

METHOD OF TEACHING THE TOPIC OF BASE AND ADDITIVES IN RUSSIAN GROUPS

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Abstract

Affixes that are added to the base to create a new meaning are called word-forming affixes. They have the property of forming nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs within independent word classes. The word-forming affixes belonging to these word classes undergo certain changes when they are added to the base.

Keywords: Additive, Russian group, class, word, method.

Introduction

The vowel at the end of the word changes with the addition of the suffix:

1) When the suffix -v, -q, -qi is added to verbs ending with the vowel a, the vowel a is pronounced as o and is written like this: sayla-saylov, sina-sinov, aya-ayovsiz; so`ra-so`roq, bo`ya-bo`yoq; o`yna-o`ynoqi, sayra-sayroqi;

2) When the suffix -v, -q is added to most verbs ending with the vowel i, this vowel is pronounced as u and is written like this: like o`qi – o`quvchi, qazi – qazuvchi, sovi - sovuq. However, when the suffix -q is added to some verbs ending with the vowel i, this vowel is pronounced as i and is written like this: like og`ri-og`riq, qavi-qaviq.

1) All verbs ending in a consonant are added to -uv: like ol – oluv, yoz – yozuv;

2) Verbs ending in a consonant and containing the vowel u are added to -uq: like uz – uzuq, yut – yutuq.

But in the third syllable of words like uyushiq, burushiq, uchuriq (bulduriq), i is pronounced and written like this.

36. The first sound of the following suffixes is written the same even if they are pronounced twice:

1) The suffixes -bon, -boz are sometimes pronounced -von, -voz, but are always written -bon, -boz: like darvozabon, masharaboz.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Not all cases related to the grammatical properties of word-forming suffixes are reflected in the basic spelling rules. Below we will get acquainted with the grammatical norms of some word-forming suffixes.

1. When the personal noun suffix -vchi is added to a verb ending with the vowel a, the vowel a becomes o and is written like this: so`zla-so`zlovchi, kuyla-kuylovchi, o`yla-o`ylovchi, boshla-boshlovchi.



When the -vchi affix is added to a verb ending with the vowel i, the vowel i is pronounced u and is written like this: koyi-koyuvchi, tani-tanuvchi, tashi-tashuvchi.

The -uvchi affix is added to all verbs ending with a consonant: qur-quruvchi, suz-suzuvchi, tuz-tuzuvchi.

2. The affix -gich (-kich, -g`ich, -qich) of the noun of a thing is added to verbs as follows.

The suffixes -gich, -g`ich are added to verbs ending in a vowel or a sonorous consonant: kovlagich, purkagich, chizg`ich, elpig`ich.

The affixes -kich, -qich are added to verbs ending in a consonant without a sonorous consonant: ko`rsatkich, sovutkich, ochqich, yopqich.

3. The affix -gi (-g`i, -g`u, -qi, -ki) of the noun of a thing is added to verbs as follows.

The suffixes -gi, -g`i, -g`u are added to verbs ending in a sonorous consonant and containing the vowel u: sezgi, supurgi, yoqilg`i, urg`u, tuyg`u.

The affixes -ki, -qi are added to verb stems ending in a sonorous consonant: tepki, chopqi, tutatqi.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen from the analysis of the word-forming suffixes above, there are three different cases in their addition to the base: if the suffix variants arise on the basis of a vowel or consonant (such as -q, -iq), a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a word ending with a vowel, and a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending with a consonant; if the suffix variants arise on the basis of a sonority or unsonority (such as -kich, -gich), an affix beginning with a sonority or unsonority is added to a word ending with a sonority or unsonority; if the suffix variants arise on the basis of a thick or thin (such as -in, -un), attention is paid to the vowel u in the base.

CONCLUSION

The article examined the process of word formation in the Russian language, focusing on the rules and patterns involved when affixes are added to root words. It outlines how certain suffixes, depending on the vowel or consonant at the end of the base word, cause phonetic changes such as vowel shifts and consonant adaptations.

Key points include:

Vowel changes with suffixes: When certain suffixes like -v, -q, and -qi are added to verbs ending in vowels, they cause shifts in the pronunciation and spelling of the vowel (e.g., "sayla" becomes "saylov").

Suffixes and base word endings: Different suffixes are used depending on whether the base word ends in a vowel or consonant. For instance, verbs ending in a consonant often take the suffix -uv, while verbs ending in vowels undergo other specific transformations.

Grammatical rules for affixes: The article details the use of suffixes like -vchi, -gich, and -ki for forming nouns and adjectives, explaining how these affixes adapt based on the phonetic characteristics of the base word (such as vowel harmony and consonantal sonority).



In conclusion, the article provides a thorough exploration of the grammatical norms governing the formation of new words through affixation in the Russian language. Understanding these rules is essential for both linguistic analysis and effective language teaching.

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