

Patterns of Entering New Words into the System of Word Forming Nests of the Russian Language (on the Material of Network Texts)

Akhmedova Aziza Husenovna

Teacher of the department of Russian Language and Literature Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

The word-forming system of the Russian language is a complex structure that undergoes various changes. The derivative system of the language does not develop without the development of the vocabulary of the language, without the addition of new words. Modern Russian is a living system, where all new words that add to the lexical system take their place in the word-forming system of the language. As you know, there are several ways of formation of new words in the language: suffixal, prefixal, prefixe-suffix, substantiation (the transition of a word from one part of speech to another) etc. These are the most productive ways of word formation. However, there are other ways of word formation in the language, through which the vocabulary of the language is actively added.

KEYWORDS: Russian language, complex structure, method, paradigm, neologisms.

Method of research. In the course of research work descriptive and component research methods were used. In the study of word-forming structure of borrowed words the descriptive-analytical method, morphemic and word-forming analysis, the method of component analysis was used in determining the semantics of borrowings.

The subject of the study is the derivative possibilities of borrowed words appearing in the Russian Internet - the space of recent decades.

The object of the study are complex units of word formation (word-forming pairs, word-forming chains, word-forming paradigms, word-forming nests) in which the producer is represented by borrowed neologism. Borrowed words with different frequency and intensity «enter» and «integrate» into the system of language, replenishing both lexical and word-forming paradigms. E.V. Marinova notes that a new word, whether word-forming or semantic neologism formed on Russian soil or borrowed, is included in paradigmatic relations with other language units, integrated into the word-forming system» [4: 96].

The connection of word formation with lexicology is manifested primarily in the fact that the main source of enrichment of the language is word formation. Each new word derivative immediately becomes part of the lexical system and is considered not only as a source of vocabulary of the language, but also in terms of active and passive stock, sphere of use, stylistic accessory, it is included in one of lexico-semantic groups of words. For example, recently appeared in the language the word corfbolist - «player in Corfball» has added to the group of nouns with the meaning «person engaged in a game sport». It has not yet entered the active vocabulary of the language, as it is not known to most Russian speakers, because the word corfball, as a sport, appeared relatively recently and is not quite familiar to residents of Russia and the CIS countries. So this word, as sports terminology, is stylistically neutral.

The relationship between the two sections is also that they both refer to semantics, the lexical meaning of the word. The lexical meaning of derivative words cannot but rely on the semantics of the producing words, and

to establish the semantics of the derivative word reference is made to the producing: base - jumping with a special parachute from different points (bridges, TV towers) Baseball player - baseball player. Without reference to lexical semantics of producing words it is impossible to establish relations of word-forming derivation between words, to determine the producing basis and word-forming means, to determine the way of word formation, i.e. it is not possible to make word-forming analysis. New derivative words can enter into various system (synonymous, antonymic) relationships with words already existing in the language.

The Russian language in its current state is a volatile and rapidly developing phenomenon. As M. Krongauz wrote in the preface to the Dictionary of the Internet Language: "Any language, including Russian, inevitably changes. In the early 2000s, this caused either outrage or laughter. It soon became clear that a unique experiment on Language and languages was unfolding before our eyes, which should be described immediately and seriously, because this is exactly the cutting edge of linguistic science, where the object of research has to be caught up all the time."

It is impossible not to agree with the fact that in recent decades the Russian language has undergone great changes. This applies primarily to the lexical composition of the language. A huge number of new borrowed neologisms have appeared in the Russian language, and most of them are Anglicisms and Americanisms. These borrowings, penetrating into the language, become commonly used, while replacing simple words known to everyone. Of course, it should be noted that these neologisms are mainly used by the younger generation. Now young people, going to a concert, do not say that there was a full house, they say a sold-out, instead of the word fake they say fake, fake, car rental -carsharing, appearance - bow, old, out of fashion- old, etc. It is quite difficult to understand what is meant in such a sentence: "I'm riding a longboard to a coworking in my old sweatshirt and apple watch, suddenly I was hit by some guy with a cupcake on his segway." It is also interesting how new words and expressions enter the Russian language. Now everything is developing so fast, and thanks not so much to television as to the Internet and social networks. In a second, hundreds of people read, made reposts, and put hundreds of likes. Thanks to modern technical means, the entire life cycle of a buzzword or meme can be traced [3,221].

E.V.Rosen in the scope of the concept of "neologism" includes only those lexical units that represent linguistic innovations both on the part of the signifier and on the part of the signified (i.e., the appearance of a new word with a new meaning): "the new vocabulary should be completely unknown in the language" [2,31]. At the same time, semantic reinterpretations of old words remain outside of linguistic innovations. But, as you know new realities and concepts are often indicated by already known words and combinations of words.

Traditionally, there are three main ways in which neologisms appear in the language: 1) the use of affixal means at the disposal of a given language; 2) semantic reinterpretation of words already existing in the language; 3) borrowing of foreign words, as well as elements of non-literary vernacular, territorial dialects, professional and social jargons, etc.

Such an understanding of neologisms and ways of their occurrence underlies the selection of linguistic material in the compilation of domestic lexicographic publications according to neology.

The social network plays a huge role in replenishing the lexical composition of the language. After all, the World Wide Web is a special world, a platform where you can post information about yourself and share information, photos, messages, and various files with other users.

We consider new meanings of commonly used words that have received semantic reinterpretation due to their functioning on the Internet. We propose interpretations of new meanings of words, since they are absent in the explanatory dictionaries of the modern Russian language. According to our observations, new meanings in the network language mostly appear in two ways: metaphor and phonetic similarity with the generating word.

Results and their discussion. As the analysis of the practical material shows, only a small part of the borrowed neologisms is involuntary, the rest should be classified as derivatives, i.e., have word-forming efficiency. The ratio of derivative and involuntary words among neologisms generally corresponds to the ratio of these classes of words in the total vocabulary of the Russian language. Involuntary neologisms can be divided in terms of word formation into three main subgroups: 1) involuntary single words; 2) involuntary words that became the vertices of new word-formation nests not yet recorded in dictionaries; 3) involuntary words, existing word-formation nests and those which are rebuilding these word-formation nests.

1. Involuntary solitary neologisms. The term "single words" was used in derivatology by A.N. Tikhonov to refer to words that are not part of word-forming nests. Single words "are not producing for other words and have no derivatives". As an argument we can cite words that have entered the media space in recent years:

Phubbing is a habit of being distracted by mobile devices instead of having a conversation with someone. Formed from the words phone (phone) and snubbing (form from the verb snub - treat with neglect, ignore).

The word was invented in May 2012 by lexicologists, writers and poets as a result of a brainstorming that was held in University of Sydney with the support of the Australian branch of the advertising agency McCann. When professionals invented a new noun, advertisers began to promote it in the media and social networks. In addition, the Stop Phubbing campaign was launched, which encouraged people to pay more attention to live communication. This word is listed in the dictionary Masquarie Dictionary in 2013 [2:26].

2. Involuntary neologisms that became the tops of the new WFN. This subgroup consists of involuntary words, which are, according to the evidence of modern dictionaries, the top of new word-forming nests (though usually with a limited number of derivatives). It is important to note that the boundary between the two subgroups considered is rather conditional, especially considering that it is possible to go beyond normative dictionaries and consider the totality of speech works reflected in the media space.

3. Neologisms that reconstruct the structure of the existing SG by entering into. This subgroup is very small. The structure of the WFN closely intertwines syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations of derived words, which are manifested at the level of word-forming paradigms and at the level of word-forming chains.

Findings. The words that have been included in the Russian language in recent decades are actively developing their word-forming capabilities and on the models of the Russian language form new words, thereby either changing the structural organization of existing word-forming nests, or new borrowings themselves become the tops of new word-forming nests. As our research has shown, the word-forming possibilities of new words in modern Russian language, most neologisms form new word-forming nests. Only a small part of the new words add to the existing in the word-forming system of the language of the nest, filling the so-called "empty cells" systems. Among the huge number of units of word formation a special place is occupied by word-forming nests. They play a very important role in the system organization of word formation. The creation of a word-forming nest by neologism is an indication of how firmly this neologism has entered the language and became productive. Word-forming nest is an open system capable of development, and new borrowed words have a sufficiently high word-forming potential, contributing to the emergence of new word-forming nests or changing the structure of existing ones.

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