

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.

Talking about lexical difference, we mean words' semantics, the arising of independent meanings with a change in the emphasis place in the word: characteristic (stubborn) and characteristic (with pronounced features, traits), ugly (not containing artistic images) and ugly (extremely ugly). Diversity of stress is also an important means of distinguishing grammatical forms. Sometimes they are forms of the same word, for example, strings - the genitive case of the singular word string and strings - the nominative plural of the word; the same when comparing the forms of the sister - sisters. Verbs are poured and poured, cut and cut, scattered and scattered differently according to their belonging to the species: the first are the verbs of the imperfect species, the latter are the verbs of the perfect species.

Conclusions. Only the accustomed stress in the word will make it easier for listeners to understand its meaning. And if you change the place of stress, understanding will be difficult. That is why the knowledge of the accentual options adopted as normative is necessary for every person.

NAMES OF PARTS OF THE ANCIENT SLAVIC DWELLINGS

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Introduction. It is difficult to reduce the value of a home for humans. We all come into our home to relax, cook meals, gain strength. The House is associated with family, with reproduction. Already in ancient times man seeks to build housing for himself, where he can take shelter from the weather, build a hearth.

Aim. The aim of the research is the etymological analysis of names of parts of the ancient Slavic dwellings.

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. The noun "House" was first mentioned in Old Russian language in the 11th century, the word means "any building for housing or agencies" as well as "family or living together of people. Derivatives: *домик, домовой, домашний, бездомный*. Room «komnata» is derived from Latin. (camera) *camīnāta* "heated room" from *camīnus* "stove", coming from the Greek. *κάμινος* "stove". Derivatives: *комнатка, комнатушка, комнатёнка*.

The ancient word "svitlytsya" derives from two native Russian words "light" and "person", which corresponds to the illumination of a face or people faces by the sacred rays from the Golden disk, blue sky – the divine Sun, which is not visible when lowering the head down and immersing our face in darkness.

Gornitsa is the name of the room in a country house. It is formed from the "upper"-*gornij* (from *горь-* "above"). The initial value is "room, located in the upper part of the house". Derivatives: *гора, горенка, горничная*.

According to the dictionaries, the door is aperture, gap and at the same time a part that everything is closed. Figuratively speaking, it is transition through some line, spatial connection of things that are on different sides of the dimension or in different places. Opening or closing it, occurs a limit access to different things. It explains a privileged position in the overall system of values and things. The door is something, passing through which we are violating the border, invading lying beyond the scope, opening all the obstacles.

The etymology of the word "window" is related to the Russian word "Oko" i.e. the eye. Derivatives: *окошко, оконце, окошечко, окнище*.

Conclusions. If you speak and write about the etymology of a word or the term, you must delve into the essence of the subject and the issue.