

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 12 Volume: 104

Published: 16.12.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



U.P. Pirnazarov

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute
Associate Professor

ABOUT THE MORPHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF DECREASING AND INCREASING NONS WITH BORROWED BASIS

Abstract: The article deals with the issue of the morphonological structure of words with borrowed stems, the distribution of consonant root suffixes.

Key words: morphonology, morphonological variant, distribution of suffixes, key rule, stress indices. The article deals with the problem of the morphonological structure of borrowed words with subjective suffixes in Russian (derogatory and augmenting).

Language: English

Citation: Pirnazarov, U. P. (2021). About the morphonological structure of decreasing and increasing nons with borrowed basis. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 568-572.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-59> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS>

Scopus ASCC:

Introduction

In Grammar-80, an undifferentiated description of nouns with "subjective - evaluative meanings" is proposed. The semantics of affection and derogation are not taken as the basis of the classification. One can agree with this. However, suffixes are described individually. As a result, the morphonological structure of suffixes is not revealed. A piece-by-piece description saves the authors of Grammar-80 from using quantitative characteristics - diminutiveness and magnification - as the basis for classification (Grammar-80, I, p. 208-209). While agreeing with the authors of Grammar-80 that the meanings of petting and derogation are optional, we emphasize that, from our point of view, the emotional meaning of petting or pejorativeness can be expressed by the same suffix, cf. "She smiled and squinted at the fire, and rested her plump little hand on her mother's neck." Turg. Noblemen. socket, 36; here ALS qualifies the little hand as smart. caress. to hand; marks the suffix <he * k>. With the same suffix <he * k>, a piece of clothing is considered by ALS as derogatory to clothing. "Shabby clothes made us warm with movement." Arsen. According to Usur. taiga. Emotional meanings are actualized in the text by definitions that define derogation or endearment, cf. "shabby clothes" or the whole context: "chubby little hand" gets the meaning of affection in connection with

the description of positive emotions: "she smiled and squinted from the fire ...". At the same time, a quantitative assessment of diminutiveness or magnification can be found as opposed meanings: any suffix of a subjective-evaluative meaning qualifies either only as diminutive or only as magnifying. There is never a syncretism of quantitative meanings. Therefore, we consider two structural suffix classes:

1) magnifying; 2) diminutives.

Diminutive nouns with borrowed stems.

Morphological variant NN

Distribution of suffixes relative to stress $\emptyset <\emptyset>$
→ I <he * k>; additional rules of stress: $\emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ac$,
cf. Quarters ~ quarters → small quarters ~ quarters ~
quarters, as well as a factory, a miner, a skewer, a
greatcoat, a skirt; $\emptyset Ak // B \rightarrow I Ac$, cf. barge // barge
~ barge // barge → barge ~ barge;

$\emptyset <\emptyset> \rightarrow I <och * k>$; additional stress rule: \emptyset
 $Ak \rightarrow I Ak$, cf. buhte ~ bukhtam → buhtochka ~
bukhtochka ~ bukhtochek, as well as a vase, a bucht,
a dame, an enema, a bubble, a little bubble, a bell,
a bulb, a small bottle, a small bottle, a small bottle, a
small little chime, a little rim phrase, shahtochka,
shirmochka, yacht; $\emptyset <\emptyset> \rightarrow I <ish * k>$; additional

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

rules: stress: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. Actor ~ actors \rightarrow an actress ~ actors, as well as an aristocrat, banchishko, inteligentishka, kapotishko, naturishka, panciohnikishko, pistoltishko, salonishko, talantishko, faktizhshko, french; \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. tailcoat ~ tailcoats \rightarrow tailcoats ~ tailcoats, as well as coffee; \emptyset B \rightarrow I Ac, cf. cognac ~ cognac \rightarrow cognac, as well as jacket, secretary, frock, tobacco; \emptyset B \rightarrow I Ak, cf. caps ~ caps ~ caps ~ caps, as well as a secretary; \emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <* q> additional stress rule: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. buquetu ~ buquetam \rightarrow buquetzu ~ buquettes ~ buquitez, as well as an albomec, anecdote, appetizer, balet, bilette, sandwich-maker, boozier, halopec, cloakroom, dokometets, kabbutzadez, douetz projector, port wine, romets, salopez, sugars, secretary, plotter, scandal, surprise, faktets, specimen, episode;

\emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <chik>; additional stress rule: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. lampshade ~ lampshades \rightarrow abazhurchikami ~ lamp-shades, as well as the little car, albomchik, Amurchik, angel, oranges, balcony barerchik, barelefchik, bar, bidonchik, glass of, bordyurchik, broth, bud, vodevilchik, Grafchik, magazine, kalamburchik, kalsionchiki, kapyushonchik, karabinchik, chestnut, liqueur, medallion, little motor, little trick, little organ, pavilion, gramophone, fireball, briefcase, protocol, revolver, reticule, signal, salo, trick, scandal; \emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <ik>; additional rules of stress: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. abbot ~ abbatam ~ abbatik ~ abbatik, as well as apricosik, avansik, automatics, aggregate, adjutant, axelbantik, aktik, actor, analytic, ananasik, antikdotik, bottikantik, appetikantik, biotikantik, btikantik, diamond bracelet, boutique, sandwich, burnusik, boutique, busty, vistik, gnome, grotik, gurtik, documentary, zhanrik, gesture, veteran, engineer, instrumentalist, intellectual.

\emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <* k>; additional rules for stress:

\emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. aquarel ~ aquarel ~ akvarek ~ aquarel ~ akvarelek, as well as alleyka, ampoule, first aid kit, Aryan, arochka, afihka, bandero, barberry, battery, bayadeck, gazette, gazette, bulldozer, gazette engraving, group, ikon, idea, icon, intrigue, history, stall, canary, caramel, caricature, caricature, pot, pot, potato, cassette, knuckle, quart, chicken

A review of stress generator circuits in relation to suffix generator circuits reveals that the use of suffixes is limited to the stress and gender of nouns at the input to the generator.

The suffix "he * k" is used only in derivatives of feminine nouns; in this case, the derivative retains the concordant class of the producer; only a shock generator is possible: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ac. In the only example, barge ~ barge ~ barge ~ barges are allowed doublet stress of classes A and B in the producing (barge // barge ~ barge // barge). Obviously, the source of word production is barge ~ barges (Ak).

With the derivative suffix <och * k>, only feminine nouns are also possible at the input, but there

is only one additional stress rule: \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, cf. buhte ~ bukhtam \rightarrow buhtoch ~ coves, etc.

With the suffix <ish * k> 'of a general gender, masculine to feminine nouns are allowed at the entrance, cf. pistol \rightarrow pastoletishko, greatcoats ~ greatcoats \rightarrow greatcoats ~ greatcoats; the derivative of the noun pluralia tantum is marked: shtibletam \rightarrow shtibletishkam. When stressing class B at the entrance, only masculine nouns are allowed, cf. jacket ~ jacket \rightarrow jacket ~ jacket, etc.

Derivatives with the suffix <* ts> at the input are allowed. only masculine nouns with an accent of the class Ak; additional stress rule: \emptyset Ak I-Ak, cf. buquetu ~ buquetam ~ buquetsu \rightarrow buquets. The same restrictions on gender and stress in the formation of nouns with the suffix "chik". : Lampshade ~ Lampshades \rightarrow Lampshade ~ Lampshades.

Nouns formed with the suffix <ik> retain restrictions on the gender of the generators: only masculine nouns are possible at the input. However, the stress of producing words can belong to the classes A (abbath ~ abbatam), in (zeros ~ zeros), and C (bartu ~ bortam).

Nouns with the suffix <* k> retain the concordant class of the generating word (masculine or feminine), cf. a little bitch, but a weasel. Exception: epaulette ~ epaulettes \rightarrow epaulette ~ epaulettes. With the additional stress rule \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak, masculine and feminine nouns are possible, cf. Madeira, but a lachok. The additional stress rule \emptyset Ak \rightarrow I B (tailcoat ~ tailcoat \rightarrow frock coat ~ tailcoat) and \emptyset B \rightarrow I B (jacket ~ ~ jackets \rightarrow jacket ~ ~ jacket) allow only masculine nouns. Distribution of suffixes relative to the consonant outcome of the root.

Key rule: \emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <he ~ k>; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: \emptyset <I> \rightarrow I <W>, cf. skirt ~ skirts \rightarrow skirt ~ skirt, as well as factory, skewer; \emptyset <W> \rightarrow I <W>, cf. barge // barge ~ barge; \emptyset <IU> - I <IU>, cf. mines ~ mines \rightarrow mines ~ mines; \emptyset <USH> \rightarrow I <USH>, cf. apartment ~ apartments \rightarrow small apartment ~ apartments, as well as a greatcoat.

Key rule: \emptyset < \emptyset > \rightarrow I <och * k>; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: \emptyset <P> \rightarrow I <P>, cf. bombe ~ bombam \rightarrow bombo ~ bombochka, as well as a bubble, a bubble, a light bulb;

\emptyset <IV> \rightarrow , cf. bukhte ~ bukhtam \rightarrow buhtochka ~ coves, as well as a vase, cockatiel, pauzochka, napkin, second, faldochka, flaytochka, yacht; \emptyset <Y I> I <Y I>, cf. dame ~ dame \rightarrow dame ~ dame, as well as an enema, a dumpling, a prick, a rhyme, a foil, a phrase, a shakhtochka, a shirmochka; \emptyset <USH> \rightarrow I <USH>, cf. Colonne ~ Colonne \rightarrow Column, Column, and also a couple.

The absence of a non-derivative word with the stem "r'um" cannot serve as an obstacle either. Generative grammar, to which we belong, deals with abstract primitives (Worth, 1973, p. 381), and ready-

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

made words are surface structures. At the entrance to the generator, we do not have ready-made words or word forms, but a set of abstract morphemes and a set of rules that connect and modify. These morphemes are designed so that, after applying all the rules, detailed phonetic shapes of all existing word forms. Thus, the different results in the analysis of A.N. Tikhonov and in our description is explained by the fact that he works exclusively with surface structures and does not take into account, as we do, the structural rules for the transformation of morphemes when obtaining phonological sequences in the surface structures of derived words. Since we are dealing with fundamentally different inventory, our further disagreements with A.M. Tikhonov are not specifically mentioned.

Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{ish} * k \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle E \rangle$ cf. bank-bank, as well as cognac, frock, tobacco; $\emptyset \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. salópu ~ salópam \rightarrow salópishku ~ salópishkam; $\emptyset \langle IY \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IY \rangle$, cf. aristocrat ~ aristocrats \rightarrow aristocratic woman ~ aristocratic women, as well as intellectual, capotishko, cap, kayutishka, pistol, faktishko, French, shtiblet; $\emptyset \langle USH \rangle \rightarrow I \langle USH \rangle$, cf. to an actor ~ actors \rightarrow an actress ~ to actresses, as well as a naturishka, a boarding school, a tire, a shpionshika, a secretary; $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle j \rangle$ cf. coffee \rightarrow coffee ~ coffee

Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle * q \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle II \rangle$, cf. Galoptsu ~ Galoptsu \rightarrow Galoptsu ~ Galoptsu, as well as a cloakroom, Salópets; $\emptyset \langle IY \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IY \rangle$, cf. buquetu ~ buquetam \rightarrow buquetsu ~ buquets, as well as anecdote, appetite, baletet, bilette, sandwich, booth, documentary, duet, booth, capo, sympathy, surprise, projectile, portrectez; $\emptyset \rightarrow I \langle Y I \rangle$, cf. album ~ albom \rightarrow album ~ albom, as well as raisin, romets; $\emptyset \langle USH \rangle \rightarrow I \langle USH \rangle$, cp. puns ~ puns ~ kolamburs ~ puns, as well as a capitalist, a liqueur, a Madeira, a port wine, a sugarcane, a scandal, a specimen.

Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{chik} \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. bas-relief ~ bas-reliefs \rightarrow bas-relief ~ bas-reliefs, as well as a graph, motivchik, saloopchik, typchik, shtofchik; $\emptyset \langle U I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle U I \rangle$, cf. album ~ album \rightarrow album ~ album; $\emptyset \langle USH \rangle \rightarrow I \langle USH \rangle$ cf. lampshade ~ lampshades \rightarrow abazhurchikami ~ lamp-shades, as well as the little car, Amurchik, angel, oranges, balcony, barerchik, bar, bidonchik, glass of, bordyurchik, parkway, broth, bud, vodevilchik, magazine, kalamurchik, kalsionchiki, kapyushonchik, karabinchik, kashtanchik, liqueur, medallion, motor, organ, pavilion, gramophone, cartridge, briefcase, protocol, revolver, reticule, signal, scandal, tunnel, case, spinner.

Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{ik} \rangle$; additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. banchu ~ bankam \rightarrow banchik ~ banchikam; $\emptyset \langle P \rangle$

$\rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. salópu ~ salópam \rightarrow salópiku ~ salópikam, and also type; $\emptyset \langle W \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. landscape ~ landscapes ~ landscapes ~ landscapes, as well as a page; $\emptyset \langle IY \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IY \rangle$ cf. abbatu ~ abbatam \rightarrow abbatik ~ abbatik, as well as apricot, avancik, aggregate, adjutant, axelbantik, aktic, analytic, ananasik, anecdote, apparatus, appetik, bekastic, beretik, bracelet Betterbrodik, burnusik, boutique, busty, grootik, gurtik, documentary, gesture, vest, instrument, intellectual, Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle * k \rangle$; additional rule of the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. pharmacy ~ pharmacies \rightarrow medicine cabinet \rightarrow dispensaries, as well as the arches, the tank, Library, Bulldog, cravat, gorzhetchka, ermolochka, affair, kanareechka, potatoes, brandy, jacket, lachok, cigarette holder, wig, jacket, picnic, ruletochka, syurtuchok, snuff, tyuchok, factory, fialochka, filenochka, fishes, flag, frock, sharmanochka, spade, shlilechka, shtrishok, storey, skirt; $\emptyset \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, cf. group ~ group \rightarrow group ~ group, and also, button; $\emptyset \langle W \rangle \rightarrow I \langle W \rangle$, cf. posters ~ posters \rightarrow posters ~ posters; $\emptyset \langle IV \rangle \rightarrow 2 \langle IV \rangle$, cf. Basu ~ Basam \rightarrow Basque ~ Basque, as well as barberry, vatka, newspaper.

Key rule: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{yaw} \rangle$; additional rule of the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle III \rangle$. Wed factory ~ factories \rightarrow factory ~ factories.

In the considered additional rules for the consonant outcome of the root, the transplantation $\emptyset \langle I \rangle \rightarrow \langle W \rangle$ is required, where at the I -th step the counterterm is necessary to the periphery of the alternation series

$\langle I \rangle$ step zero. Other alternation series retain the significance of the compactness and peripherality of the zero-step alternation series at the first step: $\emptyset \langle P \rangle \rightarrow I \langle P \rangle$, $\emptyset \langle W \rangle \rightarrow I \langle w \rangle$; $\emptyset \langle IU \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IU \rangle$; $\emptyset \langle U I \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y I \rangle$, $\emptyset \langle Y III \rangle \rightarrow I \langle Y III \rangle$. The alternating series $\langle P \rangle$, $\langle IU \rangle$, $\langle Y I \rangle$ and $\langle USH \rangle$ classes before the suffixes $\langle \text{ish} * k \rangle$, $\langle \text{ic} \rangle$ are necessarily represented by sharp alternants, cf. salopishko, salopik $\langle p \rangle$, aristocratic woman $\langle t \rangle$, engineer $\langle p \rangle$, etc.

Derivatives with increasing value Morphological variant NN

Only one key rule is presented: $\emptyset \langle \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow I \langle \text{search} \rangle$, cf. figure ~ figures \rightarrow figure ~ figures.

Two additional stress rules are noted: $\emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow I \text{Ak}$: idolu ~ idolam \rightarrow idol ~ idols, as well as scandal, talantische, figurine.

$\emptyset \text{C} \rightarrow I \text{Ac}$: bas ~ basam \rightarrow bass ~ bassi, as well as bortische.

With the additional rule $\emptyset \text{Ak} \rightarrow I \text{AK}$ marked, intersections with additional rules of the consonant outcome of the root: $\emptyset \langle IV \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IV \rangle$: talantu ~ talents \rightarrow talantischu ~ talantischam; $\emptyset \langle USH \rangle \rightarrow I \langle USH \rangle$, compare idolu ~ idols \rightarrow idols ~ idols, as well as a scandal, a figurine.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

With the additional rule $\emptyset C \rightarrow I Ac$, the intersection is noted only with the additional rule $\emptyset \langle IY \rangle \rightarrow I \langle IY \rangle$: *basa* ~ *bassam* → *basischu* ~ *bassischam* and also *bortishche*.

The formation of derivatives from masculine and feminine nouns is noted with an additional stress rule: $\emptyset Ak \rightarrow I Ak$, cf. *idolische*, but *figurines*. The derivative retains the concordant class of the producer, cf. *idol*, *figure*. With the additional rule $\emptyset C \rightarrow I Ac$, only derivatives of masculine nouns are marked: *basishche* = *bass*; the concordant producer class in the derivative is also preserved.

Conclusions

I. Key and additional rule of borrowed words with suffixes of subjective assessment form two semantically opposed structures. The basis of one of the structures is the value of diminutiveness (suffixes $\langle *k \rangle$, $\langle uk \rangle$, $\langle ish *k \rangle$, $\langle he *k \rangle$, $\langle uh *k \rangle$, $\langle och *k \rangle$, $\langle chik \rangle$, $\langle *c \rangle$), the counterterm is a structure with a general magnification value, represented in borrowed words by a single suffix $\langle isch \rangle$. The named structures represent derivatives of masculine, feminine nouns, so that derivatives with subjective evaluation suffixes either always denote only masculine gender ($\langle ik \rangle$, $\langle chik \rangle$, $\langle *ts \rangle$), or only feminine ($\langle he *k \rangle$, $\langle och *k \rangle$, $\langle ush *k \rangle$, or -masculine | feminine - $\langle *k \rangle$). The suffix $\langle ish *k \rangle$ reveals differentiation by animation: in the singular forms, animate masculine nouns show declension to $\langle a \rangle$ in *im*. (aristocratic) and $\langle U \rangle$ in wine cases (aristocratic); in this case, the declension of singular forms is usually for nouns of feminine gender, compare wife to wife, but the coordination of words with the suffix $\langle ish *k \rangle$ is carried out only by masculine gender: *miserable aristocrat*; agreement on the feminine gender is impossible. Inanimate masculine nouns have a singular ending in them. agreement on the masculine gender: *old salopishko*; double marked Ethnicity of declension forms of *frachishko* // *frachishka* when coordinated according

to the masculine gender: an old *frachishka* and an old *frachishko*. In many numbers there is no inflection characteristic of the neuter genus. - wine case $\langle a \rangle$. *Wed motley hoods*, *pathetic aristocrats*. Thus, the contrast of the singular and plural forms is revealed, so that the inflections of the declension of the singular number do not predict the inflections of the declension of the plural. numbers. The foregoing confirms the validity of the premise that there is a combination of accent curves units. and plural, and not a single scheme of the unit of stress (inflection of stems; singular and plural. The validity of the presentation of classes of accent curves singular and plural at each step of generating derivative words is also confirmed, because this is the only way to describe the determination of inflections of the bases of stress at each step of generating derivative words: within each step of generating a derivational nest, a combination of inflections of the bases of the singular and plural stress is calculated.

2. The category of the genus turns out to be a selection discriminator of variants of morphemes that appear in one cell of the reduction table of the generator circuit. In the same cases, when morphemes of suffixes of the same genus fall into the same cell, they turn out to be doublets, i.e. admit use on the same basis, cf. *salopishko*, *salopik*, *salopchik*, *salopets*.

3. The presence or absence of the contrast of the inflections of the bases at each step, as well as the presence of the contrast of the inflections of the bases within the unit. and many others. the number of one of the steps in generating a word-formative nest turns out to be a significant limiter on the variance of morpheme suffixes of the subjective assessment of the masculine and feminine gender, or, at some intersections of additional rules of stress and the consonant outcome of the root, completely prohibits the formation of derivatives with the value of subjective assessment.

References:

1. Worth, D.S. (1973). Morphology of Slavic word formation. *American contribution to the 7th international congress of slavists*, Vol. 1, The Hague – Paris, pp.377-391.
2. (1982). *Russian grammar*. Ed. Shvedova N.Yu. - T.I. (p.783). Moscow: Nauka.
3. (n.d.). *Dictionary of the modern Russian literary language*. Gl.red. Corresponding member USSR Academy of Sciences Ts.I. Chernyshev et al. - Moscow: Izd. Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1048-1965. 17 t. (BAS).
4. Tikhonov, A.N. (1985). Word-formation dictionary of the Russian language: In 2 volumes. About 145,000 words. - Moscow: Rus.yaz. T. Kh. Word-formation nests P-Ya, - 888 p. CM. book -38 pages.
5. Otabek, H. M. (2021). Historical and Pedagogical Roots of The Development of Entrepreneurial Culture in Uzbekistan.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	PIHII (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 11, 156–161.
<https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/122>
6. (2017). “On the Comprehensive Program of Measures for the Development of the System of Publishing and Distribution of Book Products, Increasing and Promoting the Culture of Book Reading and Reading” President of the Republic of Uzbekistan September 13, 2017 3271 Resolution No. Ma’rifat-2017y.-16-September.
 7. Numonovna, T. S. (2021). The Role of Books in Raising the Morale of Young People. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 11, 25–31.
<https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/105>
 8. (2019). *Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2019 No PP-4354 "On further improvement of information and library services to the Republic of Uzbekistan."*
 9. Yuldashev, I.J., & Nosirov, U. (2020). *Library and information service: theory and practice.* (p.397). Tashkent.
 10. Batirkhanova, M. (2021). *Linguoculturological Analysis of Somatic Phraseological Units.* International Conference on Agriculture Sciences, Environment, Urban and Rural Development., 1–3. Retrieved from <http://www.conferenceseries.info/index.php/morocco/article/view/1>
 11. Askarova, M. (2021). Reflection of Turdi Farogi’s work in Khomil Yakubov’s criticism. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 11, 149–155.
<https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/121>