



## DERIVATIONAL MODELS OF FORMATION OF HYBRID NEONOMINATIONS

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### **Abstract:**

This article discusses hybrid neonominations as one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary of the modern Russian language. The article considers neomination as a special lexical system. The issues of using the semantic potential of neolexemes are studied, which served as proof of the productivity of the derivational process in the modern Russian language.

**Keywords:** derivation, productivity, neomination, word-formation component, linguistic-cultural fashion in the system of word formation, English morpheme, neoderivatives.

### **Introduction**

The modern era is characterized by dramatic changes in the life of the world community and rapid changes in social formation and ideological principles, which influenced the introduction of Anglicisms into Slavic languages. Borrowed English vocabulary and neoderivatives have greatly facilitated access to modern achievements in the field of culture, scientific and technological research that have influenced the ethnic community in a global context.

Having suddenly fallen upon humanity, the coronavirus, with lightning speed reflected in all languages of the world. And, of course, the Russian language did not remain aloof from this process. The words and phrases lockdown, distance learning, remote work instantly became the most frequently used. Naturally, academic lexicography in different countries immediately responded to this barrage of coronavirus neology [2]. Scientists believe that the process of internationalization of word formation is based on three criteria:

- the use of affixal morphemes of English origin that interact with Slavic and English stems [1];
- transformation of root morphemes and borrowed words into special word-forming components (affixoids);





– the use of word-formation processes in which neologisms serve as derivational bases, and affixes of Slavic origin are their components [4].

As a result of globalization, the prerequisites for the formation of a national and international word-formation subsystem in Slavic languages have emerged [7].

In this particular context, the study of word-formation components and derivational processes should be carried out using examples of texts written in the media. First of all, it is necessary to study word-formation categories with the help of morphemes used in the English language. For example, let's consider neolexemes with suffixes denoting a male or female person with modified meanings, such as anomaly, blogger, bodybuilder, internet girl, computer scientist, sponsor, Facebooker, creative, friend, Maidan worker, computer scientist, offshore or offshore specialist, PR person and other hybrid neolexemes [8].

Nouns that produce a stem can include both verbs and combinations of substantive-adjectival words. Such new formations are characterized by their use within certain structures and therefore the determination of motivational connections becomes much more difficult. This is due, first of all, to the incomplete adaptation of neolexemes in the Russian language.

The global prevalence of the English language has led to the creation and spread of mass communication media that support the Anglo-American linguistic and cultural fashion in the word formation system. In this regard, a number of models with certain formants are being formed.

For example, in modern journalism the suffix “ing” is often used - “autobusing”, “car leasing”, “dish leasing”, “balling”, “wedming”, “fooling”, “hooking” and so on. This suffix is also used to denote processes that occur during language play. These processes are called “game occasionalisms” and represent speech implementations of the capabilities inherent in the language system itself [9].

In online materials, the English morpheme “gate”, which is an artificial suffixoid meaning “political scandal”, is not used so often: The phenomena of Irangate, Monicagate and Stable Gate are an elite stable near Vilnius that have gained enormous international fame, etc.

The suffix “gate”, which gained its popularity thanks to the media, began to lose its root semantics at the turn of the 20th century and therefore this component can be considered a suffixoid in the Russian language.”

The level of activity of the model with the suffix “gate” depends on extralinguistic factors, namely the influence of socio-political situations and changes in society on the formation of the lexical composition of the language. In addition, the linguoculturological factor and the desire to keep up with the times, that is, an



addiction to “Anglo-American mania,” are quite important [10]. At the moment, only the authors of post-socialist mass media in almost all Russian-speaking countries, using the hybrid suffix “gate,” disseminate negative information in order to obtain an instant emotional response from native speakers.

Scientists believe that a distinctive feature of modern Russian word creation is the growth of nominal prefixation. For example, the activity of such prefixes as “anti-, de-, counter”, which have a negative meaning, has increased: anti-globalism, anti-market, anti-market, anti-NATO, anti-innovation, anti-advertising, anti-virus, depoliticization, demodernization, counter-terrorism, counter-reform, counter-culture, con-relita.

Each period of historical time is characterized by the appearance of neoderivatives due to the influence of various factors. In this regard, we would like to demonstrate the process of neologization of the period of the coronavirus infection COVID-19 pandemic, which is characterized by massive

the intensity of neological processes that led to the emergence of new words and meanings. Word formation models of this period are distinguished by the brightness and diversity of language play [11].

The coronavirus pandemic reached the peak of language creativity between April and May 2020, when quarantine was introduced in almost all countries. Throughout 2020 and into early 2021, language development has been intense. The first linguistic analysis was presented in the collective monograph “Russian language of the coronavirus era” and in the collection of the series “New words and dictionaries of new words. 2020” [6].

The publications we have indicated provide research on the problems of analyzing vocabulary and lexical-semantic innovations of the Russian language during the pandemic. As the analysis showed, there was a shift in the language system due to the upheavals that occurred in the world during the coronavirus period.

For example, thanks to the combination of a borrowed stem and an affix of Church Slavonic origin, entire groups of derivatives appeared in the Russian language. Using dictionary sources, we analyzed coronavirus vocabulary, which was viewed from a new angle, that is, through the prism of the origin of word-forming means. The presented material shows the formal and semantic features of some words containing Church Slavonic affixes (suffixes -stv-, -ost, prefixes pre-, so-) and affixoids (-bes, -besie), which reflect stylistic coloring and expressiveness similar to neoderivatives.

In the light of the current research, it is advisable to pay attention to “Slavicisms”, which have a genetic and stylistic significance because they are associated with all



phenomena in speech based on Church Slavonic terms that served to form derivative words [12].

The material for observations was not only the “Dictionary of the Russian Language in the Age of Coronavirus,” but also various Internet sources, such as newspapers, magazines, social networks and Internet forums. The study used both widely used and less commonly used lexical units, which is confirmed by a single example.

The most common affixoids are "bes", which means "obsessed with an idea", and "besie", which means "obsession, hysteria". Both of these affixoids come from Church Slavonic. Neologisms created with the help of affixoids belong to the category of neo-Slavicisms. These neologisms can include both original words, such as glove-besie, and new words, such as virus-besie, quarantine-besie, vaccine-besie, mask-besie, as well as borrowings from the time of coronavirus, such as covid-besie, coronabesie, covid-besie, coronabesie, coronavirus. Neo-Slavicisms include the following words that are not noted in the dictionary with the affixoid “besie”: omicronobesie and micronobesie, the name of a new strain of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which was distributed at the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022. For example, messages in social networks: This psychosis is supported by a specialist. The Covid-19 project is designed for five years. Now Omicronobesity; comment on a post on a news site: Once again, this proves that quarobesie has nothing to do with health concerns; social media post: Police have made it illegal to demand a QR code with the hashtag “quarobesie.” By origin, Church Slavonic suffixes are an effective means of forming neo-Slavicisms in the era of coronavirus.

A word containing at least one component originating from the Church Slavonic language can also be attributed to Slavicisms, such as present participles, in the suffix of which there is a consonant “sch”, similar to the Russian “ch” (burning), or participles of verbs are used, which appeared in Western Europe relatively recently, such as “hot”, “current” and even “telephoning” and “broadcasting” [3].

Contrary to the opinion of linguist B.O. Unbegauna, V.V. Vinogradov believed that such terms should not be considered Church Slavonic and wrote the following: “In my later works, Russian lexical formations, in which Church Slavonic morphemes are present, are living elements of modern Russian word formation.”

Nevertheless, it seems to us that the term proposed by G. Hüttl-Worth is extremely useful, especially when it comes to neologisms that are being mastered in the modern Russian language.

As a result, when analyzing neoderivatives, the term “neo-Slavicism” can be understood both in a narrow and in a broad sense. In a narrow sense, "neo-Slavic" refers only to words formed using an Old Church Slavonic affix.





In a broad sense, “neo-Slavicism” refers to any words formed using any word-formation means of the Russian language. In this context, “neo-Slavicism” includes both words with Old Church Slavonic affixes and words in the colloquial genre (for example, kovidushko), as well as words with foreign language origin, but already sufficiently mastered affixes (for example, kovidariya).

For example, neo-Slavicism, such as covidism, uses the suffix "stv". Covid has two meanings and a general stylistic mark.

Discussion: 1. “About coronavirus infection”: the number of people infected with COVID-19 is growing faster than in any other region of Siberia; 2. About the coronavirus pandemic: in some districts of the Tomsk region, their own tax base was reduced by a third, and in others by seventy percent due to “Covid.” Considering the polysemy of the affix “stv”, it is logical to assume that the lexeme “covidism” can have several more meanings in addition to those highlighted in the dictionary.

When considering the semantic structure of the word “covidism,” linguist E.A. Zhuravleva distinguishes two meanings: “1) infection with a coronavirus infection: I was suspected of having Covid and now I am under recognizance. 2) the totality of changes that life has undergone as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: The holiday is coming to us. Covid with covid cola. Actually, filming was supposed to take place this summer, but Covid!”

However, the quote explaining the meaning of the phrase “infection with coronavirus infection” does not seem entirely correct. “Covid” can mean either “the presence of a coronavirus infection, a disease caused by a coronavirus infection,” or simply “a disease, a disease caused by a coronavirus infection.”

Examples of the use of the term "disease, illness" are as follows: At first I thought that my body was even more depleted during covid; One Covid is enough to completely weaken the human body for a certain period of time.

Suffix “awn”: 1. Unfolded. About the fact that Prince Charles had a coronavirus infection, a diagnosis of “covid” or the status of a “coronavirus patient”: The palace confirmed the diagnosis of COVID-19: 2. About the prevalence of coronavirus infection: the “covid” rate has not decreased; anti-Covid has not decreased. The main criterion for the formation of the repertoire at present is anti-Covid, pandemic. The ability to infect and spread on a large scale (about coronavirus infection): the “coronavirus” is quickly declaring itself as a pandemic.

Omicronism is one of many modern neologisms formed using the suffix “awn”: 1. About the spread of the omicron strain of coronavirus infection: Currently, Russia is experiencing a new anti-record for the number of cases during the entire pandemic, and the peak has been reached in the USA, South Africa and the UK "omicronism".



Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyenin announced at a government meeting about the explosive growth of omicronism in the capital.

In addition to Church Slavonic suffixes, coronavirus neo-Slavicisms include prefixes originating from the Old Church Slavonic language. In this regard, the prefix “pre” is effective.

1. “Pre-Covid” is one of the neo-Slavicisms formed with the help of the prefix in question, which were discovered in online sources: This applies before the start of the coronavirus pandemic: These figures existed even in pre-Covid times;
2. similar or similar to what happened during this period of time or was characteristic of it: If acquiring rates return to pre-Covid levels, prices in Russia will not increase;
3. “in anticipation of the coronavirus”: This refers to the period before the start of the coronavirus pandemic: In the run-up to the coronavirus pandemic it was really luxurious: Similar to what it was before the coronavirus pandemic: This will restore the labor market to what it was before the pandemic.

In addition, neologisms are created with the suffix “pre” (pre-micron), which refers to the time before the mass infection of the omicron-strain coronavirus infection: The group’s performance would have been canceled if everyone had tested negative. They came together for one of the last pre-micron explosions to occur on the Sunset Strip. Pre-quarantine: this is the time required to introduce a QR code pass into public places.

Sokovidnik is one of the lexical forms of neo-Slavicism, meaning: About someone who became infected with a coronavirus infection together with other people, and about how this term is formed by attaching to a word with a borrowed root of the Old Church Slavonic suffix “so”: forum posts: My Sokovidniki and I started Covid in approximately this way [15]. So, it is obvious that the coronavirus period has stirred up the word-formation system of the Russian language and, above all, enriched dictionary sources with neoderivatives that are popular in colloquial speech. However, it should be noted that both spoken and other linguistic units are involved in the process of word production. The combination of dissimilar elements from a genetic point of view can lead to a neologism. Despite the fact that Church Slavonic morphemes, it would seem, should be used to create elements of a bookish or neutral style, in combination with new borrowed elements (covid-, quar-/kuar-, omikron-/micron-) they often create stylistically reduced ( colloquial) lexical units, such as covidism, coidity, as well as words that we found in online sources: kuarnost, kuarkodstvo / kuarkodstvo, sanitizerstvo, prekuarny, kuarstvo / kuarstvo, which can also be attributed to the colloquial genre of the language.



However, it seems that in the future, neutral, bookish or technical vocabulary may include some neo-Slavicisms that have appeared in the era of coronavirus (for example, adjectives with the prefix “pre” like “pre-coronavirus”) [14].

And as for the colloquial style, the term covid is replaced by the derivative word corona, which has several meanings in colloquial speech, namely to take a test for corona, to catch corona, symptoms of corona, to become infected with corona. From the noun crown, another derivative is formed, crown, which has two meanings: pandemic crown, with crown. One of the variants of the appearance of the word crown is associated with derivational processes of the Russian language, within which it is formed from the noun coronavirus by truncation [13].

The next way the lexeme crown appears in the Russian language is associated with foreign language influence, which is enhanced due to the unity of the information and linguistic space in the thematic segment of the coronavirus infection pandemic.

The general linguistic context is a necessary criterion when considering the derivational processes of the Russian language, especially in cases of urgency of the problem, when an extraordinary ability for word creation is manifested. As a result of studying both online and offline sources, it was shown that the appearance of neoderivatives in the Russian language is associated not only with external reasons, but also with the influence of intralingual processes. These processes are related to parallel processes in other languages of the world and reflect the national cultural background in each case studied.

Thus, the study of neologisms and derivative words in the Russian language at the beginning of the 20th-21st centuries shows that the linguistic system of the Russian language has changed throughout the world. During this period, serious changes occurred in all spheres of life of native speakers, which was reflected in linguistic shifts in the lexical system. With the help of derivational models based on original/borrowed affixes and borrowed/original stems, a huge number of hybrid neominations have appeared. The active use of the semantic potential of neolexemes served as proof of the productivity of the derivational process in the modern Russian language.

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