

## MODERN RUSSIAN SPEECH DERIVATION

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**Introduction.** Word-formation as a special linguistic science section studies the relationship and structural types of words, their derivations. Therefore, the specific subject of word-formation is lexical units from the point of view of their morphemically composition, structure and derivation methods.

**Aim.** The aim of the research is the consideration ways of word-formation in modern Russian language.

**Materials and methods.** The main research methods are: the method of component analysis, the method of functional-parametric descriptions and the cognitive method.

**Results and discussion.** Separate words as a meaningful whole is studied in word-formation not "themselves" and "for themselves", but as the language units, by analyzing which linguists know the word-formation system as a whole, the general laws of its functioning and development, rules and regulations word-formation. Being in constant motion language is continually evolving and improving, having its present, past and future. Vocabulary enrichment is one of the most important factors in the language development, evidence of its dynamic nature. With the development of society, appear new objects, phenomena, they imprint in new words and new meanings. The modern stage of Linguistics development is characterized by increased interest to the study of word-formation. Here questions about the status of derivational units, about word-formation meanings are raised. Word formation is the Linguistics section studying all aspects of the creation, functioning, structure and classification of derived and compound words.

Vocabulary as the most moveable language stratum, sensitively responds to any changes in the social, cultural and other spheres of life speaking team, because the word is a "mirror of life". On the other hand a growing interest of modern linguistics to various aspects of word-formation is due to the fact that the word is the central unit of the language. Own words properties as lexical unit overlap it with the properties of other elements of the language.

**Conclusions.** In modern semantics studies of produced words increasingly there is a tendency to go beyond the words as units of language system, which is caused by the desire to understand how function derived words in speeches and on this basis to better understand the mechanism formation semantics of a new word. Now there has been an increase of old and the emergence of new areas of nomination, caused by the rapid development of science, technology and media.

## RUSSIAN EMPHASIS PECULIARITIES

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**Introduction.** Emphasis is one of the most important elements of oral speech. In the Russian language, its meaning is particularly great, since it serves as a means of distinguishing words and grammatical forms.

**The aim** of this paper is to analyze the differentiated verbal stress in the Russian language. If there are two or more syllables in a word, then they are pronounced unequally. One of the syllables is highlighted. This selection is called a verbal accent.

**The research method** used in this study is the method of observation and analysis.

**Results.** In Russian, the accent is different, that means- free. It can fall on any syllable of the word: hair, hair, hairy, hair. Shock can be different morphological parts of the word: throw - root, throw - suffix, throw - prefix; leaf - root, leaf - suffix, leaf, leaf, leaf - ending.

They differ among themselves, either in lexical, or in grammatical, or in stylistic terms.