

Word - Forming Bases and their Variability (on the Material of the Russian language)

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Abstract— *The article is devoted to the study of objects of the lexical and grammatical levels of the Russian language in the light of the general theory of linguistic variability, which provides for the study of variation as one of the fundamental properties of the language system.*

The aim of the article is a comprehensive description of the word-formation foundations of Russian nouns and adjectives at various levels of word formation.

The article analyzes the variational possibilities of word-formation bases on the material of the Russian language. A characteristic is given of the variant foundations of nouns and adjectives in the structure of word-forming nest (word - formation nests). The word-forming nest most fully and consistently demonstrates the variational capabilities of stems with different categorical meanings. Reflecting the stepped nature of Russian word-formation, the nest as a whole indicates the nature of the relationship between the formative and word-formation bases in chains and paradigms.

Particular attention is paid to the general characteristics of the foundations of the Russian word in the inflection and word formation, the secondary character of the word formation foundations and their dependence on the foundations of the formation are shown.

Keywords—*formal variant structures, word-formation bases, the morphonological description, morphonological construction, derivational potential, general characteristics, variational possibilities.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of formal variant structures, the opposition and distribution methods were used. The method of paradigmatic identification of linguistic objects was also used, in some cases - elements of statistical and experimental methods.

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In the system of Russian word-formation, the fundamentals of derivatives (motivated) and derivatives (motivating, basic, initial, word-formation), interconnected by derivational relations, function.

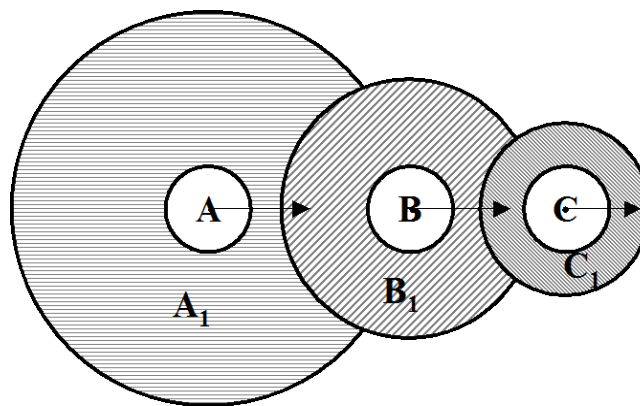
A word-formation basis is a common part of words in a production relationship, containing a root (or roots) and “represented in all compared formations by the identical composition of morphemes” [3, 9].

In the functional aspect, the derivational basis of each particular derivative is a positionally determined alloemicoption - a representative of a single (invariant) derivative basis of all those words for which the word was generating.

Associated with this is the apparent non-uniformity of the concept of the foundation as a whole. Many equivalent variants of the formative basis and many equivalent word-formation variants of the basis of one word form a hierarchical structure of a binary character.

The secondary nature of the word-formation basics in relation to the word-formative ones reflects the higher linguistic status of the derivative: the derivative word (and its basis) is always “the product of the producing” [2, 111] due to the specifics of word formation as a whole.

Schematically, the relations of the formative and word-formation bases can be represented as follows:



A comment:

1. Inner circles A-B-C - formative foundations.
2. External shaded rings A₁-B₁-C₁ - word-formation bases; arrows indicate their secondary nature with respect to the forming foundations of A-B-C.
3. Circles A-B-C and rings A₁-B₁-C₁ are located in different planes - zones of operation, in connection with which their intersection, i.e. the potential for competition of fundamentals does not take place.
4. In the interpretation of E. Kurilovich, the correlation of the formative and word-formation foundations is as follows: "...the horizontal shift is expressed using the inflection of the original word, and the process of derivation itself consists of a vertical change" [1, 30].

5. "Step-by-step" relations between the base circles of successively derived words reflect the systematic stepwise character of Russian word formation. The number of "planes" (steps) corresponds to the possible number of links of the word-building chain - from 1 to 7 with the "standard" 3-4.
6. Word-formation bases in the derivative members of word-formation paradigms are illustrated by shaded rings A1-B1-C1. Word-formation paradigms of source words (A1) are characterized by a larger volume than word-formation paradigms of derived words (B1-C1).
7. For "single" words that do not enter into word-formation relations, the scheme is limited to the inner circle A.

As you can see, the correlation scheme of the formative and word-formation bases actually reflects the structure of the word-formation nest as an ordered set of word-formation chains and paradigms. This determines the feasibility of considering the variability of word-formation bases on the material of word-formation nests (word-formation nests). We consider it possible to assume that, on the whole, the study of Russian word formation specifically as a system of nests, and not a system of word-formation types, is ontologically more justified.

So, word-formation bases equivalent in relation to each other are secondary in relation to the basics of morphogenesis. This allows us to consider them morphologically deduced from the morphological foundations. The method of morphological design of the word-formation basis was developed by V.V. Lopatin in relation to the basics of the Russian verb [2, 127].

In somewhat modified quality, it turned out to be acceptable in relation to the nominal foundations and was used in works oriented to the study of modern and historical material. The formal variant of the word-formation base (hereinafter referred to as the word-formation variant - word-formation variant) is a specific representative of the invariant set of word-formation bases of all derived words on the basis of this generating. Naturally, first of all, we mean derivatives proper: suffixal, prefixal-suffixal, suffixal-postfixal, as well as complex and complex-suffixal derivatives. Words formed by the method of prefixing, postfixing, fusion, substance, abbreviations of different types do not imply the use of a producing basis as such.

Word-formation variants can formally (phonetically and according to accent signs) coincide with the basics of morphogenesis - the fundamentals as dictionaries of "representative" forms, and "side", or partial bases of individual word forms, or differ from them. In any case, the secondary character of the word-formation variant, therefore, its morphological dependence with respect to the morphological basis is preserved.

Taking into account the equivalence of the foundations of all word forms of a given word, the "reference point", the basis for the morphological design of word-formation variant can be any of the formative foundations, which is also confirmed by the provision on the ability of certain word forms to act as the basis of word formation (big-eyed - from the plural form - eyes, not eye) [4, 243-245].

And although it is more logical to recognize as a "reference point" the formative basis that coincides with a particular word-formation variant or is minimally different from it, such an approach will destroy the integrity of the morphological description, requiring the use of a different formative base each time as the starting point. Therefore, we consider the conditional "reference point", as with the characterization of formative variants, the basis

of the dictionary form: for nouns, the basis of the nominative case of the singular, for adjectives - the basis of the full form of the nominative case, singular, masculine, for verbs - the basis of the infinitive.

The following types of options are distinguished, depending on the method of morphological design of word-formation variant based on the initial formative basis:

1. linear word-formation variants with a) possible truncation (Krepk(iy) – krepost' (strong- fortress), b) extension of the forming base (Shosse -Shossey-n-(yy) (highway), c) *mena finale*(tr:replacement of final letters or sounds)of base (podava(t') – podaya-ni(e)(give -alms) ;
2. non-linear word-formation variant: a) alternate (ruk(a) – ruch-n(oy) (hand – manual), b) accent (vi(t') – vi-t(oy) (twist – twisted);
3. complex word-formation variant: (promyva(t') –promyv-k(a)(rinse - flushing) - truncation of the base plus stress);
4. "zero" word-formation variant, homonymously coinciding with the original formative basis (slov(o) – slov-nik (word – vocabulary, bi(t') – bi-l(o) (beat - beater).

Foundation, i.e. the translation of the formative basis to a new level - the word-formation - is carried out due to its morphological construction and precedes the derivation itself. The generating base, being modified, adapts to the word-forming affix. The positional dependence of word-formation variants, as a rule, selectively assigned to certain derivational affixes, determines the alloemic nature of the variability of the word-formation basis, excluding competition of word-formation variants.

The morphological variation of the basis in word formation, as well as in paradigmatics, has a synchronous diachronic nature, although along with actualized historical alternations, the “newest” resources play a significant role in word formation, first of all, the basic expanding interfixal elements in word production based on “new” words, especially borrowings.

In the synchronous aspect, the word-forming variation of the basis is the instance of the real existence of the basis of a particular derivative, representing the systemic set (invariant) of the bases - type (a); in the synchronous diachronic aspect, this is a morphological modification of the basis of the generating word in connection with the process of derivation of the derivative - type (b). Consciously simplifying, we note that the theoretically possible exclusion of formal modifications of the basis of type (b) would lead to the functioning of a multitude of identical objects in the grammatical system: in the paradigmatics - the foundations of dictionary forms, in derivatology - the matching "zero" word formation bases.

The linear, non-linear, complex, and “zero” variants of the word-formation bases that co-operate in the Russian word-formation system are clearly manifested in word-formation nests, revealing specific properties at each stage of word-formation. It seems that the material of the word-building paradigm can already be considered sufficient, but only the nest is able to show the prospect of variability of the nominal or verb word-formation base.

Further analysis focuses on the nesting “Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language” (in 2 volumes) by A.N. Tikhonov (M.: Russian language, 1985).

Word-formation variants of substantive foundations

| word-formation variant types | Linear | | | Non-linear | | Complex | | “Zero” |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|---|--------|
| | Truncation | Accretion | Mena finale | Alternate | Accent | 1 | 2 | |
| I | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| II | + | - | - | + | + | - | + | + |
| III | - | - | - | + | - | - | - | - |

Linear word-formation variants

For substantive foundations, linear morphonological transformations in the “pure form” are not characteristic. So, at stage I, there is a single case of an “extended” basis in word-formation nests - “daughter”: doch – docher-in – extended \er\, at the second stage in WORD-FORMATION NESTS – “pirog” (pie) and word-formation nests “valeriyān”-“valeriana” (valerian) there is a truncation of the base: “pirozchnik” (pieman)– pirozhnitsa (piewoman)– truncation\nik\, valeriyānov(yy) \valerianov(yy)-valeriyān-k(a) \valeriank(a) - truncation of \ov\.

Non-linear word-formation variants

a) alternative. At the I-stage, consonant alternations of the t\l type are presented: word-formation nests - “consul” (konsul - konsul'-sh(a), konsul'-stv(o), konsul'-sk(iy) - alternation l\l'), word-formation nests - “rail”:rel's / rel'sa (rel's/rel'sa -rel's-in(a) alternating with s\s'), as well as traditional alternations of rear-language with hissing and \ch\; word-formation nests “sound” (zvuk – so-zvuch-n(yy), o-zvuch-i(t'), blag-o-zvuch-n(yy), gromk-o-zvuch-n(yy), dal'n-o-zvuch-n(yy), odn-o-zvuch-n(yy), poln-o-zvuch-n(yy), razn-o-zvuch-n(yy), sladk-o-zvuch-n(yy), st-o-zvuch-n(yy), tikh-o-zvuch-n(yy),chetyr-okh-zvuch-n(yy) (tr:sound, consonant, voiced, euphonic, loud, far-voiced, monotonous, full-voiced, different-voiced, sweet-voiced, hundred-voiced, quiet-sounding, four-voiced).

The same types of alternations are observed on the II degree: word-formation nests “consul”: konsul - prokonsul -prokonsul'-sk(iy), prokonsul'-stv(o); vitse-konsul-vitsekonsul'-sk(iy): word-formation nests “ice”:led - ledokol - ledokol'-shchik, ledokol'-n(yy)-alternate l/l ': “glacier”- lednik - lednich-yek, ledok - ledoch-yek, word-formation nests “pie”:pirog - pirozhok-pirozhoch-yek -alternating to \ch.

At the III- stage in the nest of “ice”, a consonant alternation of ts/ch “glaze” is noted:gololed-gololedits(a)-gololedich-n(yy). The intrabasic alternation of vowels is presented at the first stage of the word-formation nests “ice”: lod-led-nik, pod-led-nik.

b) accent. A change in the accent characteristics of the base can be caused by the stress being removed beyond its limits due to fixation on the formant: derivational suffix, inflection, and in individual word-building types - prefix. The lack of emphasis on word-formation variant allows one to consider such prefixal derivatives as a special case of the manifestation of the accent variation of the basis: “sound” - zvuk - pri-zvuk.

Unstressed word-formation variants are recorded at the first stage of word formation in the word-formation nests “daughter”: doch'-doch-urk(a); word-formation nests “sound”: zvuk-zvuk-ovik, zvuk-ov(oy), do-zvuk-ov(oy), okolo-zvuk-ov(oy); word-formation nests “consul”: konsul - konsul-at; word-formation nests “panic”: panik(a) - panik-ova(t'); word-formation nests “pie”: pirog - pirog-ov(yy); on stage II word-formation nests “ice”: lednik-lednik-ov(yy); word-formation nests “sound”: giperzvuk- giperzvukov(oy); sverkhzvuk - sverkhzvuk-ov(oy); ul'trazvuk - ul'trazvuk-ov(oy).

A special group consists of accented CBs in the structure of complex words. They can represent components with additional (secondary) stress: word-formation nests “rail”: rel's/rel's(a) - rel'sovoz, rel'somer, rel'soprokat, rel'soprockatchik, rel'soreznyy, rel'sosvarochnyy, rel'sosverlil'nyy, rel'sotransportor, rel'soukladchik, rel'soshlifovshchik (tr: *rail- rail carrier, rail gauge, rail rolling, rail rolling, rail cutting, rail welding, rail drilling, rail conveyor, rail stacker, rail grinder*).

Word-formation nests “sound”: zvuk - zvukovideniye, zvukovizor, zvukovosproizvedeniye, zvukovosproizvodyashchiy, zvukoglushitel', zvukogramma, zvukozapisyvayushchiy, zvukozapis', zvukoizmereniye, zvuko-izoliruyushchiy, zvukoizolyatsiya, zvukolokator, zvukomaskirovka, zvukomernyy, zvukometriya, zvukomontazh, zvukonepronitsayemyy, zvukonositel', zvukoobraz, zvukoobrazovaniye, zvukooperator, zvukopogloshchayushchiy, zvukopogloshcheniye, zvukopodrazhaniye, zvukopodrazhatel', zvukopodrazhatel'nyy, zvukopriyomnik, zvukoprovodimyy, zvukoprovodyashchiy, zvukopronitsayemyy, zvukopropuskayemost', zvukoryad, zvukosignal'nyy, zvukosnimatel', zvukosochetaniye, zvukoulavlivatel', zvukoulavlivayushchiy, zvukoulovitel', zvukousileniye, zvukousilivayushchiy, zvukousilitel', svetozvukospektakl'(tr: *sound - sound recording, sound recorder, sound reproducing, sound reproducing sound suppressor, sound suppressor, sound recording, sound recording, sound recording, sound measurement, sound insulating, sound insulation, sound locator, sound masking, sound level meter, sound metering, sound editing, soundproof, sound carrier, sound absorption, sound absorption, sound absorption, onomatopoeia, onomatopoeic, onomatopoeic, sound pickup, sound-conducting, sound-conducting, sound-permeable, sound transmission, sound scale, sound signal, pickup, sound combination, sound catcher, catching sound, sound trap, sound reinforcement, sound amplifying, aeroplane, light sound performance*).

complex word-formation variants

Among complex word-formation variant, two subtypes of basics are distinguished. Subtype (1) - a change in the “linear skeleton” of the base precedes non-linear means: alternations, stress changes.

I - stage: word-formation nests “daughter”:- doch' - docher-nin, docher-n(iy) - accretion \yer\ + movement of stress within the base; doch' - u-docher' - i(t') - accrual \yer\ + stress on derivational suffix; word-formation nests “ice”:- lod: lod - leden'-ye(t'), leden' -i(t') - accrual \yen\ + d\d' + stress on the suffix.

Subtype (2) - the “complex” of nonlinear morphological phenomena: several different types of alternations with possible movement of stress - is not associated with truncation or extension of the base.

I - stage: word-formation nests “ice”:- lod- gololed' - alternating o\ye, d\d'; lod - led'-yashk(a), na-led' - alternating o\ye, d\d'+stress; lod - led-ok, led-yshk (a), led-nik, led-ov(yy), led-ovit(yy) -alternating o\ye+ stress. The same is true in complex words (“side” accents are not recorded in dictionaries) [5]:ledobur, ledovoz, ledogenerator, ledodelatel'nyy, ledozashchita, ledokol, ledolom, ledoobrazovaniye, ledopad, ledoplav, ledorez, ledorub, ledosbor, ledosolyanoy, ledospusk, ledosostav, ledoforma, ledokhod, ledokhranilishche (*ice drill, ice carrier, ice maker, ice maker, ice protection, icebreaker, icebreaker, ice formation, icefall, ice melt, ice cutter, ice picker, ice collecting, ice saline, ice slope, ice making, ice form, ice drift, ice storage*); “ice”:- lod- l'd'-in(a), l'd'-yan(oy), l'd'-in(yy), l'd'-ist(yy), - alternating o\“zero”, d\d' + stress; lod - l'doburil'nyy, l'doissledovatel', l'doissledovaniye, l'doobrazovaniye, l'doproizvodstvo, l'dosolyanoy, l'dokhranilishche (tr: *ice - ice drilling, ice research, ice research, ice formation, ice production, ice saline, ice storage*) - alternating o\“zero” + stress;word-formation nests “sound”:- zvuk - zvuch-ok, zvuch-a(t') - alternating k\ch + stress; word-formation nests “panic”:- panik(a) - panik-yor-k\k' + emphasis, suffix-panich-yesk(iy) - k\ch +inrabasic movement of stress; word-formation nests “cake”:-pirog - pirozh-ok, pirozh-ishch(ye) - alternating g\zh + stress on the suffix; word-formation nests “eagle”:- orol - orl' ik, orl' -iy- alternating o\“zero”, r'\r, l\l' + intra-basic movement of stress;orol - orl-its(a), orl'-yonok, orl-yon(yy) - sequence o\“zero”, r'\r, l\l' + emphasis on the suffix.

At the II- stage of word formation, shock complex word-formation variants are distinguished: WFG “daughter”:- dochk(a) - dochech-k(a), dochurk(a) - dochuroch-k(a) - alternating “zero”\ye or “zero”\o + k\ch; WFG “rail”:- rel's\rel'sa: rel'sobalk(a) - rel'sobaloch-k(a)- alternating "zero" \o +k \ch; WFG “ice”:- gololod - gololed'-its(a) - alternations o\ye + d\d' ;unstressed basics:

word-formation nests“pie”:- pirozhok -pirozhk-ov(yy) -alternating o\ "zero" + stress on the suffix.

“zero” word-formation variants

I - stage of word formation (non-derivative word-formation variant, coinciding as multilevel homonyms with the basics of the dictionary forms of the source words): word-formation nests “daughter”:-doch' - doch-yen'k(a), doch-ushk(a); word-formation nests “sound”:- zvuk-o-pis'; word-formation nests “valerian”:- valer'yana\valeriana, valer'yan(a)\valeriana-valer'yan-ov(yy)\valerian-ov(yy); word-formation nests “ice”:- lod - po-lod-n(yy), gololod; word-formation nests “rail”:- rel's\rel's(a)-rel's-ov(yy), bez-rel's-ov(yy), pri-rel's-ov(yy).

II - stage (derivatives of word-formation variant): word-formation nests“ice”:-gololod - gololod-k(a), gololod-n(yy), l'din(a) - l'din-k(a), ledolom - ledolom-n(yy), ledopad - ledopad-n(yy), ledorez - ledorez-n(yy), ledosbros - ledosbros-n(yy), ledosostav- ledosostav-n(yy) (tr:*ice- ice-fall, ice cutter - ice dump, ice thrower - ice compaction*); word-formation nests “sound”:- zvukooperator - zvukooperator-sk(iy) (tr: *sound engineer*); word-

formation nests “rail”: rel's\rel'sa: rel'soprokat - rel'soprokat-n(yy) (tr: *rail: rail-rolled*); word-formation nests “panic”: panikor - panikor-sh(a), panikor-stv(o), panikor-sk(iy), panikor-stvova(t') (tr: *alarmist- alarmist-wall*).

Word-formation variants of adjective foundations

| word-formation variant types | Linear | | | Non-linear | | Complex | | “Zero” |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|---|--------|
| | Truncation | Accretion | Mena finale | Alternate | Accent | 1 | 2 | |
| I | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| II | + | - | - | + | + | + | - | + |
| III | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + |

Linear word-formation variants

Single examples of “pure” truncation of the base are presented at the first stage of word formation in the word-formation nests “wet”: mokr(yy) - moknu(t')-usecheniye \r\; word-formation nests “orange”: oranzhev(yy) - metil-oranzh-usecheniye \yev\ and at the second stage in word-formation nests “short”: korotkometrazhn(yy) - korotkometrazh-k(a) - usecheniye \n\; word-formation nests “simple”: prostorechn(yy) - prostorech-ij(ye), prostoserdechn(yy) - prostoserdech-ij(ye) - usecheniye \n\.

non-linear word-formation variants

a) alternative. In conservative derivatives of the I-stage, only consonant alternations of the type t\ t' are recorded: “white”- bel(yy) - bel', bel'yen'k(iy) - alternating l \ l', “poor” - bedn(yy) - bedn'yen'k(iy) - alternating n\ n'; “delicate” - delikatn(yy) - delikatn'-ichat' - alternating n\ n'; “handsome” - krasiv(yy) - krasiv' - yen'k(iy), po-krasiv'ye(t') - alternating to v\ v'; “wet” - mokr(yy) - mokr' - yen'k(iy), mokr' - yad' - alternating r \ r'; “simple” - prost(o)y - prost'yeysh(iy), prost'-yets, prost'yag(a), prost'yak, prost'ye(t') - alternating t\ t'; “empty” - pust(o)y - pust' - yokhon'k(iy), pust-yoshen'k(iy), pust'-yak, pust' - ye(t') alternating t\ t'.

At the II-stage, the same type of alternations: word-formation nests “white”: belov(o)y - belov'-ik - v\ v' belobrys(yy) - belobrys'-yen'k(iy) - s\ s', belokryl(yy) - belokryl'-nik - l\ l', belokur(yy) - belokur'-yen'k(iy) - r\ r', belolistvenn(yy) - belolistvenn'-ik - n\ n'; word-formation nests “simple”: prostovolos(yy) - prostovolos'i(t') - s\ s'; word-formation nests “empty”: pustozorn(yy) - pustozorn' - its(a) - n\ n', pustokolos(yy) - pustokolos' - its(a) - s\ s'.

There are single traditional alternations: word-formation nests “white”: belobok(iy) - beloboch-k(a) - k\ ch; word-formation nests “short”: korotkonog(iy) - korotkonozh-k(a) - g\ zh, and also alternating ts\ ch: belolits-(yy) - belolich-k(a).

b) accent. Among the accented word-formation variants at the I- stage are:

- unstressed bases: bel(yy)-bel-o, bel-ok, iz-bel-a, na-bel-o (tr:*white*), composed of complex words: belobandit, belobiletnik, belobokiy, beloborodyy, belobrovyy, belobryssy; belovoylochnyy, belovolossy, belogvardeyets, belogvardeyskiy, beloglazyy, belogolovyy, belogoryachechnyy, belogrudyy, beloderevets, beloderevnyy, beloderevshchik, belozornyy, belozubyy, belokamennyy, belokochannyy, belokroviye, belokrylyy, belokuryy, belolistvennyy, belolitsyy, belolobyy, belomestnyy, belomor, belomramornyy, belopodkladochnyy, beloruchka, belorybitsa, belosnezhnyy, belostvol'nyy, belotal, belotelyy, beloturka, belorus, belofinn, belokhvostyy, beloshorstyy, beloshchokiy (tr:*white-bandit, white-ticketed, white-faced, white-bearded, white-browed, blond-haired; white-blond, white-haired, white-guard, white-guard, white-eyed, white-headed, white-hot, white-breasted, white-chested, white-wood, white-wood, white-breasted, white-toothed, white-stone, white-breasted, white-breasted, white-winged, blonde, white-faced, white-faced, white-breasted, white fox, white fox, snow-white, white-stemmed, white-breasted, white-body, white-turkish, white-russian, white-finn, white-tailed, white-haired, white-skinned*);bedn(yy) - bedn-ot (a); korotk(iy) - korotkovat(yy) (tr: *poor, short*) in complex words:korotkovolnovyy, korotkovolossy, korotkogolovyy, korotkogrivyy, korotkozshivushchiy, korotkometrazhnyy, korotkonogiy, korotkopalyy, korotkopolyy, korotkorukavnyy, korotkousyy, korotkofokusnik, korotkokhvostyy, korotkosheyny, korotkosheiy, korotkoshorstnyy, korotkoshorstyy (tr:*short-wave, short-haired, short-headed, short-maned, short-lived, short-haired, short-legged, short-fingered, short-haired, short-sleeved, short-haired, short-focuser, short-tailed, short-necked, short-haired, short-haired*);mokr(yy) - mokr-ot(a), mokrot(a) (tr:*wet - sputum*),in complex words: mokrovolossy, mokronogiy, mokropogoditsa, mokropogod'ye, mokrosoleniye, mokrostup, mokrokhvostyy (tr:*wet hair, wet foot, wet weather, wet salting, wet foot, wet tail*); mutn(yy) - mutno-belyy, mutnovodnyy, mutnookiy, mutno-seryy, mutno-sizyy (tr:*cloudy - cloudy white, cloudy water, cloudy-eyed, cloudy gray*);

- shock basics:prost(oy) - prost(o); pust(oy) - pust(o), pust-k(a), pust-osh', pust-yn', pust-yn(ya), s-pust-a (tr: *simple, empty, wasteland, deserts, afterwards*);in complex words: pustosl', myasopust, syropust (tr: *empty growth, meat empty, damp empty*);

- “low impact” fundamentals (side stress in complex words): bel(yy) – belo -armeyskiy, belo-goluboy, belo-krasnyy, belo-rozovyy, belo-rumyanyy, belo-emigrant; korotk(iy) - korotkovolnovik; oranzhev(yy) - oranzhevo-zholtyy, oranzhevo-krasnyy (tr: *white-white-army, white-blue, white-red, white-pink, white-rosy, white-emigrant; short-a short wave; orange-orange-yellow,orange-red*).

word-formation variants with weakened (side stress) are observed at the II - stage of word formation in WORD-FORMATION NESTS “white”:belovat(yy) - belovato-goluboy, belovato-rozovyy (tr:*whitish - whitish blue, whitish pink*).

complex word-formation variant

The first subtype, suggesting a change in the "linear framework" as the initial stage of the morphological formation of the base, includes word-formation variant at the I - stage of word formation:

“short” - korotk(iy) - korot' - yen'k(iy) - truncation \k\ + alternating t't' : korot-yy, korot-ay, korot-a(t') - truncation \k\ + shift to formant (word-formation variantunstressed); korot'-j(o), korot'-i(t'), -korot'-i(t'), podkorot'-

i(t'), u-korot'-i(t')– truncation\k\+ alternating\t\ + shift of stress on the formant (word-formation variant - unstressed);

“beautiful” - krasiv(yy) - kras-ot(a), kras(a), kras-av(a), kras-avets, kras-otk(a) – truncation - \iv\ + reverse rotation with s\ + stress shift (word-formation variant unstressed);

“wet” - mokr(yy) - moch-i(t') - truncation \r\ + alternation to k\ch + shear stress (word-formation variant unstressed);

“muddy” - mutn(yy) - mut' - truncation \ n \ + alternating t\': mut' - i(t') - truncation n + alternating t\'+ stress shift (word-formation variant unstressed).

At the II- stage of word formation, the first subtype is presented in the word-formation nests as “simple” and “empty”:

“simplypopular” - prostonarodn(yy) - prostonarod' - j(ye) - truncation \n\ + alternating d\d', “empty word” - pustoslovn(yy) - pustoslov'-ij(ye) - truncation \n\ + alternating v\v'.

The second subtype, which includes exclusively nonlinear transformations, is observed at the I -stage of word formation. Moreover, complex word-formation variants can be unstressed: “white”- bel(yy) - bel'-yos(yy), bel'-yokhon'k(iy), bel'-yoshen'k(iy), bel'-izn(a), bel' - yak, bel' - yan(a), bel'-yank(a), bel'-m(o), bel'yets, pro-bel', bel'-ye(t'), bel'-i(t') - alternating \l\ + shift of stress by derivational affix (tr: *white - whitish, whitish-eyed, whiteness, whiten*); “poor” - bedn(yy) - bedn'-yeysh(iy), bedn'-yak, bedn'-yag(a), bedn' - ye(t'), o-bedn'-i(t'), pri-bedn'-i(t')-sya - alternating n\'+stress; “muddy” - mutn(yy) - mutn'-yokhon'k(iy), mutn'-yoshen'k(iy), mutn' - ye(t'), pomutn'-i(t') - alternating n\'+ stress.

There are also drums word-formation variant: “empty” -pust(o)y - pust'-yen'k(iy), v-pust'-ye - alternating t\'+ stress transfer to the base; “simple” - prost(o)y - prost' - yen'k(iy) - alternating t\'+ stress.

“zero” word-formation variants

Adjective “zero” word-formation variants, as well as substantive ones, are observed in almost all nests. At the I-stage of word formation, these are non-derivative foundations:

“white” - bel(yy) - bel-o, bel-ost'; “poor” - bedn(yy) - bedn-o, bedn-ost'; “delicate”- - delikatn(yy) - delikatn-ost', po-delikatn-omu; “short” - korotk(iy) - korotk-ost'; “handsome” - krasiv(yy) - krasiv(oye), krasiv(o), krasiv-ost'; “wet” - mokr(yy) - mokr-o; “muddy” - mutn(yy) - mutn-o, mutn-ost'; “orange” - oranzhev(yy) - oranzhev-o; “simple” - prost(o)y - prost-ot(a), prost-ak, prost-yn(ya), za-prost-o, po-prost-u, po-prost-omu, s-prost-a, vy-prost-a(t'),o-prost-a(t') (tr:*simplicity, just like that, a sheet, easily, simply, simple, simplify*); “empty” - pust(o)y - pust(oye), pust-ovat(yy), pust-ot(a), pust-ushk(a), pust-yshk(a), pust-yr', pust-yn(ya), v-pust-uyu, po-pust-omu, po-pust-u, s-pust-a, pust-ova(t') (tr: *empty, emptiness, giglet, wasteland, desert, wasted*).

At the II and III steps, derivatives “zero” word-formation variant are the most common type of bases.

And the II step:

- word-formation nests “white”:belovat(yy) - belovat-ost', belokhon'k(iy) - belokhon'k-o, beloshen'k(iy) - beloshen'k-o, beloglaz(yy) - beloglaz-k(a), belosnezhn(yy) -belosnezhn-ost' (tr: *white, whitish, white-eyed, snow-white*);
- word-formation nests “poor”:bednovat(yy) - bednovat-o, bednen'k(iy) - bednen'k-o, bezbedn(yy) - bezbedn-o, nebedn(yy) - nebedn-o, prebedn(yy) - prebedn-o (tr:*poor, without poor, comfortable, non-poor, very poor, comfortable*);
- word-formation nests “delicate”: nedelikatn(yy) - nedelikatn-o, nedelikatn-ost' (tr:*non-delicate, not delicate, not delicacy*);
- word-formation nests “short”: koroten'k (iy) - koroten'k-o, korotkovat(yy) - korotkovat-o, korotkovat-ost', korotkokhvost(yy) – korotkokhvost (tr: *short, short-tailed*);
- word-formation nests “beautiful”: nekrasivyy - nekrasiv-o, nekrasiv-ost', prekrasiv(yy) - prekrasiv-o (tr: *ugly, not beautiful, beautiful*);
- word-formation nests “wet”: mokren'k(iy) - mokren'k-o, mokrovat(yy) - mokrovat-o, mokrokhon'k(iy) - mokrokhon'k-o;
- word-formation nests “muddy”: mutnokhon'k(iy) -mutnokhon'k-o, mutnoshen'k(iy) - mutnoshen'k-o, mutnovat(yy) - mutnovat(o), mutnovat-ost';
- word-formation nests “simple”: prosten'k(iy) - prosten'k-o, prostovat(yy) -prostovat-o, prostovat-ost'; prostodushn(yy) -prostodushn-o, prostonarodn(yy) - prostonarodn-o, prostonarodn-ost', prostoserdechn(yy) - prostoserdechn-o, prostoserdechn-ost' (tr:*simple, rustic, simple-minded, simple-hearted*);
- word-formation nests “empty”: pusten'k(iy) - pusten'k-o, pustokhon'k(iy): pustokhon'k(o), pustoshen'k(iy) - pustoshen'k-o; pustovat(yy) - pustovat-o, pustovat-ost'; pustogolov(yy) - pustogolov, pustogolov-ost'; pustoozorn(yy) - pustoozorn-ost', pustotel(yy) - pustotel-ost', pustotsvet-n(yy) – pustotsvet (tr:*empty, empty head, empty heads, empty lake, empty body, empty color*).

III - step of word formation word-formation nests “white”:belesovat(yy) - belesovat-ost'.

Observations of the morphological variation of the foundations of different types in the structure of word-building nests allow us to draw the following conclusions:

1. the substantive and adjective foundations functioning in the word-formation nests are represented by a combination of different types of word-formation variants: linear, nonlinear, complex and “zero”, secondary to the basics of shaping. We consider word-formation variant units of synchronous diachronic nature, alloemic variants of word-formation bases, the construction of which at the stage of foundation formation precedes derivation;
2. as a part of typical substantive and adjective word-formation nests, the options are presented at I-IV steps. The variability of substantive and adjective foundations “fades away” to the III-step, which reflects a decrease in the derivational potential of the foundations of one type in word-formation chains. We believe that the “volume” of the word-formation nests is directly related to the activation and attenuation of the productivity of the foundations with different general categorical values.
- 3.

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