# WORD-FORMATION ASPECT OF STUDYING ADJECTIVES WITH THE MEANING OF ASSESSING PERSONAL QUALITIES IN THE CLASSES OF RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** The article deals with the problem of expanding the vocabulary of students studying the Russian language, which can be solved, in particular, by studying the word-formation level of the language. As an example, the author presents the fragments of nests of Russian adjectives denoting an assessment of a person's qualities and an analysis of their structure. Systematic work on the study of the word-formation capabilities of the Russian language helps to form and develop the skills of speech activity in Russian, to teach how to see and understand the morphological and word-formation structure of the Russian word, to form students' conscious-analytical approach to the perception of language material.

**Keywords:** Russian as a foreign language, morphological and word-formation structure of a word, word-formation, word-formation formant, affixal and non-affixal word-formation methods, word-formation nest.

## INTRODUCTION

Teaching Russian as a foreign language is closely related to the problem of building up students' vocabulary. The peculiarity of the Russian language lies in the presence of an extremely developed word-formation level of the language, the study of which plays a very important role in enriching the vocabulary, as well as in studying the typologically important characteristics of the Russian language. When determining the grammatical function of a word by its form, students develop the linguistic guess necessary for translation. By recognizing familiar elements in new words, understanding their meaning, students gradually master translation skills without using a dictionary. Thus, the word-formation language material contains great opportunities for the development of the necessary skills and abilities, moreover, allows to significantly expand vocabulary in a short period of time.

In this regard, in the classroom of Russian as a foreign language, elements of morphemic and word-formation analysis aimed at solving a number of the following problems: the formation of the concept of form- and word-formation formants; the formation of skills for conducting morphemic and word-formation analysis; the ability to see the structure of a word-formation nest and to build word-formation chains, to determine the direction of derivativeness; acquaintance with the most productive word-formation methods of the Russian language; development of language guessing skills should be carried out [Dmitrieva 2020].

## MAIN BODY

In this paper, using the example of studying a lexical group of words denoting an assessment of a person's qualities in modern Russian, the following will be presented: a) the principles of carrying out elements of word-formation analysis, b)

analysis of word-formation nests with the isolation of word-formation paradigms, chains and word-formation methods.

As is known, the structure of a word-building nest is determined by the ratio of units of the syntagmatic plan (word-formation chains) and units of the paradigmatic plan (word-formation paradigms). However, the structural analysis of the word-formation nest also includes a description of the ways of word formation and word-formation formants. The basic unit of the description is the derivational formant, which is considered as an affix or a combination of affixes [Tikhonov 1988a; 1988b].

In the "Derivational Dictionary of the Russian Language" A.N. Tikhonov [Tikhonov 1990] nineteen nests of adjectives with the meaning of evaluating a person's qualities were found: **dobryj, zloj, plohoj, gordyj, horoshij, grubyj, zhestokij, hitryj, umnyj, glupyj, podlyj** and others [Ildarova 2007]. We also analyzed word-formation nests, which include adjectives with the meaning of evaluating the qualities of a person such as *mirnyj, dobrodushnyj, blagosklonnyj, licemernyj, dvulichnyj, bezzhalostnyj, despotichnyj, nizkij (in a figurative meaning of sneaky), zavistlivyj, nadezhnyj, nadmennyj, nasmeshlivyj, obidchivyj, truslivyj, vysokomernyj, tshcheslavnyj, neprimirimyj, ustupchivyj, lzhivyj and others.*

Let's consider the data structure of word-formation nests. If we consider word-formation nests horizontally, then we observe a set of word-formation chains.

Here is an example of two-component chains: **dobr(-yj) – dobr-oe , sushch., dobr(-yj) – dobr-ejsh-ij, dobr(-yj) – dobr-en'k-ij, dobr(-yj) – dobr-ot-(a), zl(-oj) – zl-ejsh-ij, zl(-oj) – zl-o,II, zl(-oj) – zl-ec, zl(-oj) zl-ost'.**

In the nests under the research three-component word-formation chains are also found. For example: **dobr(-yj) – dobr-ejsh-ij - nai-dobrejshij, zl(-oj) – zl-yushch-ij – pre-zlyushchij, zl(-oj) – zl-yuk(a) – zlyuch-k-a, zl(oj) - zl-yden' (Zloj chelovek) – zlydn-ya.**

In the researched nests, the number of two-component chains is almost three times higher than the number of three- and four-component ones. Quadruple chains are very rare: **zloj – zl-o-dej – zlodej-k(a) – zlodejk-in.**

Part-of-speech composition of word-building chains is heterogeneous. According to the part-of-speech belonging of derivative words, the chains are divided into those where all derivatives are of the same part of speech as the generating one **(ploh (oj) - ploh-en'k-ij)** and those where derivatives of different parts of speech **(ploh (oj) - plosh -a-t'-za-ploshat').** For instance, we may analyze a chain with an evil vertex: **zl(-oj) - zl-o-dej - zlodej-stv(o) zlodejstv-ova-t'**, which has the following part-of-speech composition: adjective (qualitative) - noun (personal) - noun (abstract) - verb. At the first stage of word formation, a personal noun is quite common, but there may also be an abstract noun. For example, the chain **dobr(yj) - dobr-ot-a - dobrot-n-yj** has the following part-of-speech composition: adjective (qualitative) - noun (abstract) - adjective (relative).

When considering word-formation nests vertically, we find word-formation paradigms. Basically, word-formation paradigms in nests of proper names consist of 5-10 words. For example, the derivational paradigm of the adjective good and evil at the 1st stage:

**DOBRYJ**

dobr(-yj)

dobr-oe , sushch.

dobr-e'jsh-ij

dobr-en'k-ij

dobr-o',II, narech.

dobr-o

dobr-e

dobr-ot-(a')

dobr-yak

po-dobr-u

dobr-e'-t'

**ZLOJ**

zl(-oj)

zl-ejsh-ij

zl-yushch-ij

zl-o,II, narech.

zl-yuk(a)

zl-ec

zl-yden' Zloj chelovek

zl-ydn-i

zl-ost'

zl-ob(a)

zl-e-t'

zl-i-t'

zl-o-de**.**

The paradigms of the second, third and fourth stages are not so voluminous.

The second stage:

**ZLOJ**

zlob-n(yj)

zlobn-oe, sushch.

zlobn-en'k-ij

zlobn-o

zlobn-ost'

ne-zlobn(yj)

**PLOHOJ**

**The second stage:**

ploh-o

ploh-ova't-o,2

plo'h-on'k-o, 2

ne-plo'ho,1

**The third stage:**

o-plosha't'

oplo'sh-k-a

oplo'sh-n(yj)

However in general, the considered nests in the Russian language are compact, containing from two to four steps.

Consider the ways of word formation in these nests by steps:

**The 1st stage**

Ways of word formation of nouns:

1) suffixation: **grub-ost', dobr-ot-a, zl-ost', zlo-b-a, grub-ost';**

2) addition in combination with zero suffix: **zl-o-dejØ;**

Ways of word formation of adjectives:

1) suffixation: **obr-en'k-ij, grub-ovat-yj, hitr-en'k-ij, zl-ejsh-ij, dobr-ejsh-ij, grub-ejsh-ij, zl-yushch-ij, zhestoch-ajsh-ij, gorde-liv-yj;**

2) pure addition**: zl-o-veshchij, zl-o-namerennyj;**

3) addition in combination with suffixation: **hitr-o-um-n-yj, dobr-o-dush-n-yj;**

Ways of word formation of verbs:

1) suffixation: **grub-e-t', dobr-e-t', zlob-stvova-t', zl-e-t', zl-i-t';**

2) prefixation combined with suffixation: **s-ploh-ova-t'.**

3) suffixation in combination with postfixation: **gord-i-t'-sya.**

Ways of word formation of adverbs:

1) suffixation: **zl-o, grub-o, zhestok-o, kovarn-o, ploh-o, horosh-o;**

2) prefixation: **na-zlo;**

**The 2nd stage**

Ways of word formation of nouns:

1) suffixation: **zl-enie, dobryach-ok, gordyach-k-a, gordeliv-ost', gordeliv-ec;**

Ways of word formation of adjectives:

1) suffixation: **dobrot-n-yj;**

2) prefixation: **pre-zlyushchij, nai-dobrejshij.**

Ways of word formation of verbs:

1) suffixation: **zlob-i-t', zlob-stvova-t';**

2) prefixation: **po-dobret';**

3) postfixation: **zlit'-sya**

Ways of word formation of adverbs:

1) suffixation: **zloveshch-e, plohon'k-o, plohovat-o;**

2) prefixation: **ne-ploho.**

**The 3rd stage**

Ways of word formation of nouns:

1) suffixation: **oplosh-k-a, dobrotn-ost', zlobn-ost';**

2) substantiation: **zlobn-oe (n.)**

Ways of word formation of adjectives:

1)      suffixation: **zlodeyk-in, zlobn-enk-iy;**

2)      prefixation: **ne-zlobny**

Ways of word formation of adverbs:

1)      suffixation: **dobrotn-o, zlodeysk-i, zlobn-o;**

As you can see, in the studied word-formation nests, affixal and non-affixal word-formation methods are presented: 1) suffixation (derived stems can remain in the same part of speech or change the part-of-speech affiliation: grubyj - grub-ovat (yj), ploh (oj) - ploh-on' k(ij), losk(a) - lask-ovyj; - laskov(yj) - laskov-o i dr., 2) prefixation: grubyj - pre-grubyj, ne-grubyj; dobryj - pre-dobryj, ne-dobryj, etc. The prefix **ne-** joins all adjectives, but **pre-** demonstrates selectivity.

Of the non-affixal methods, substantiation is widely distinguished: : **zloy - `zloy chelovek`, dobry - `dobry chelovek` and others.**

In the existing explanatory dictionaries, in the dictionary entries and in the analyzed adjectives , substantives are usually not given, but they are quite often used in proverbs**: Za nedobrym pojdesh', na hudo popadesh'.**

Of the factors that determine the word-formation potential of the adjectives under consideration, the main one is semantic (the composition of the components), since their generating basis contains the seme "feature", then, respectively, there are derivatives with the meaning a) "name of an abstract feature" and b) "name of the carrier of the feature" .

**CONCLUSION**

Thus, the word-formation potential of words can be predetermined by their grammatical characteristics, especially their part-of-speech affiliation, belonging to a certain LSG, in this case, to the category of quality, to adjectives denoting a feature that can vary, which determines the possibility of forming derivatives from them with meanings [Gelegaeva 1999]: a) diminutive: **horoshiy — horoshenkiy**, b) incomplete character: **hitryj - hitrovatyj, podlyj - podlovatyj, grubyj - grubovatyj**; v) maximum degree of manifestation of the trait: **hitryushchij, zlyushchij;** d) abstract feature: **dobryj - dobrota, hitryj - hitrost', licemernyj - licemerie;** d) sign carrier: **podlyj - podlec, vrednyj - vredina,** f) verbs with the meaning "become what": **zloj - zlet', hitryj - hitret'**, g) causation: **zloj - zlit',** h) adverbs with the meaning "feature of the sign": **zloj - zlo, hitryj - hitro.**

Adjectives with the suffix -**ovat-** are not formed from the stems of adjectives like **laskovyj, mirnyj - \*laskovatyj, \*mirnovatyj**. The suffix **-ovat-** also cannot be combined with the stems of the adjectives **zloj, zamknutyj, zhestokij, kovarnyj**, since the feature indicated by these adjectives cannot be manifested in a weak degree. 2) the subjective assessment suffix **-enk-** with a diminutive meaning cannot be combined with the bases of the adjectives **grubyj, zhestokij, zavistlivyj, zamknutyj, zloj, kovarnyj, licemernyj,** which have a negative connotation. The principle of semantic contradiction of morphemes works here. In the words **hitren'kij, podlen'kij,** given in the word-formation dictionary of A.N. Tikhonov [1990] and having negative connotations, the suffix **-enk-** does not express a pet meaning, but denotes a lesser degree of a feature. Separate suffixes with the meaning of an emotionally expressive negative assessment are attached to adjectives containing a negative assessment of quality: **zloj - zl-ushchij podlyj - podl'-ushch(ij), hitryj - hitr'-ushch(ij)**. These suffixes cannot be combined with adjectives like **dobryj, zhalostlivyj, laskovyj, obshchitel'nyj**, which contain a positive assessment. The suffix of qualitative adverbs **-o** is attached to adverbs like **podlyj - podl-o, hitryj - hitr-o, mirnyj - mirn-o.**

The analysis of word-formation material should become an integral part of teaching Russian as a foreign language. Its study will contribute to a better understanding of the morphological and word-formation structure of the Russian word, the differentiation of word-formation and semantic connections of words in the minds of students, the realization of the importance of distinguishing morphological and word-formation morphemes in the Russian language, as well as understanding the properties of those and other types of morphemes.

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