



## THE HISTORY OF STUDYING THE ISSUE OF THE WORD-FORMATION SYSTEM

**Perdebay Aymanovich Najimov,**

*Karakalpak Humanities Research Institute of the Karakalpak Branch of the  
Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Nukus city*

**Annotation.** *This article examines the evolution of linguistic thought related to the study of word-formation as a separate and systematically organized field within linguistics. It outlines major theoretical approaches developed across different stages of linguistic history, focusing on how scholars have interpreted the nature, structure, and functions of word-formation models. Special attention is given to the influence of classical, structural, generative, and cognitive frameworks that contributed to shaping modern conceptions of derivational processes. The study also highlights the contributions of prominent linguists, the emergence of comparative perspectives, and the role of typological analysis in understanding word-formation mechanisms. The findings demonstrate the gradual transition from descriptive observations to complex theoretical models, emphasizing the interdisciplinary relevance of word-formation research in contemporary linguistics.*

**Keywords.** *word-formation; linguistic history; derivation; morphological system; structural linguistics; generative linguistics; cognitive linguistics; linguistic typology.*

At a new stage in the development of the science of word formation, that is, in the 60s and 70s of the last century, the development of a classification of units of the word-formation system became one of the most important and pressing issues. The classification developed by E.A. Zemskaya and E.S. Kubryakova can be considered quite effective. In these works, scholars identify three distinct types of word-formation units: 1) elementary units - generative base and formant, 2) simple units - derived words and 3) complex units - types of word formation, word-formation form, word-formation chain, paradigms, categories, subcategories. According to this classification, the main or central element of word formation is derived words. They, in turn, consist of very simple elementary units and are combined into complex units according to specific rules.

Among these, the question of word formation, which we intend to discuss, has only begun to be studied in recent years in modern Karakalpak linguistics. Therefore, a number of issues related to word formation have long been discussed in linguistics.

The scientific study of the grammatical structure of Turkic languages began in the second half of the 19th century. In the earliest works on Turkic grammar by N.I.

Ilminsky, P.M. Melioransky, and M.A. Terentev, the word-formation affixes of parts of speech and their meanings are discussed.

During this period, the issue of word formation in Turkic linguistics was successfully addressed by identifying the affixes of various parts of speech, revealing their meanings, and analyzing derived words formed through them.

In Turkology, attention has always been paid to the issue of word formation. This issue was often discussed in relation to the grammar of Turkic languages. The issue of word formation is addressed in the morphology section of each Turkic language grammar. The issue of word formation was directly addressed in the works of such scholars as G. Ramstedt, V.V. Radlov, N.F. Katanov, S.E. Malov, P.M. Melioranskiy, V.A. Bogoroditskiy, V.A. Gordlevskiy, N.K. Dmitriev, V.M. Nasilov, E.V. Sevortyan, B.O. Oruzbayeva, N.A. Baskakov, A.N. Kononov, B.A. Serebrennikov, A.M. Sherbak, F.A. Ganiev, B.O. Oruzbayeva, A.G. Gulomov, A. Khojiyev, N. Oralbayeva, and others.

The term "word formation nest" in Turkic languages and its theoretical definition are first discussed in the monograph "Word Formation System of the Modern Kazakh Language" («Qázirgi qazaq tiliniń sóz jasam júyesi»).

The complexity of the word-formation unit's scope, whether it is wide or narrow, depends on the word-formation ability of the root word and the derived word: "The complexity of the word-formation unit depends on the word-formation ability of each word within it. The more each of them participates in word formation, the more complex the word formation [7;55].

Since the 1970s, the word-formation unit has been considered a special object of study in linguistics, and its theoretical aspects have begun to be studied. In Russian linguistics, numerous doctoral and candidate dissertations were defended, and monographs were published.

In Slavic linguistics, E.L. Ginzburg's candidate dissertation "Study of Nest of Complex Words in the Russian Language Based on the Appliative Model" («Исследование гнезд сложных слов в русском языке на базе аппликативной модели») analyzes the models of compound word formation [2].

In the works of E.L. Ginzburg, one can find a number of ideas about the relationship between lexical and word-formation nests and the definition of their boundaries. A lexical nest is understood as a collection of related lexical units: "A lexical nest is a collection of lexical units, the commonality of which is reflected in the commonality of words by their root," and the nest of word formation is explained as follows: "a word-formation nest is the most complex and most complete form of organization of derivatives." («Лексическое гнездо - это совокупность лексических единиц, общность которых по смыслу отражена в общности слов по корню», «словообразовательное гнездо является наиболее сложной и наиболее завершенной формой организации производных»).

A word-

formation nest serves as its structure in relation to a lexical nest: "Every lexical nest is organized, possesses a structure. The part of this structure that is bound by word-formation relationships, particularly derivational relationships, can naturally be called the word-formation structure of the lexical nest or the word-formation nest. Compare: "A word-formation nest is not a collection of identical roots, but a structure of a collection that can include other lexical nests and their parts"[2;156-160].

Furthermore, the issues of the relationship between lexical and derivational nests are also discussed in the works of M.N. Yantseneckaya. In his works, special attention is paid to the discrepancies between the lexical and word-formation relationships of cognate words within the nest. This is the main distinguishing feature between lexical and derivational nests [16;242].

A.N.Tikhonov in his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Formal-semantic relations of words in the word-formation nest" («Формально-семантические отношения слов в словообразовательном гнезде») [11]: 1) Synchrony and diachrony in word formation; 2) Word-formation nest; 3) Semantic connections of words in a word-formation nest; 4) Word-formation homonymy; 5) The influence of morphological processes on the formal relationship of cognate words.

A.N. Tikhonov's definition of a word-formation nest is quite reliable and scientifically grounded: "A word-formation nest is understood as an ordered set of words characterized by the commonality of roots. The commonality of one-root words is not only in terms of expression (they share the same root), but also in terms of content (the root expresses a common element of meaning for all words), that is, words united in word-formation nests have both semantic and material commonality [11]. In this definition, word formation is directly indicated.

A.N. Tikhonov's definition is clear because, firstly, it deals not only with the motivation of words but also with word formation; secondly, the phrase "generality of the root" more accurately reflects the correspondence of the words in the nest compared to the phrase "similarity of the root". In A.N. Tikhonov's definition, the main focus is on elucidating the concept of generality of the root: continuity, mutual derivation, and the dependence of the last word in a phrase on the preceding word (under generality of the root are understood both semantic and material meanings). The main characteristic feature of a word-formation nest is its ability to encompass a defining general indicator in its semantic structure.

A number of scientific studies have been conducted on this issue. In particular, V.Shevchuk pays special attention to the composition of words in a word-formation nest [1]. A.S.Shishkina analyzes the nest of nominal words [14;156], N.G.Yusupova examines the issue of paradigms in word-formation nests [15;211], A.L.Lukashenko examines verb-based nests in Russian and Belarusian languages [9;206], A.M.Zaliznyak examines the meanings of derived words in word-formation nests formed from the verb "bit", A.Ya.Vasilevich studied root units related



to thought, analyzing their structure and meaning [1].

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conducted research on the construction of word-formation nests [5;154].

The issue of word formation in Turkic languages has also become a subject of special research. In this regard, one can mention the works of K.Kurmanaliev [8;272] and E.Yu.Khairullina [12].

The problems of word formation in the Karakalpak language have been studied to varying degrees. However, this does not mean that the current state of research on this issue has been sufficiently resolved, and its laws have been fully revealed to a degree that meets the achievements of modern linguistics.

In Karakalpak linguistics, the term "root words" has been used instead of the term "word-formation nest." in the grammar of the karakalpak language, published in 1994, the word-formation base, word-formation formant, word-formation meaning, and types of word-formation are discussed, while the word-formation unit is overlooked. For the first time in Karakalpak linguistics, the word-formation unit is analyzed in the work of P.A. Najimov as one of the complex units of the word-formation system, and it is defined as follows: "A word-formation unit is a collection of words of the same root, formed as a result of the word-formation process, based on the creative basis and derived roots at subsequent stages of creation" [10;200].

In a published work by M. Davletov and M. Qudaybergenov, it is defined as follows: "A collection of derived words derived from a single root is called a word-formation nest" [17;200].

Above, we briefly reviewed the study of the word-formation nest, which is one of the complex units of the word-formation system. It can be seen that a number of scientific studies have been conducted on this issue in linguistics, however, no conclusive scientifically substantiated proposal for its solution has been given to date. Despite the abundance of research, the question of the word-formation nest remains one of the complex issues in linguistics. Furthermore, it is evident that we are somewhat lagging behind in resolving this issue in Karakalpak linguistics.

This situation indicates that there are still many unexplored aspects of the word-formation nest issue. In our opinion, this issue is of great importance not only for Karakalpak linguistics but also for Turkic linguistics.

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