

PECULIARITIES OF WORD-FORMATION OF DERIVED NOUNS WITH THE SUFFIX *-YX-* IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The object of research in this work is the derived nouns formed with the suffix *-yx-*. Empirical material was taken from the "Reverse dictionary" by A.A. Zaliznyak and the National Corps of the Russian language (NCRL). Around 400 units were identified and analyzed. Based on the method of complex functional analysis developed by us earlier, the functional properties and the morphemic status of the suffix *-yx-* were determined. Eight derivational types of derived words are described that form the given suffix. It is established that the phonemic complex *-yx-* represents four morphemes on the form level. The results of the work can be used in Russian and Russian as a foreign language teaching; in the future, it is possible to create a system-functional catalog of Russian language affixes.

Keywords: functional analysis, word-formation type, suffix, subjective evaluation category

1 Introduction

Despite the fact that a lot of research has been performed on word formation and stylistics in recent years (see, for example, (Habibulina E., 2015, Steriopolu O.; Bauer L., 2006; Achaeva M.S., 2014; Galeev T., 2014; Spiridonov A., 2016)), there is still a lot of unexplored in these areas. Colloquial speech, jargons, dialects have not only separate words, but also whole word-formation types that are not characteristic of the literary language and therefore not studied or studied poorly. Especially weak study is characteristic for the derivatives with stylistically reduced suffixes. However, such derivatives need, of course, some deep analysis, as they participate in the development of an important layer of Russian vocabulary - expressive-evaluative nominations, which clearly reflect the mental values of native speakers.

One of these suffixes is the suffix *-yx-*. This suffix can complicate not only nominal, but also verbal bases, and participates both in valuation derivation, and in the actual nominative word-formation. According to A.A. Zaliznyak, initially this suffix did not contain expression, but eventually it began to acquire a negative color (Zaliznyak A.A., 2012, 661). V.V. Vinogradov characterizes this suffix as unproductive, most of the words with such suffix were lost (Vinogradov 1986). However, the materials of the National Corps of Russian language (NCRL) confirm the conclusion by A.A. Zaliznyak that "an explosive break occurs approximately at the end of the twentieth century, when the words on *-yx-* begin to emerge in tens, and all of them have a powerful charge of negligence, rudeness, vulgarity" (Zaliznyak A.A., 2012, 661).

Thus, one of the main tasks of researchers at the present stage is to define the functional properties and the morpheme status of the suffix *-yx-* in modern Russian, which was carried out in our work using the author's technique of word-building affix analysis.

2 Materials and methods

The model of functional-system analysis of affixes, developed by the authors in one of the previous works (Kosova VA, 2016) was used in the work. The analysis stages are implemented sequentially and allocated according to the following parameters:

1) the derivational profile of the affix (word-forming / form-

building); the functional volume of the word-forming affix (the carrier of structural-grammatical functions and / or semantic functions);

2) the derivational-semantic specification of the affix (mutational / transposition / modification);

3) communicative-speech range and specific communicative-speech function (nominative / structural / expressive / compressive / stylistic);

4) the characteristic of the affix by value type (invariant / variant); lexical-semantic range of the affix;

5) system-forming potential (category / sub-category character of word-formation semantics, taxonomic relevance / irrelevance);

6) functional-syntactic (text-generating) potential (the presence / the absence of the ability to textual unfolding of semantics, their character if available);

7) functional-stylistic orientation of the affix (stylistically neutral / stylistically marked).

3 Results

1. The "Reverse Dictionary" by A.A. Zaliznyak (Zaliznyak, 2003) recorded more than 70 words, formed with the suffix *-yx-/-юх-*. The National Corps of Russian Language (NCRL) records more than 300 derivatives with the suffix *-yx-*. All words with the suffix *-yx-* are nouns, different parts of speech may act as the producing basis: nouns (сестра — сеструха), verbs (стряпать — стряпуха), adjectives (простой — простуха).

2. Taking into account the materials of the dictionary by T.F. Efremova (Efremova, 2005), we can distinguish eight derivational types (DT) of derived words with the suffix *-yx-*:

DT-1 - verbal derivatives with the meaning of a female: шептуха, крикуха, стряпуха, побируха, забытуха, хохотуха, болтуха, памятуха, брехуха, etc.; Besides, the derivatives of this type can also name animals: крякуха, заплотуха (a snake);

DT-2 - adjective-based derivatives with the meaning of a female: молодуха, старуха, воструха, толстуха, дурнуха, добруха, жаднуха, бледнуха, большуха, подлюха, простуха;

DT-3 - stylistically lowered synonyms of motivating nouns, including proper names: сеструха, свекруха, Катюха, комнатуха, пальтоуха, церквуха, Петруха, Валюха, стыдуха, повестуха, etc.; this suffix "in general slang can be combined with the reduced bases of nouns" (Modern Russian, 2008, 114): лейтуха, ституха, бицуха; Besides, this suffix can complicate borrowed foreign words, including recent borrowings: полсуха, флэтуха, пажуха, сэ ля вуха, брендуха etc.;

DT-4 - verbal derivatives - expressive-evaluative notations of phenomena (A.A. Potebnya called such derivatives "state names" (Potebnya, 1968, 470)) or the objects related to the action: показуха, заваруха, развалюха, пруха, замануха, завлекуха, развлекуха, голодуха;

DT-5 - the names of animals by their characteristic feature: белуха, лысуха, серуха и др.

DT-6 - Derivatives formed by universalization: записуха — a notebook; ремеслуха — vocational schools; лобовуха — a windshield; брезентуха — a canvas jacket; помтовуха — a pump gun; листовуха — leaf tobacco, легковуха — a passenger car, etc.;

DT-7 - adjective-based derivatives, naming an object or a phenomenon: *светлуха* (a plant), *телену́ха* (a fur coat, an oven), *горьку́ха* (a plant), *черну́ха*;

DT-8 — denominative derivatives that are the names of female animals: *олени́ха*, *марали́ха*, *козу́ха*, *свинуха*, *фазануха* (the meaning of femininity also expresses one noun with personal semantics — *воруха*).

The analysis of the selected derivational types allows us to conclude that the suffix -yx- can be either modification or mutational one.

Within the framework of DT-3 new names are not developed, but subjectively-estimated modifications of the basic words are formed. Also, the suffix -yx-, used in DT-6, has a modification nature, because it does not develop new realities, but short expressive equivalents of the original compound names. DT-8, combining the derivatives with the modification value of femininity, is extremely unproductive, therefore, in our opinion, in this case it is necessary to talk not about the function, but about the use of this suffix in the field of modification.

The derivatives of DT-1, DT-2, DT-4, DT-5, DT-7 are mutational ones, that is, the derived words have a different subject-conceptual content in comparison with a producing word.

3. The basic communicative-speech function of the derived nouns with the suffix -yx- in the framework of DT-3 is an expressive element, the achievement of which entails a stylistic effect. During unum verbum process implementation (DT-6), the suffix performs the compressive function along with an expressive-evaluation and a stylistic one. The derivatives of other DT are also polyfunctional: they combine the nominative function itself with the expressive-evaluative and stylistic. The expressive component of meaning is absent only in some names of birds, diseases, etc.

4. The property of non-invariance is most pronounced in DT-3, DT-6 and DT-8. The suffixes of the remaining DT are invariant, since they serve to name an object, a phenomenon, the result of an action and the characteristic of an action.

5. In terms of vocabulary systematization, it is necessary to identify the suffixes in DT-1 and DT-2, which contribute to the LSG of person's names by a characteristic internal property (an action or a feature).

6. The functional-syntactic potential of a word-forming suffix is determined by the ability of words formed with its help to the textual unfolding of semantics. Derived nouns with the suffix -yx- and mutational semantics can be divided into two groups according to this feature: the names of persons and animals (DT-1, DT-2, DT-5) and the names of objects, non-persons (DT-4, DT-6, DT-7). The derivatives of the first group are referred to the words with a characterizing, one-character type of semantics. The names of objects perform an identifying function in speech and have propositional semantics.

7. All considered suffixal units are stylistically marked (reduced ones).

4 Conclusions

Let's sum up the results of complex functional analysis. So, we can single out the following affixes:

- 1) -yx-1, realizing an expressive function in combination with a stylistic one (DT-3),
- 2) -yx-2, realizing a compressive function along with an expressive-stylistic one (DT-6),
- 3) -yx-3, which forms appraisal-characterizing names of persons (DT-1, DT-2),
- 4) -yx-4 with subject (non-personal) semantics (ST-4, ST-6, ST-7).

5 Summary

Thus, the phonemic complex -yx- in Russian language is represented on the level of four morphemes, the differentiation of which is conditioned functionally.

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