

Reflection in the Lexical Derivation of Peculiarities of Stylistic Norms of the Language

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Abstract— The article reveals the originality of the nature of the functioning of style norms in lexical derivation.

Keywords— style, substyle, language level, derivation, language norm, forms of language realization, structure of language, normalization, variance, occasionalisms

1. INTRODUCTION

Norms of the literary language are usually subdivided into general language and functional-style (stylistic) ones. General language norms (norms of the literary language, literary norms) are the rules for the use of linguistic means in a certain period of the development of the literary language, i.e. rules of pronunciation, spelling, word usage, grammar.

2. MAIN PART

The norm is an example of a uniform, generally recognized use of language elements: words, phrases, sentences. Problems of the norm are covered in the works of L.V. Shcherba, V.I. Chernysheva, G.O. Vinokura, V.V. Vinogradov, S.I. Ozhegova, V.G. Kostomarova, V.G. Gaka, A.A. Leontiev, L.I. Skvortsova, K.S. Gorbachevich, L.K. Graudina and others.

In modern Russian, the process of normalization proceeds unevenly in different sides of the language system and in different forms of language implementation. In the first case, there are differences in the rate of change in the norm, for example, at the lexical level.

And the point is not only that lexical norms are much more mobile than orthoepic ones, but also that vocabulary normalization occurs on a broader social and territorial basis. Moreover, the ratio of the spontaneous and the conscious in normalization also manifests itself ambiguously in different aspects of the language system. For example, the preponderance of the conscious fixation of the norm is of greater importance for spelling than for vocabulary, or even more so for syntax, where the spontaneous formation of the norm is more active. In the second case (meaning different forms of language implementation - oral and written speech), normalization also proceeds unevenly. It is connected chronologically with different stages in the life of the language. At a time when the forms of written speech and oral speech are sharply differentiated due to historical reasons, the norms of written speech change much more slowly, and they turn out to be more conservative than the norms of oral speech, especially since the percentage of consciousness in the normalization of written speech is much higher than in speech oral, the norms of which are formed mostly spontaneously. A linguistic phenomenon is considered normative if it

- corresponds to the structure of the language;
- is regularly reproduced in the process of speech activity of most speakers;
- approved and recognized by the society.

Each style implements, first of all, general linguistic, or interstyle norms - orthoepic, spelling, lexico-phraseological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic). But at the same time, the functional subsystems of the literary language have their own special norms that determine the selection and use of linguistic means.

Functional-style norms, on the one hand, concretize general language norms, and on the other hand, expand and enrich them. Stylistic norms clarify, concretize general literary norms in cases where there are stylistic variants in the language, and regulate the use of these variants in different styles, genres of speech and speech situations.

The stylistic norm refers to the general linguistic norm as the particular to the general, they cannot be opposed, but also cannot be identified. As noted by A.N. Kozhina, "stylistic norms are more specific, functionally and expressively targeted and act as an expression of the nature of the functional-speech, stylistic qualifications of language elements, which have their own, additional, information and their own patterns of selection and use in acts of communication." Stylistic norms determine the ways of the most perfect realization of the expressed content. Functional-style norms are formed and based on general linguistic norms, cover the same aspects of language, apply to linguistic means of the same levels of language as a system, but they "cover certain aspects (features) of the use of speech means in various spheres of literary normalized communication, they predetermine the attachment of one or another means of speech to a certain sphere of speech activity, i.e. the use of words, expressions, word forms, ways of combining words, types of syntactic structures in certain contexts and speech acts ". The functional style norm, being a kind of general linguistic norms, operates at all levels of the language. "Literary pronunciation is regulated not only by general orthoepic and accentological norms, but also by stylistic-ortho-epic, stylistic-accentological ones; at the level of vocabulary and phraseology, both lexical, phraseological, and lexico-stylistic and stylistic-phraseological norms operate; inflection and the use of grammatical forms are regulated not only by morphological, but also by morphological and

stylistic norms; the construction of phrases and sentences, along with syntactic norms, regulate stylistic and syntactic ones; textual and stylistic norms function at the level of the integral text ". According to T.B. Trosheva, stylistic norms, as well as general linguistic norms, are subject to codification, although the codification here is not so strict and comprehensive. Each functional style is realized in different genre forms, in texts for different purposes. In this regard, among the stylistic norms, the most general ones are distinguished, characteristic of the functional style as a whole, and particular ones, typical for certain genres, speech situations, and different types of text.

The relative freedom of stylistic norms is determined by the place - central or peripheral - of a given statement (text, genre) in the field structure of the functional style. This is obvious if we compare, for example, the text of the dissertation (the text of the actual scientific substyle) and the text of a popular science article for schoolchildren (the periphery of the scientific style). The functional and stylistic norm is historically changeable. The system of styles of the literary language is formed historically, in the process of long-term development it is enriched and complicated due to derivational changes. In each functional style, the composition and frequency of use of language tools at all levels change over time.

In these processes, the connection between the lexical (even semantic) level of the language and the grammatical, word-formative level is actively revealed. For example, one can observe the expansion of derivational models derived from words in new meanings. An increase in the productivity of certain word-formation models can also be recognized as a derivational innovation, which, of course, is caused by the reasons of the social plan. The intensity of the "exploitation" of certain word-formation models in modern periodicals is an indisputable phenomenon. The element of language fashion is obvious here. For example, the suffix -ant, which was little used in the past, when denoting a person, has become very active. The influence of the social factor can explain the borrowing of some derivational elements of foreign language origin.

And although the methods, types and means of word formation, in principle, remain the same, the nature of the names that are formed with the help of these methods and means is actively changing. More and more new lexical material is being poured into the known word-formation types. It is also characteristic that this material has expanded significantly functionally - units are used that are on the border of the literary language (colloquial literary language), and units that go far beyond the literary language (vernacular, jargons). On this huge linguistic material, word-creation is activated, on the one hand, realizing the potential of the language, on the other, generating situational occasionalisms.

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, functional-style (stylistic) norms are also norms of the literary language, but they perform a special function. Stylistic norms are associated with the peculiarities of the functional styles of the language arising in connection with word-formation changes; they clarify the general literary norms in all those cases when various options are allowed within them. Stylistic norms are associated with the peculiarities of the functional styles of the language arising in connection with word-formation changes; they clarify the general literary norms in all those cases when various options are allowed within them.

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