

## **Paradigmatic Description of Derived Words by Means of Substantive Terms with the Basic Meaning "Quantity"**

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**Abstract:** The article considers the description of the paradigmatic structure of the word-formation category (SC), uses the classification scheme of R.S.Manucharyan as the most fully reflecting the ratio of producing and derived words (PS), the type of opposition, the specifics of the word-formation meaning (SZ).

**Keywords:** derivatives, the meaning of singularity, the meaning of diminution / magnification, the category of number, intertype meaning (SZ), modification / mutation categories (SC), non-transpositional categories (SC), paradigmatic convergence / device, derivative word (PS), Russian language, singular, systematic vocabulary, systematic word formation, word formation category (SC), SC "singularity", SC "collectivity", word-formation meaning (SZ), word-formation type (ST), collective meaning, totality, ratio of producing and derived words, concomitant meaning, type of opposition, typical meaning (SZ), formative design, parts of speech.

When describing the paradigmatic structure of the word-formation category (SC) in this article, the classification scheme of R.S.Manucharyan is used [see Manucharyan 1987, 56-57] as the most fully reflecting the ratio of producing and derived words (PS), the type of opposition, the specifics of the word-formation meaning (SZ).

The following parameters are distinguished in this classification:

1. With respect to the partial characteristic of PS – SC, identifying series of derivatives of one part of speech or different parts of speech based on invariant values.
2. In relation to the partial characteristics of the producers – SC, combining a series of derivatives with the generality of a typical SZ, and SC, based on the generality of an intertype SZ.
3. According to the ratio of partial characteristics of producing and derivatives – transpositional (transposing) SC and non-transpositional SC.
4. By the nature of the semantic relationship between derivatives and producers – mutational, transpositional and modification (in the understanding of M.Finished).
5. By the nature of the semantic relationship between the SCs themselves, the author considers it necessary to distinguish oppositions of an equipotent, privative and graduated nature, noting at the same time that "a close correlation, taking on the character of oppositions of these types, covers only a part of the word-formation categories, which reflects the relative consistency of word formation" [Manucharyan 1987, 57].

From our point of view, according to the main types of oppositions, producers and derivatives are opposed, and this opposition covers all SC, demonstrating the consistency of word formation, on which the consistency of vocabulary largely depends.

Nouns with the meaning of singularity are represented by a number of semantic subtypes implemented by several word-formation types. Russians Russian Grammar, nouns with a suffix -ин(а) of the *виноградина, льдина, рельсина* type are described by the definition of the NW as having the general meaning of "a single object belonging to a mass of matter or to a set of homogeneous objects called a motivating word" [Russian Grammar 1980, 218], and are divided into three semantic subtypes:

- 1) words motivated by nouns with a collective meaning, naming one particle of homogeneous mass (*бусина, виноградина, горошина, клюквина, мармеладина, соломина*);
- 2) words motivated by nouns with the meaning of substance, material, naming one piece of this material (*льдина, железина* (simple), *холстина*);
- 3) words motivated by the names of paired objects, naming one of the identical parts that make up these objects (*брючина, лыжина, рельсина, стропилина, штанина, штиблетина* – all different) [see Russian Grammar 1980, 218].

It is noted that motivating singular nouns are predominantly unmotivated nouns (*град, земляника, изюм, черепица*, etc.).

According to the accepted classification parameters of the UK, "uniqueness" can be characterized as follows:

1. In relation to the partial characteristic, PS is a SC that identifies a series of derivatives of one part of speech.
2. In relation to the partial characteristic of the producers, it is a SC that combines a series of derivatives with the generality of a typical NW.
3. According to the ratio of the partial characteristics of the producing and derivatives, this is a non-transpositional type of SC.
4. By the nature of the semantic relationship between derivatives and producers, these are SCS of a modification nature, since producers and derivatives are modifications of the grammatical meaning of an inanimate object in a broad sense.

This is reflected in the "Russian Grammar": nouns with the meaning of singularity fall under the heading "Nouns with modified meanings", along with names with the meaning of femininity, immaturity, similarity, collectivity, nouns with subjective evaluative meanings, nouns of stylistic modification [see Russian Grammar 1980, I, 200-218]. It should be noted, however, that collective nouns in the generally accepted sense do not act as motivating single nouns, since the nouns are *горох, мармелад, клюква, солома* and *pod*. they are designations of various substances, and the collective meaning of some similar nouns is only concomitant.

The logic of the formation of single nouns lies primarily in the need to designate a single object isolated from a certain aggregate, mass of matter, so that the basis of this SC is the semantic formula "a real noun (designation of a substance, homogeneous in some respects mass, aggregate) is a specific noun (designation of a unit of a given substance)". Nouns formed from the names of paired or compound singularia tantum (*брючина, лыжина, рельсина*, etc.) are less numerous, characterized by colloquial affiliation and paradigmatic "adjustment" to ordinary singular nouns.

5. The semantic opposition between producers and derivatives can be described as equipotent, since both producers and derivatives are semantically labeled.

The paradigmatic convergence of the IC "singularity" and "subjective assessment" is very significant, which is carried out through the derivative suffix -инк(а) with the meaning "one

small particle of homogeneous mass called a motivating word" (*ворси́нка, икри́нка, кофеи́нка, песчи́нка, пылин́ка, чаи́нка*, etc.).

In "Russian grammar" the meaning singular nouns with the suffix -k(a) is formulated as "a single object (mainly of small size) belonging to a mass of matter or to a set of homogeneous objects named by the generating word."

Two semantic subtypes are distinguished:

- 1) words motivated by nouns with a collective meaning that denote one particle of homogeneous mass: *карамелька, мармеладка, паутинка, чешуйка, щетинка*, etc.;
- 2) words motivated by nouns with the meaning of a substance, a material that name one piece of this material: *бумажка, железка, резинка, рогожка, суконка, шоколадка*, etc. [see Russian Grammar 1980, I, 208].

From our point of view, the selected subtypes demonstrate not so much the lexical and grammatical difference of the producing subclasses as the difference in the real structure of objects, reflected in the denotative part of the meaning, but absorbed by the word-formation meaning.

It is noteworthy that the value of a small size is not mandatory for the PS, especially the second subgroup.

The description of derived words through the SC system allows us to include in this SC (obviously, not in the nuclear, but in the peripheral part) animate nouns such as *крестьянин, горожанин, армянин, татарин, мордвин, мирянин, дворянин, болгарин*, etc., in which the suffix -in emphasizes the meaning of singularity in comparison with the meaning of aggregate multiplicity, concluded in correlations by number of *крестьяне, горожане, армяне, татары, мордва, миряне, дворяне, болгары* and under.

In this section, the category of number is most convincingly represented by a category of the word-formation type, as it was considered by the Moscow Formal School, so the correlates of the plural also have the meanings of totality, nation, class [see Miloslavsky 1981; Degtyarev 1982].

It should be emphasized that the ratio "singular noun with the meaning of a person" – "noun with the meaning of a plurality" (inanimate) in the aspect of the direction of derivation is opposite to the ratio "substance" – "unit of substance", which, of course, is related to the non-linguistic status of the nouns under consideration.

It should also be noted the limited locality of the grammatical-word-formation correlation in question in a formal sense: cf. the absence of the "suffix of singularity" in the correlations *немец – немцы, узбек – узбеки, врач – врачи, доктор – доктора, профессор – профессора, студент – студенты*, etc.

SC "collectivity" combines a number of suffixal types with various intracategorical subclasses of producing:

1. animate (names of persons and animals),
2. inanimate (names of plants, objects, abstract concepts).

"Russian Grammar" lists four productive types of collective nouns:

- 1) nouns with the suffix -j-: *бабьё, юнкерьё, дурачьё* (simple); *зверьё, вороньё, комарьё* (razg.), *дубьё, батожьё, тряпьё* (razg.);
- 2) nouns with a suffix. -н'(а): *солдатня, шоферня, матросня* (simple); *ребятня, малышня* (razg.); *волосня* (simple);
- 3) nouns with the suffix -иј/-ериј-: *братия, пионерия, инженерия, аристократия, жандармерия, интеллигенция, администрация*;

4) nouns with suffix -ик(а): догматика, методика, символика; топонимика, строфика, синонимика, симптоматика (спес.).

The definitions of the above articles are not quite "word-forming": "a group of homogeneous persons, objects called a motivating word", "a group of identical objects (usually persons) called a motivating word", "a set of phenomena called a motivating word", often with the additional meaning "branch of science, the doctrine of these phenomena", and it is emphasized the collective meaning of nouns [see Russian Grammar 1980, I, 206-207].

Nouns with the suffix -няк (березняк, вербняк, дубняк, ивняк, лозняк, плитняк) are described as an unproductive type, which is defined as "a set of identical objects (most often plants) named with a motivating word" [Russian Grammar 1980, I, 207].

It should be emphasized, however, that nouns with a suffix can have the same meanings (грушник, орешник, можжевельник, боярышник, etc.); cf. the definition of the word орешник in Ozhegov's dictionary: "ОРЕШНИК ... кустарник со съедобными плодами – орехами, а также заросль таких кустарников" [Ozhegov 1984, 303].

The generic term кустарник itself is defined as "1. То же, что куст ... 2. собир. Заросль кустов" [Ozhegov 1984, 270].

The very unproductivity of these types is explained not by linguistic reasons, but by non-linguistic ones: the limitation of phytonyms serving as productive bases due to a reduction, not an increase in realities. Focusing on lexical rather than word-formation (more generalized) definitions does not allow us to fully identify the specifics of the word-formation meaning of collective nouns.

From our point of view, the concept of collectivity abstracts from the lexical and grammatical differences of the producing substantive subclasses, combining two semes: multiplicity and totality.

Additional meanings (a specific subject, an abstract concept itself, etc.) are typical implementations of standard metonymic formulas for organizing not word-formation, but specific lexical meanings of a number of the above nouns.

A number of other suffixes are distinguished in the "Russian Grammar":

- ✓ ур(а) / -атур(а) (аппаратура, мускулатура, клавиатура);
- ✓ ад(а) (аркада, коллонада); -в(а) (листва, братва, татарва);
- ✓ ар(а) (мошкара), -вор (а) (детвора); -ат (пролетариат);
- ✓ итет (генералитет), -арий (инструментарий); -ач (кедрач),

these suffixes are distinguished in single formations [Russian Grammar 1980, I, 207].

The method of collectivity allows the inclusion of adjectival producers (молодой (человек) – *молодёжь*, голый – *голытьба*, рваный – *рвань*).

Thus, the "collectivity" in modern Russian can be characterized as follows:

1. In relation to the partial characteristic, PS is a SC that identifies a series of derivatives of one part of speech.
2. In relation to the partial characteristics of producers, this is a SC that combines mainly a series of derivatives with the generality of a typical C3.
3. In terms of the ratio of partial characteristics of producers and derivatives, this is a SC of a predominantly non-transpositional nature, and only for a part of derivatives – transpositional.
4. By the nature of the semantic relationship between producers and derivatives, these are SC of a modification nature.

5. According to the type of semantic opposition of producers and derivatives, this is a SC based on semantic privative opposition, with explicit semantic (and usually stylistic) labeling of derivatives.

The logic of the formation of word-formation meanings of collective nouns is opposite to the logic of the formation of singular nouns: not the isolation of a singular from a homogeneous mass, an aggregate, but the formation of an aggregate based on single objects (in the grammatical sense).

Singular and collective nouns are paradigmatically correlative subclasses of nouns; their formation is related not only to the actual derivation, but also to the formation of lexical and grammatical subclasses of nouns, and word-formatively designed, "identifiable" through formative design.

In this area, the closest relationship between morphology and word formation, the active participation of word-formation processes in the formation, development, and differentiation of parts of speech is clearly manifested.

The paradigmatic connection of singular and collective nouns is manifested, in particular, through the category of numbers, cf.: *дворянин – дворяне – дворянство, крестьянин – крестьяне – крестьянство, студент – студенты – студенчество; англичанин – англичане, островитянин – островитяне, прихожанин – прихожане.*

In the first three examples, the meaning of collective plurality is expressed in two ways: both through the correlate of the plural and through the collective noun (more explicitly, because it is formantly expressed), and the uniqueness in the lexemes peasant, nobleman is also more explicit due to morphemic design.

In other examples, in the absence of a word-formation derivative with the meaning of collectivity, the meaning of aggregate multiplicity is transmitted by a morphological derivative. /The Suf. -stv(o) is not considered in the "Russian Grammar" among the modification collective formants [see Russian Grammar 1980, 206-207]. The collective meaning of nouns such as studentship, acting, and Slavism is considered as secondary, which arose as a result of indirect motivation from subjective nouns [see Russian Grammar 1980, 266]. This decision seems controversial, because the first dictionary meaning of the word student is collective. There is also a contradiction with the morphological description of collective nouns, since when describing collective nouns, the words studentship and youth are called first [Russian Grammar 1980, 461]./

It is noteworthy that in "Russian Grammar" there is a possibility of considering single nouns in terms of organizing a graded opposition, similar to the SC of subjective assessment: "This meaning is usually combined with the qualification of the subject by size: words with suff. -ин(а) usually call objects large or relatively large, with suff. -к(а) – small subjects, with suff. -инк(а) – very small" [Russian Grammar 1980, 266].

However, it should be emphasized that the above subtle and witty observation reflects only the possibility of such an opposition, which is realized in a number of cases (*градина – градинка, льдина – льдинка, макаронина – макаронинка*).

In other cases, there is a distribution of formants by types of producers (*мел – мелок, карамель – карамелька, снег – снежинка, горох – горошина, клюква – клюквина*).

Thus, the word-formation categories with the basic meaning of "quantity" show significant similarities in the paradigmatic organization. These are mainly non-transpositional SCS based on the same or the same type of word-formation meanings, modification based on a graduated or privative opposition.

## Literature

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