

# Interactions of Word Formation and Vocabulary on the Material of Nests of Single-Rooted Words in Russian

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**Annotation:** This article shows the importance of studying the problems of the interaction of word formation and vocabulary on the material of nests of single-rooted words, as well as, identified and described all system-forming units, defined the functions and role of different units of word formation in the ordering of lexical relations of words, considered the lexical and word-forming nests.

**Keywords:** vocabulary, word formation, nests, single-rooted words, one, antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, lexica-semantic group, lexical nests.

The vocabulary of the language is in constant motion. Continuous changes take place in it: some words become obsolete and go out of use, others arise and come into wide use; many words move from one stylistic layer to another; the boundaries of thematic and lexico-semantic groups change (expand or narrow); the volumes of word meanings, the relationship of lexico-semantic variants in the semantic structure of words, etc., change. Words that have living lexical connections in the synchronous system of the language, motivated by root commonality, are single-rooted. Together they form a nest. For example, in one nest the original non-derivative word sound and all its derivatives are combined: sound, sound, sonorous, sonorous, sonority, silent, silent, silent, hypersound, infrasound, supersonic, ultrasound, overtone, subsonic, consonant, consonant, consonance, resound, resound, sound, sound, sound, sound, sound reproduction, sound insulation, sound absorption, etc. All these words have a material and semantic commonality.

The words table and capital, lie and belong, be and forget, etc., do not have such a commonality. They are not of the same root, they belong to different nests. A table, a table, a table, a tabletop, a tabletop, a tabletop, etc., make up one nest, and the capital, the capitalist, in the capital, etc., are combined into another nest. Wed also: to be and to be, experienced, to stay, to visit, to stay, to stay, etc., on the one hand, and to forget, to forget, oblivion, to forget, to forget, to forget, etc., with another.

In their composition, nests often combine a very large number of words with the same root: carry - 540 words, walk - 470, cut - 405; water - 316, light - 288, steam - 235; small - 376, dry - 284, white - 243, etc. [3, p.141].

According to our observations, they may have a more complex composition. So, the socket electricity includes over 2 thousand single-root words. However, not all of them are recorded in dictionaries; the terms created on the basis of the noun electricity and its derivatives are especially poorly represented in them.

Nests are made up of words. The word is the basic unit of the language associated with all its levels. The multilevel nature of the word is reflected in the compound terms used to name aspects of its connections with different levels; lexical word, phonetic word, grammatical word (morphological word, syntactic word). At the same time, the word is a semantically integral unit of the language. The early unity of the word, writes Academician V. V. Vinogradov, is ensured not only by the internal unity of its phonetic and grammatical composition, but also by the semantic unity of the system of its meanings, which, in turn, is determined by the general laws semantic system of the language as a whole" [1, p.14].

In their lexical meanings and lexical relations, cognate words are combined into lexical nests (LG). The semantically organizing center of the lexical nest is the root (non-derivative) word, from which various semantic threads extend to other words. At the same time, in the semantic structure of the nest, single-root words participate in certain of their lexical-semantic variants (LSV). If the original word is polysemantic, one, several or all of its LSVs can take part in the semantic organization of the lexical nest. However, its semantic structure is rarely formed on the basis of all LSV non-derivative words. Some LSVs often do not cover the entire semantic space of the nest, but only its individual sections (especially if the nest consists of

a large number of single-root formations).

In many cases, different LSVs of the original words form a kind of sub-nests in the nest - a set of derivatives of the same root words, united according to the generality of the basic lexical meanings. Compare: beast 1 (animal) and animal, animal, animal, animal, animal, animal, animal, menagerie, animal, animal, animal, animal, furrier, St. John's wort, animal breeder, fur farm, etc. ; beast 2 (man) and atrocity, brutality, brutality, brutality, brutality, brutality, brutality, brutality. Both nests include: animal, animal, animal, animal, animal-like.

Each nest has its own set of core LSVs that ensure its lexical integrity, linking its different sections into a single whole. Each nest of single-root words as a unit of the lexical level has a certain semantic structure.

Lexical nests as an element of the lexical system consist of lexemes (words). They are a set of cognate words in their lexical relations, organized on the basis of LSV. Hence: the word -LSV is a lexical nest, the word is a set of LSVs - a lexical nest, the word is a set of LSVs - subnests - a lexical nest.

All basics are available

the ability to consider lexical nests as microsystems. And this means that the system in vocabulary is the totality of all lexical nests in their interconnections and relationships. Lexical nests, like words, enter into systemic relations with each other - synonymous, antonymic, homonymous, etc. [3, p.141]. Nests play an important role in streamlining these relationships. Wed synonymous nests: to beat - to beat, to beat - to beat, to drive in - to drive in (to drive in - to hammer in, to drive in - to hammer in, to drive in - to knock out), to knock out - to knock out (to knock out - to knock out, to beat out - to knock out, to knock out - to knock out) cf . also nests: throw - throw - throw, dig - dig, twirl - twist, curve - oblique, etc. Such nests are widespread in the system of the verb, adjectives, less developed in the sphere of nouns. They cover a huge array of words. For example, only in the nests throw - throw - throw more than 50 synonymous paradigms, which include about 140 synonyms. This is a "reflected" synonymy: the synonymy of the original words of the nest is transferred to their derivatives, "reflected" in the sphere of derivatives.

Reflected antonymy is also associated with nests, which makes up about 70% of the entire antonymic array of the Russian language. The great organizing power of nests in the system of Russian antonymy is evidenced by words that give rise to many derivative antonyms. For example, in the nests liquid - thick - 24 pairs of antonyms, curve - straight - 27, light - difficult - 34, darkness - light - 41, low - high - 42, dull - sharp - 43, white - black - 65, wet - dry - 105, etc.

Reflected homonymy also has a nesting character. Wed nests: drown I (furnace) - drown II (lard) - drown III (ship), chat I (set in motion-liquid) - chat II (talk), cram I (mechanically memorize) - cram II (make notches ), throw I (throw, throw) - throw II (stitch with large stitches), prick I (crush) - prick II (touch sharp, stick with a point), etc. Reflected homonymy is the result of contact and interaction of nests single-root words. [3, p.141].

Lexical nests are structural elements of semantic fields (SP). In one joint venture there can be many LGs. For example, the field of color in modern Russian includes about 50 LGs. This field includes all words only in their color values.

In the color field, as in the nest, the words of all the main significant parts of speech are represented - adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs, the category of state, simple and compound words, non-derivatives and derivatives, as well as phraseological phrases equivalent to the word: white - white, whitish, whitish, whitish-blue, whiteness, pre-white, white, white, white, whiten, whiten, whiten, whiten, whiten, whiten, whiten, etc.; black - blackish, rough, blackness, blackface, black, black, blacken, blacken, blacken, blacken, black-black, etc. ; blue - blue, bluish, bright blue, blueness, dove, become blue, etc.

The concept of a field is wider than the concept of a lexico-semantic group (LSG). Usually the semantic field acts as a set of LSGs of various parts of speech. So, LSG of sounding includes only verbs - non-derivatives and derivatives, and the sound field includes, in addition to verbs, nouns (noise, hubbub, din, rumble, chirping, crackling, etc.), adjectives (loud noisy, grouchy, shrill, etc.), interjections (ah! oh! ah! wow! e! chick-chick! kish! etc.), onomatopoeia (meow, quack-quack, bul-bul, etc.) .), adverbs and impersonal predicative words (noisy, quiet, noisy, etc.), phraseological turns (to roar, to roar like a beluga, etc.). All semantic fields together constitute a lexical system. [5, p.58-63]. However, SPs have not yet been sufficiently studied: their number in the Russian language has not been determined, the volume of fields has

not yet been established. The most important features of the semantic field as a unit of the lexico-semantic system of the language have not been characterized.

Thus, the hierarchical organization of the lexical system involves: words; synonymous antonymic, homonymous series (paradigms), etc.; lexical nests; lexical-semantic groups of words; semantic fields.

A nest of single-root words as a unit of a word-formation system has its own characteristics. If single-rooted words are combined into lexical nests on the basis of the commonality of their lexical meanings or their components, then word-forming nests make up words ascending to one root word in their word-forming relations. D)

Word-formation relations in single-root words in the nest are strictly ordered. They are built on the basis of word-formation meanings. Wed to go in the nest: to go and enter (into the yard) from the by the power of the action named in the generating verb, to penetrate into something, inside something; drive and drive out (from the garage, from the yard) ... to move from the inside out, beyond the limits of smth.; go and drive (to Leningrad) to bring the action ... to the end, to some. limit; go and call in (for coal, over the mountain) ... move for sth., turn for sth. and so on.

These word-formation relations are systemic in nature. They are repeated in other nests. Wed: 1) run and run in, run out, run in, run in, etc.; 2) fly and fly in, fly out, fly in, fly in, etc.

In SG, only one word has no word-formative meaning - the original (non-derivative) word. However, it also participates in the formation of word-formative relations, acting as a producer. In contrast to the lexical meaning, which is an individual semantic feature of a word that distinguishes it from other similar units of the language, the word-forming meaning belongs to all word-forming pairs of the same word-forming type. The word-formation meaning is repeated, reproduced equally in all its word-formation pairs. Wed: run - run; play - play out; jump - jump; dance - dance, etc.

Lexical and derivational meanings of derived words correlate as private and general. Derivational meanings are a generalization of the lexical meanings of derivative words, which are combined into word-forming types. Wed: weaken (become weak or weaker), dove (become blue), get healthy (become healthy).

Derivative meanings play an important role in ordering the relationships of cognate words in a nest. If in lexical nests the relations of cognate words are organized on the basis of their lexical semantics, then in word-forming nests they are formed on the basis of word-forming meanings, the material expression of which is the formant. Hence, each derivational nest has its own formal structure. In accordance with its characteristic set of word-formative meanings that make up its semantic structure, the word-formation nest has the necessary set of means for their expression. Participating in the organization of word-formation relations, these means are also an ordered set. They constitute the formal structure of the SG. To express lexical relations, cognate words do not have special formal indicators. Their lexical relations are expressed by the whole lexeme. In semantic terms, each word-formation nest (SG) is a certain set of word-formation meanings. In a nest, most often there are as many derivational meanings as there are derivative words in it.

Different SGs often have not only the same set of derivational meanings, but also the same means of expressing them, i.e., derivatives of different nests are combined into derivational types. Wed: button accordion - button accordion player, button accordion player, button accordion; guitar - guitarist, guitarist, guitarist; accordion - accordionist, accordionist, accordionist, etc. or: Belarusian - Belarusian, Belarusian, in Belarusian; Uzbek-Uzbek, Uzbek, in Uzbek, etc. Such nests have the same word-formation structure and belong to one typical nest [4, p.856].

Lexical and derivational nests differ in that the organization of their semantic structure is based on different types of motivation of single-root words. The motivational relations of the members of the lexical nest are built on the basis of lexical motivation, and the motivational connections of the members of the word-formative nest are based on word-formative motivation.

Lexical motivation unites all types of semantic connections related to lexical semantics. Its jurisdiction includes: connections of single-root words along the line of LSV and its components; partial and complete lexical correlation of single-root words; relations of related words based on their direct meanings and various types of transfer; direct and indirect lexical connections of related words; lexical relations of word-formatively related and unrelated derivatives of single-root words; semantic relations of the original word with all derived words in the nest, as well as lexical relations of all derived words with each other, i.e., all types of paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections of single-root words forming the nest.

Each lexical motivation has an individual character. Lexical motivation is characterized by polylexemes.

Word-building motivation is characteristic only for single-root words that are in relation to word-building derivativeness, i.e., forming a word-building pair: producing (motivating) - derivative (motivated).

Word-building motivations are always two-dimensional - structural-semantic. They are always one directed (from the generator directed to the derivative) and are expressed using a derivational formant. The lexical relations of words do not have formal means of expression. The material expression of the semantic community of single-root words is the root - the carrier of lexical semantics (in contrast to the formant, which acts as a carrier of word-formation meaning).

Word-building motivations differ from lexical ones in that they have the property of repetition, reproducibility.

Word-building and lexical motivations do not exhaust their essence in mere oppositions. They also enter into closer semantic contacts. All word-formation relations arise and function on a certain lexical basis. Words that do not have lexical connections cannot enter into word-formation relations. Among single-root words, members of word-formation pairs have the closest and most versatile lexical connections. The rupture of lexical relations leads to the disintegration of word-formation pairs. Within word-formation pairs, lexical connections between generators and derivatives are usually repetitive. Derivative words most often arise on the basis of typical lexical connections with derivatives. However, the motivational relations of the members of word-formation pairs are also built on their individual lexical connections that do not repeat in the language. In each derivative word, lexical and derivational meanings are interconnected, interact in one way or another.

Lexical motivations are very diverse and are always difficult to make typological generalizations. As for word-formation motivation, it is distinguished by the simplicity of typology. In the nest, all word-formative relations are reduced to two main types of motivation - sequential motivation (successive derivation) and co-motivation (equal derivation). The first type is characteristic of word-building chains, the second - of paradigms.

The specificity of lexical and derivational motivational relations to a large extent determines other distinguishing features of LG and SG. The most important property of the LG is its semantic and structural individuality, due to the uniqueness of the lexical relations of the cognate words included in it. Due to the repeatability, reproducibility of word-building meanings and means of their expression, its constituent elements (word-building pairs, chains, paradigms) are also repeatable, reproducible, which means that the SG itself, which in the language system are combined into structural-semantic types and refer to the typical complex units of the language involved in the systemic organization of word formation. In the modern Russian language, there are many single word-formation pairs, word-formation chains, word-formation paradigms and word-formation nests, which are already relic phenomena or new facts aimed at its future [2, pp. 72-73].

Lexical and derivational nests may differ in their lexical volume, in the composition of cognate words. In cases of such discrepancies, LGs always have a more extensive composition of lexemes than SGs. LGs include all cognate words that are lexically related in modern Russian. In the SG, only single-root words are combined, which enter into word-formation relations in its structure. Therefore, single-root words can make up several SGs within one LG. The lexical connections of the same-root words of different SGs in the structure of one SG are very complex and varied. They should become the subject of special attention of lexicologists, word-formers and need a deep diachronic analysis. Only with such an approach will it be possible to reveal their structural and semantic features, which are rooted in their past and determine the essence and place of such SLs in the synchronous system of the language.

The study of reflected lexical phenomena will help to characterize how derivative words, word-formation nests participate in the systemic organization of vocabulary, in the ordering of lexical relations of words.

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