

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2026

HYBRID WORD-FORMATION MODELS IN MODERN RUSSIAN

Sohiba Saparboevna Jumaboeva

Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature

Nizami National Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article examines hybrid word-formation models in modern Russian, which are formed under conditions of active interlingual contact. Derivational formations combining Russian and borrowed morphemes are analyzed. A conclusion is made about the systemic nature of hybrid word-formation and its role in the development of modern Russian vocabulary.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются гибридные словообразовательные модели современного русского языка, формирующиеся в условиях активных межъязыковых контактов. Анализируются деривационные образования, сочетающие русские и заимствованные морфемы. Делается вывод о системном характере гибридного словообразования и его роли в развитии современной русской лексики.

Ключевые слова

гибридное словообразование, словообразовательная модель, деривация; заимствования, неологизмы, современный русский язык, медиадискурс.

Keywords

hybrid word formation, word formation model, derivation; borrowings, neologisms, modern Russian language, media discourse.

In the context of globalization and intensive interlingual contacts, the word-formation system of the modern Russian language is undergoing significant changes, one manifestation of which is the active functioning of hybrid word-formation models. Hybrid models are understood as derivational structures that combine native Russian and borrowed (primarily English) morphemes.

The relevance of this study is due to the growing number of lexical innovations arising at the intersection of various word-formation traditions, especially in the sphere of digital communication, media discourse, and professional communities. The purpose of this study is to identify the main types of hybrid word-formation models and determine their role in the development of the modern Russian derivational system. The study's material was lexical units recorded in online media, social networks, and modern neologism dictionaries. The analysis identified the most productive patterns: combinations of borrowed stems with Russian word-formation affixes (like-to-be, post-to-be, screen-shot-to-be), as well as Russian stems with foreign-language formants (fake-to-be, khayp-to-be). Particular attention is paid to occasional formations demonstrating a high degree of expressiveness and communicative focus [2].

The results of the study show that hybrid word-formation patterns contribute to the expansion of the expressive potential of the language and reflect the adaptive mechanisms of the

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2026

Russian word-formation system to new Sociocultural realities. Hybrid word formation is not a marginal phenomenon, but a natural stage in the development of modern Russian vocabulary [1].

The essence of hybrid models:

- the simultaneous combination of two stems and the addition of a suffix (addition of stems + affixation): "orden" + "nosit" → orden(o)nos-ets (addition + suffix -ets);
- the use of a borrowed stem and Russian prefixes/suffixes (borrowing + Russian affixes): verbs from gamer slang: the prefix "za-" + borrowed stem (e.g., "skip" from English "skip") + the suffix "-it" → za-skip-it' (prefix-suffix method with a borrowed stem) [4];
- the creation of new words by merging parts of two other words, one of which is often borrowed (contamination (fusion): "cinema" + "maniac" → "cinema fan" (to describe a film lover) [3]);
- the transformation of a phrase into a single word while preserving elements of both (fusion of phrases).

The importance of hybrid models:

language dynamics - demonstrate the living process of word formation and the adaptation of borrowed vocabulary.

expressiveness - often used to create neologisms, occasionalisms, and slang expressions, giving them figurativeness.

economy of linguistic resources - allow for the compact expression of new concepts.

These models reflect the language's desire for "economy" in word formation and the creation of new, often vivid and figurative words from existing units. Their expressive potential makes such formations especially in demand in colloquial speech, slang, and occasional word formation. Thus, Hybrid word formation should not be viewed as a peripheral or temporary phenomenon, but as an important factor in the development of modern Russian vocabulary, reflecting the dynamics of the language system and its ability to renew itself in a changing sociocultural environment.

REFERENCES

1. Kubryakova, E. S., Language and Knowledge: On the Path to Gaining Knowledge about Language. Moscow: Languages of Slavic Culture, 2004, 560 p.
2. Krysin, L. P., Foreign-Language Words in Modern Russian. Moscow: Nauka, 2008, 288 p.
3. Lopatin, V. V., Birth of the Word: Neologisms and Occasionalisms of Modern Russian. Moscow: Nauka, 2007, 312 p.
4. Popova, T. V., Neology and Neography of the Modern Russian Language. Yekaterinburg: Ural Branch RAS, 2010. – 340 p.
5. Shmelev, D. N. The Modern Russian Language. Lexica. – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 2006. – 335 p.