

# The derived word as the basic unit of word formation

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**Abstract:** This article presents information about the derived word as the basic unit of word formation.

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The main units of word formation: morphemes involved in the construction of new words, derivative words, word-forming pairs, chains, paradigms, nests; methods and types of word formation are interrelated and form a system of word formation. The main object of study in word formation is the derivative word. Unlike lexicology, grammar, word formation studies a word from the point of view of its construction, derivation: from which word it is derived, what words it can produce, what semantic connections will arise between these words. Such units of word formation as pairs, paradigms, nests are complex, represent the unification of several words connected by the ratio of word-forming motivation. The minimum unit - a derivative word - is part of a more complex unit - a word-forming pair, word-forming pairs form word-forming chains, paradigms, nests, word-forming types and categories. A derivative word - a word formed from another word, is the central unit of word formation, because it is it that allows you to determine the ways and means of word formation. Derivative words are secondary, they can be explained by reference to the meaning of another word.

Signs of a derivative word:

- 1) the derivative word, as a rule, has a more complex structure than the producing word, i.e. contains a larger number of morphemes: the sex is sub-pol-y-e;
- 2) the derivative word is more complex in semantics: dense compact 'make dense';
- 3) in a pair of neutral and stylistically colored word derivative will be stylistically colored: smart smart;
- 4) in pairs, the verb is a noun denoting an action, the original, producing word will be a verb, since the meaning of the action is characteristic of verbs: write a scribe, walk | walking.
- 5) in pairs, the adjective is a noun denoting a feature, the initial, producing word will be an adjective, since the meaning of the sign is characteristic of adjectives: capable ability, deaf silence

It should be noted that words that at first glance seem to be of the same type in structure can be both derivative and non-derivative:

spoon, track, buckle, piece of paper, chip, mouse, mug, girlfriend.

More precisely, the derivation of a word can be established on the basis of the formal (external) and semantic connection between the derivative and the producing word. Relations of word-forming motivation (derivative) are established between two single-root words, when the meaning of one is determined through the meaning of the other: Fisherman, fish, fisherman. Fisherman - 'one who catches fish', fisherman - 'related to fisherman'. Only when one word is connected to another formally and semantically does a word-forming derivative relationship arise, and we can say that a given word is pro-nonsense. The word chairman in synchronous word formation is not derivative, since there is no motivating word. If the connection of words is only formal or only semantic, there is no relation of derivation, i.e. it cannot be said that these are words in which one is formed from the other: To die a measure, to wear a nose. In the words coffee maker - coffee (there is a semantic connection, but there is no formal one, since when comparing the sound (graphic) form, "superfluous" elements are found - var-och-n-y. The direct formal connection of the derivative word coffeemaker will be with the derivative word coffee maker. The direction of word-forming derivative is always from the derivative (motivated) to the producing (motivating). This is the golden rule of

synchronous word formation: the derivative is looking for its producing, not its own producer, not vice versa. The natural connection between the semantics of the derivative and the producing word was first drawn to the attention of G.O. Vinokur (in the work "Notes on Russian Word Formation" in 1949). This provision is called the Vinokur criterion. It goes like this: "The meaning of a derivative word is always determined through the semantics of another sign." The criterion can also be called the criterion of word-forming motivation. Word-forming motivation is the motivation of a derivative word by the producer.

The Vinokur criterion is widely used in word formation because:

- 1) makes it easy to determine whether the word in front of us is derived or not;
  - 2) allows you to establish connections between the derivative and the producing word.
2. A word-forming pair is a complex unit of word formation consisting of a derivative and a producing word. The derivative and the producing word are connected by semantic relations, or, as they say, relations of word-forming motivation, that is, the derivative word can be explained through the producing. Most Russian words in the modern language have clear motivational relationships, motivating words are easily selected for them. Words derived are associated with a generative motivating meaning. A teacher is a person whose profession is to teach. The reader is the one who reads. To shine is to emit light. To land is to sink to the ground.

If the word is non-derivative, it is interpreted descriptively: Earth - 1) planet of the solar system, 2) soil.

Derivative words in the modern language according to word-forming motivation can be divided into two groups:

- 1) derivative words, the meaning of which is fully motivated by the morphemes included in it: primorsky - a sign of being by the sea, wolf - belonging to the wolf, to call back - to call each other for some time;

- 2) derivative words whose meaning is more complex than the sum of the meanings of their morphemes: a journalist is someone who writes professionally for newspapers and magazines.

Motivation can be direct, metaphorical, and peripheral. Direct motivation directly links the derivative word to the primary meaning of the producer. A fisherman is one who catches fish. Salt - sprinkle with salt. Metaphorical is the motivation of the producing word in a figurative sense. For example, the word slap is motivated by the word hat: to act like a hat, where the word hat is used in a figurative sense. The words monkey, ishachi, etc. have a metaphorical motivation. Peripheral motivation is a motivation in which the meaning of a derivative word is based on the meaning of the producing word, but is only partially related to it. A primer is a book for learning to read, in which drawings, schemes, puzzles, syllables, words and including letters are placed. Linen - clothes of white and other colors. Using the Vinokur criterion, we obtain the simplest complex unit of word formation - a word-forming pair and can distinguish a means of word formation - a word-forming formant. A word-forming formant is an affix (affixes) that distinguishes between a derivative and a producing word. A formant is a word-forming medium (prefix, suffix, interfix, postfix, etc.) with the help of which a new word is formed.

3. Word-forming chain is single-root words that are in sequential derivative relationships.

Whitewashing is real. from the verb whitewash Whitewash - finish whitewash Whitewash - make white \white

It can also be said that the word-forming chain is sequentially built word-forming pairs. For example, whitewash; whitewash; white white. It is impossible to call a word-forming chain a series of words in which one of the stages of motivation is missing: down jacket down (down) down.

4. A word-forming paradigm is a collection of several derived words related by motivation to the same producing word.

5. Word-forming nest (SG) is a complex complex unit of the word-forming system, formed by a set of word-forming chains and paradigms with one source word. In other words, it is a set of single-root words arranged in accordance with the relations of sequential derivation, taking into account the syntagmatic and paradigmatic connections of derived words.

The boundaries of the nest are movable. Nests can be replenished with new words, and conversely, many words in the nest often move from the center to the periphery or completely leave it. Words

that have lost their semantic commonality form different nests. Wed. White and linen, give and sell, ink and black.

6. Word-forming type (CT) is a formal-semantic model of constructing words of a certain part of speech. This model is characterized by three features: 1) derivation from one part of speech, 2) the sameness of the word-forming formant and the method of word formation, 3) the commonality of the word-forming (motivating) meaning. For example: friendship, service, palba... verb + b = noun Swamp, meat, steppe ... noun + v = adjective Dark, bright, warm... adjective + o = adverb

For the words: poverty is poor; courage is bold; cowardly cowardice; softness soft - word-forming type is a scheme for constructing derived words belonging to one part of speech (the name of the essence), abstracted from specific lexical meanings characterized by a commonality: 1) parts of the speech of the producing word (name pred.), 2) the method of word formation (suffix) and the word-forming formant (suffix -ost-), 3) word-forming meaning ("abstract feature, called the producing word").

An affix can have several word-forming meanings. For example: the suffix -tel- in the words teacher, writer, parent, switch, heater. These words do not belong to the same word-forming type (designation of the person, designation of the object). On the basis of the proximity of the word-forming meanings, ct enter into synonymous relations. Cf.: Leningradets, Moskvich, Kharkovchanin. These words have different word-forming formants (suffixes), but part of the speech of the producing words and word-forming meanings coincide, which gives them the opportunity to act as synonyms (computer scientist, regulator, financier, programmer; pseudohero, pseudo-patriotism, quasi-authority, quasi-market). Each part of speech has a certain set of word-forming types.

7. The method of word formation is the largest unit of word formation, combining various word-forming types with similar word-forming formants. For example, the suffix method of word formation combines all the above word-forming types:v

#### **Resume:**

Derived words are such lexical units of a language that were formed in the past or appear (seem) to the speaker to be formed from other single-root (producing) words of a given language using certain word-forming means. In the first case, we are talking about the historical, or diachronic, derivative of words, in the latter - about the synchronic derivative. Derivatives from a diachronic point of view, or diachronically derived, are all words of the language (s) that at one or another period of development of a given language were actually formed in one way or another from other, pre-existing words (provided that the fact of their formation from other words is confirmed by the data of the history of the language). Derivatives from a synchronous point of view, or synchronically derived, are those words that at the moment of language development are perceived by speakers as being formed from other single-root words, regardless of whether they were actually formed from other words or not (if they retain known formal and semantic signs of derivation, secondary in relation to their producers). For example, the Russian noun spoon is derived only from a diachronic point of view; by origin it is associated with the word l'zha, which in modern Russian language has not been preserved. The noun flask, on the other hand, is derived only from a synchronous point of view; in its sound (sound composition) and meaning it is related to the single-root word flask, although at the time of its appearance in the Russian language (borrowed from the Polish language) it was perceived as root, non-derivative. The noun book in modern Russian language is derived from both a diachronic and synchronous point of view; it and reality was formed in the past from the cognate word book by the diminutive-affectionate suffix -к- (originally -кк-) and retains formal and semantic features of derivative to the present. (Below we will talk only about words derived from a synchronous point of view.)

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