, -ств (о)(-ост, -ест, -ств (о) and borrowed: -изм, -инг, (-изм, -инг), their appearance is associated with an increase in production foundations due to the expansion of the simple and slang foundations existing in Russian, foreign-language foundations, as well as using the main proper names: показушность, ненашесть, жесткокизм, лоббизм [2].

## Conclusion

The most productive affixal means of word formation include suffixation, prefix, zero suffixation, and affixoid word formation, with suffixation proving to be the most popular means. Therefore, one of the most effective ways of modern word formation is to attach the original Russian affixes to borrowed foundations, where suffixes are most demanding. At the current stage of development, word-forming types have become more adaptive. The system of affixation word-forming types is so stable that it can easily process borrowed bases, forming derivatives with Russian affixes. At the same time, Russian foundations are actively involved in word formation, that is, in creating new words according to effective patterns.

Such words are a system-forming property of Russian word formation: word-forming morphology in productive samples is contextually conditioned and situationally dependent, and the data made it possible to note a noticeable activation of foreign-language affixes, the most productive of which are prefixes.

Contributing to an increase in the personal criterion, word formation in the media resource performs not only a nominative function, but also an expressive-evaluative one, and the latter is more significant for modern journalism. The derivation process is an effective means of making the text more expressive, moreover, they have an evaluability or seek to acquire it, since their evaluative nature is syntagmatically and contextually conditioned. Word formation turns into an effective axiological manual and one of the tools of social assessment in the oral activities of media personalities.

Thus, our study showed that real affixal word formation is one of the most important functional and dynamically developing mechanisms in the Russian derivation system.

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