ABOUT THE MORPHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF DECREASING AND INCREASING NONS WITH BORROWED BASIS

Abstract: The article deals with the issue of the morphono logical structure of words with borrowed stems, the distribution of consonant root suffixes.

Key words: morphonology, morphono logical variant, distribution of suffixes, key rule, stress indices. The article deals with the problem of the morphono logical structure of borrowed words with subjective suffixes in Russian (derogatory and augmenting).

Language: English

Introduction

In Grammar-80, an undifferentiated description of nouns with "subjective - evaluative meanings" is proposed. The semantics of affection and derogation are not taken as the basis of the classification. One can agree with this. However, suffixes are described individually. As a result, the morphono logical structure of suffixes is not revealed. A piece-by-piece description saves the authors of Grammar-80 from using quantitative characteristics - diminutiveness and magnification - as the basis for classification (Grammar-80, I, p. 208-209). While agreeing with the authors of Grammar-80 that the meanings of petting and derogation are optional, we emphasize that, from our point of view, the emotional meaning of petting or pejorativeness can be expressed by the same suffix, cf. "She smiled and squinted from the fire...". At the same time, a quantitative assessment of diminutiveness or magnification can be found as opposed meanings: any suffix of a subjective-evaluative meaning qualifies either only as diminutive or only as magnifying. There is never a syncretism of quantitative meanings. Therefore, we consider two structural suffix classes:

1) magnifying; 2) diminutives.

Diminutive nouns with borrowed stems.

Morphological variant NN

Distribution of suffixes relative to stress ø <ø> → 1 <he * k>; additional rules of stress: ø Ak → I Ac, cf. Quarters ~ quarters → small quarters ~ quarters ~ quarters, as well as a factory, a miner, a skewer, a greatcoat, a skirt; ø Ak // B → I Ac, cf. barge // barge ~ barge // barge ~ barge; ø <ø> → I <och * k>; additional stress rule: ø Ak → I Ak, cf. buhte ~ buhtam → buhtochka ~ buhtochek, as well as a vase, a bucht, a dame, an enema, a bubble, a bell, a bulb, a small bottle, a small bottle, a small bottle, a small little chime, a little rim phrase, shatochka, shirmochka, yacht; ø <ø> → I <ish * k>; additional...
rules: stress: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. Actor \( \sim \) actors \( \sim \) an actress \( \sim \) actors, as well as an aristocrat, banchishko, inteligentishka, kapotishko, naturishka, panchoinishko, pistoletishko, salonishko, talantishko, faktizhko, french; \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. tailcoat \( \sim \) tailcoats \( \sim \) tailcoats \( \sim \) tailcoats, as well as coffee; \( \emptyset \text{B} \rightarrow \text{I Ac} \), cf. cognac \( \sim \) cognac \( \sim \) cognac, as well as a jacket, secretary, frock, tobacco; \( \emptyset \text{B} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. caps \( \sim \) caps \( \sim \) caps \( \sim \) caps, as well as a secretary; \( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<q> \) additional stress rule: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. buquetu \( \sim \) buquetam \( \sim \) buquetu \( \sim \) buquettes \( \sim \) buquetez, as well as an albomec, anecdote, appetizer, bauletz, bilette, sandwich-maker, boozier, halopetz, cloakoutet, dokometets, kabboutadez, douet projecteur, port wine, romets, salopetz, sugars, secretary, plotter, scandal, surprise, faktets, specimen, episode;

\( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{chik>} \); additional stress rule: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. lampshade \( \sim \) lampshades \( \sim \) abazhurchikami \( \sim \) lamp-shades, as well as the little car, albomchik, Amurchik, angel, oranges, balcony barerchik, barelefchik, bar, bidonchik, glass of, bordyurchik, broth, bud, vodevlichik, Grafchik, magazine, kalmurchik, kalsunchik, kapyushonchik, karabinchik, chestnut, liqueur, medallion, little motor, little trick, little organ, pavilion, gramophone, fireball, briefcase, protocol, revolver, reticule, signal, salo, trick, scandal; \( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{k}> \); additional rules of stress: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. abbotu \( \sim \) abbatam \( \sim \) abbatik \( \sim \) abbatik, as well as apricosik, avansik, automatics, aggregate, adjutant, axelbantik, aktik, actor, analytic, ananasik, antikdotik, boktikanik, appeticantik, bioticantik, bitikantik, diamond bracelet, boutique, sandwich, burnuskik, boutique, busyt, vistik, gnom, gotrik, gurtik, documentary, zhanrik, gesture, veteran, engineer, instrumentalist, intellectual.

\( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<*\text{k}> \); additional rules for stress:

\( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. aquarel \( \sim \) aquarel \( \sim \) aquarel \( \sim \) aquarel, as well as alleyka, amouple, first aid kit, Aryan, arochkika, afihka, bandero, barbbery, battery, baydeck, gazette, gazette, bulldozer, gazette engraving, group, ikon, idea, icon, intrigue, history, stall, canary, caramel, caricature, caricature, pot, pot, potato, cassette, knuckle, quart, chicken

A review of stress generator circuits in relation to suffix generator circuits reveals that the use of suffixes is limited to the stress and gender of nouns at the input to the generator.

The suffix "he * k" is used only in derivatives of feminine nouns; in this case, the derivative retains the concordant class of the producer; only a shock generator is possible: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ac} \). In the only example, barge \( \sim \) barge \( \sim \) barge \( \sim \) barges are allowed doublet stress of classes A and B in the producing (barge \( \sim \) barge \( \sim \) barge \( \sim \) barge). Obviously, the source of word production is barge \( \sim \) barges (Ak).

With the derivative suffix "och * k", only feminine nouns are also possible at the input, but there is only one additional stress rule: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. buhte \( \sim \) bukhtam \( \sim \) buhtoch \( \sim \) coves, etc.

With the suffix "ish * k" of a general gender, masculine to feminine nouns are allowed at the entrance, cf. pistol \( \sim \) pastoletishko, greatcoats \( \sim \) greatcoats \( \sim \) greatcoats \( \sim \) greatcoats; the derivative of the noun pluralium tantum is marked: shhitbiletam \( \sim \) shhitbileshkm. When stressing class B at the entrance, only masculine nouns are allowed, cf. jacket \( \sim \) jacket \( \sim \) jacket \( \sim \) jacket, etc.

Derivatives with the suffix "* ts" at the input are allowed. only masculine nouns with an accent of the class Ak; additional stress rule: \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), cf. buquetu \( \sim \) buquetam \( \sim \) buquetu \( \sim \) buquetes. The same restrictions on gender and stress in the formation of nouns with the suffix "chik". : Lampshade \( \sim \) Lampshades \( \sim \) Lampshade \( \sim \) Lampshades.

Nouns formed with the suffix "<k> retain restrictions on the gender of the generators: only masculine nouns are possible at the input. However, the stress of producing words can belong to the classes A (abath \( \sim \) abbatam), in (zeros \( \sim \) zeros), and C (barto ~ bortam).

Nouns with the suffix "* k" retain the concordant class of the generating word (masculine or feminine), cf. a little bitch, but a weasel. Exception: epaulette \( \sim \) epaulettes \( \sim \) epaulette \( \sim \) epaulettes. With the additional stress rule \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I Ak} \), masculine and feminine nouns are possible, cf. Madeira, but a lachok. The additional stress rule \( \emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow \text{I B} \) (tailcoat \( \sim \) tailcoat \( \sim \) frock coat \( \sim \) tailcoat) and \( \emptyset \text{B} \rightarrow \text{I B} \) (jacket \( \sim \) jackets \( \sim \) jacket \( \sim \) jacket) allow only masculine nouns. Distribution of suffixes relative to the consonant outcome of the root.

Key rule: \( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{he} ~ \text{k}>; \) additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: \( \emptyset \text{<ø}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{W}> \), cf. skirt \( \sim \) skirts \( \sim \) skirt \( \sim \) skirt, as well as factory, skewer; \( \emptyset \text{<W}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{W}> \), cf. barge \( \sim \) barge \( \sim \) barge; \( \emptyset \text{<U}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{U}> \), cf. mines \( \sim \) mines \( \sim \) mines; \( \emptyset \text{<USH}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{USH}> \), cf. apartment \( \sim \) apartments \( \sim \) small apartment \( \sim \) apartments, as well as a greatcoat.

Key rule: \( \emptyset \text{<ø>} \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{he} ~ \text{k}>; \) additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: \( \emptyset \text{<ø}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{W}> \), cf. bombe \( \sim \) bombe \( \sim \) bombe \( \sim \) bombecham, as well as a bubble, a bubble, a light bulb;

\( \emptyset \text{<IV}> \rightarrow \), cf. bukhte \( \sim \) bukhtam \( \sim \) buhtochka \( \sim \) coves, as well as a vase, cockatiel, pauzochka, napkin, second, baldochka, flytoychka, yacht; \( \emptyset \text{<Y}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{Y}> \), cf. dame \( \sim \) dame \( \sim \) dame \( \sim \) dame, as well as an enema, a dumpling, a prick, a rhyme, a foil, a phrase, a shahkhtochka, a shirshochka; \( \emptyset \text{<USH}> \rightarrow \text{I}<\text{USH}> \), cf. Colonme ~ Colonne ~ Column, Column, and also a couple.

The absence of a non-derivative word with the stem "r'um" cannot serve as an obstacle either. Generative grammar, to which we belong, deals with abstract primitives (Worth, 1973, p. 381), and ready-
made words are surface structures. At the entrance to the generator, we do not have ready-made words or word forms, but a set of abstract morphemes and a set of rules that connect and modify. These morphemes are designed so that, after applying all the rules, detailed phonetic shapes of all existing word forms. Thus, the different results in the analysis of A.N. Tikhonov and in our description is explained by the fact that he works exclusively with surface structures and does not take into account, as we do, the structural rules for the transformation of morphemes when obtaining phonological sequences in the surface structures of derived words. Since we are dealing with fundamentally different inventory, our further disagreements with A.M. Tikhonov are not specifically mentioned.

Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{ish * k} \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \phi \rangle$ cf. bank-bank, as well as cognac, flock, tobacco; $\phi \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. salóp - salópam - salópishkum - salópishkham; $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, cf. aristocrat - aristocrats - aristocratic woman - aristocratic women, as well as intellectual, capitishko, cap, kuyatishka, pistol, faktishko, French, shtibelit; $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$, cf. to an actor - actors - an actress - to actresses, as well as a naturalishka, a boarding school, a tire, a shpionshika, a secretary; $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle j \rangle$ cf. coffee - coffee - coffee

Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle q \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle I \rangle$, cf. Galoptyu - Galoptyu - Galoptyu - Galoptyu, as well as a cloakroom, Salóptoms; $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, cf. buquetu - buquetam - buquets - buquets, as well as anecdote, appetite, baletish, biletish, sandwich, sandwich, booth, documentary, duet, booth, capo, sympathy, surprise, projectile, portectez; $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, cf. album - album - album - album, as well as raisin, romets; $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$, cf. puns - puns - kolamburs - puns, as well as a capitalist, a liqueur, a Madeira, a port wine, a sugarcane, a scandal, a specimen.

Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{chik} \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \phi \rangle$, cf. bas-relief - bas-reliefs - bas-relief - bas-reliefs, as well as a graph, motivchik, salooppich, tepchik, shutchik; $\phi \langle U \rangle \rightarrow I \langle U \rangle$, cf. album - album - album - album; $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$ cf. lamshade - lamshade - lamshade - abazhurchikami - lam-shades, as well as the little car, Amurchik, angel, oranges, balcony, barerchik, bar, bidonchik, glass of, bordyurchik, parkway, broth, bud, vodevilchik, magazine, kalamburchik, kalschikhi, kapyushonchik, karabinchik, kashtanchik, liqueur, medallion, motor, organ, pavilion, gramophone, cartridge, briefcase, protocol, revolver, reticule, signal, scandal, tunnel, case, spinner.

Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle ik \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. banchu - bankam - banchik - banchikam; $\phi \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. salópu - salópam - salópiku - salópikam, and also type; $\phi \langle W \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. landscape - landscapes - landscapes - landscapes, as well as a page; $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, cf. abbatus - abbatam - abbatik - abbatik, as well as apricot, avancik, aggregate, adjutant, axelbantik, aktic, analytic, ananasik, acedote, apparatus, appetitk, bekastic, beretik, bracelet, Betterbrodik, burnusik, boutique, busy, grootik, gurtik, documentary, gesture, vest, instrument, intellectual, Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle k \rangle$; additional rule of the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. pharmacy - medicines - medicine cabinet - dispensaries, as well as the archives, the tank, Library, Bulldog, cravat, gorzhochka, ermolochka, affair, kanareechka, potatoes, brandy, jacket, lachok, cigarette holder, wig, jacket, picnic, ruletochka, syurtouchk, sniff, tyuchok, factory, fialochka, filenochka, fishes, flag, flock, sharmanochka, spade, shilichek, shrishok, storey, skirt; $\phi \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. group - group - group - group, and also, button; $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$, cf. posters - posters - posters - posters; $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, cf. Basu - Basam - Basque - Basque, as well as barberry, vata, newspaper.

Key rule: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle yaw \rangle$; additional rule of the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle III \rangle$. Wed factory - factories - factory - factories.

In the considered additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root, the transplantation $\phi \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$ is required, where at the I -th step the counterterm is necessary to the periphery of the alternation series $\langle I \rangle$ step zero. Other alternation series retain the significance of the compactness and peripherality of the zero-step alternation series at the first step: $\phi \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, $\phi \langle W \rangle \rightarrow I \langle w \rangle$, $\phi \langle U \rangle \rightarrow I \langle U \rangle$, $\phi \langle Y \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y \rangle$, $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$. The alternating series $\phi \langle P \rangle$, $\phi \langle U \rangle$ and $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle$ classes before the suffixes $\langle \text{ish * k} \rangle$, $\langle i \rangle$ are necessarily represented by sharp alternants, cf. salópishok, salópik < p >, aristocratic woman < t >, engineer < p >, etc.

Derivatives with increasing value

Value Morphological variant NN

Only one key rule is presented: $\phi \langle \phi \rangle \rightarrow I \langle search \rangle$, cf. figure - figures - figure - figures.

Two additional stress rules are noted: $\phi \text{Ak} \rightarrow I \text{Ak}$: idolu → idolam → idol → idols, as well as scandal, talantische, figureine.

$\phi \text{C} \rightarrow I \text{Ac}$: baš → basam → bass → bassi, as well as bortische.

With the additional rule $\phi \text{Ak} \rightarrow I \text{AK}$ marked, intersections with additional rules of the consonant outcome of the root: $\phi \langle IV \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IV \rangle$: talantu → talantichu → talantischam; $\phi \langle \text{USH} \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{USH} \rangle$, compare idolu → idols → idols → idols, as well as a scandal, a figureine.
With the additional rule $\alpha C \rightarrow I\ Ac$, the intersection is noted only with the additional rule $\alpha <\text{IY}> \rightarrow I <\text{IY}>$: basa ~ bassam ~ basischam ~ bassischam and also borishche.

The formation of derivatives from masculine and feminine nouns is noted with an additional stress rule: $\alpha Ak \rightarrow I\ Ak$, cf. idolische, but figurines. The derivativ retains the concordant class of the producer, cf. idol, figure. With the additional rule $\alpha C \rightarrow I\ Ac$, only derivatives of masculine nouns are marked: basischam = bass; the concordant producer class in the derivative is also preserved.

Conclusions

1. Key and additional rule of borrowed words with suffixes of subjective assessment form two semantically opposed structures. The basis of one of the structures is the value of diminutiveness (suffixes $<* k>$, $<uk>$, $<ish * k>$, $<she * k>$, $<uh * k>$, $<och * k>$, $<chik>$, $<* c>$), the counterpart is a structure with a general magnification value, represented in borrowed words by a single suffix $<ish>$. The named structures represent derivatives of masculine, feminine nouns, so that derivatives with subjective evaluation suffixes either always denote only masculine gender ($<ik>$, $<chik>$, $<* ts>$), or only feminine ($<she * k>$, $< och * k>$, $<sush * k>$), or masculine l feminine - $<* k>$. The suffix $<ish * k>$ reveals differentiation by animation: in the singular forms, animate masculine nouns show declination to $<a>$ in im. (aristocratic) and $<U>$ in wine cases (aristocratic); in this case, the declension of singular forms is usually for nouns of feminine gender, compare wife to wife, but the coordination of words with the suffix $<ish * k>$ is carried out only by masculine gender: miserable aristocrat; agreement on the feminine gender is impossible Inanimate masculine nouns have a singular ending in them. Agreement on the masculine gender: old salopishko; double marked Ethnicity of declension forms of frachishkol // frachishka when coordinated according to the masculine gender: an old frachishka and an old frachishko. In many numbers there is no inflection characteristic of the neuter genus. - wine case $<a>$. Wed motley hoods, pathetic aristocrats. Thus, the contrast of the singular and plural forms is revealed, so that the inflections of the declension of the singular numbers do not predict the inflections of the declension of the plural. numbers. The foregoing confirms the validity of the premise that there is a combination of accent curves units. and plural, and not a single scheme of the unit of stress (inflection of stems; singular and plural. The validity of the presentation of classes of accent curves singular and plural at each step of generating derivational words is also confirmed, because this is the only way to describe the determination of inflections of the bases of stress at each step of generating derivational words: within each step of generating a derivational nest, a combination of inflections of bases of the singular and plural stress is calculated.

2. The category of the genus turns out to be a selection discriminator of variants of morphones that appear in one cell of the reduction table of the generator circuit. In the same cases, when morphonemes of suffixes of the same genus fall into the same cell, they turn out to be doublets, i.e. admit use on the same basis, cf. salopishko, salopik, salopchik, salopets.

3. The presence or absence of the contrast of the inflections of the bases at each step, as well as the presence of the contrast of the inflections of the bases within the unit. and many others. the number of one of the steps in generating a word-formative nest turns out to be a significant limiter on the variance of morphoneme suffixes of the subjective assessment of the masculine and feminine gender, or, at some intersections of additional rules of stress and the consonant outcome of the root, completely prohibits the formation of derivatives with the value of subjective assessment.

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