

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EUGENE POPOV'S NEW COINED WORDS

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Abstract: This article deals with the consideration of the author's individual word formation of the modern Russian language on the basis of examples elicited from Yevgeny Popov's works. The prevalence of these methods in the author's word creation and their multifunctionality indicate that the writer's language corresponds primarily to the laws of usual speech production. On the other hand, the most typical non-usual methods used by Ye. Popov, namely gendiads, contamination and virtual derivation, are distinguished in the work. In general, the work concludes that the functioning of occasional words in E. Popov's fictional texts is determined by the art tasks that the writer sets himself.

Keywords: occasional word formation, derivation, semantics, typology, V. Aksenov.

1 Introduction

The study of the language of fiction in different aspects, including the possibility of their use in the practice of teaching the variety of disciplines, has always been interesting to linguists (Salakhova, 2016), (Galeev, 2016), (Galiulina, 2016). The analysis of the author's individual word creation plays an important role in this process. At the moment there is a fairly large number of works that analyze occasionalisms in fiction in terms of word formation, semantics, functioning, etc. (Babenko, 1997), (Zemskaya, 2009), (Nikolina, 2009), (Popova, 2005). However, some points need to be further clarified.

One of the most extraordinary contemporary novelists, a man who sometimes is called the "most cheerful anarchist of contemporary Russian literature" - Yevgeny Anatolyevich Popov, can be reckoned among the authors who regularly create occasionalisms.

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the basic structural and semantic features of the occasionalisms of E. Popov.

The material for analysis was the texts of the novel «Прекрасность жизни» / "The Beautifulness of Life" (hereinafter referred to as BL), as well as the stories «Влечение к родным деревьям» / "Attraction to Native Trees" (ANT), «Дефицит» / "Deficit" (D), «Чинovníк» / "Official" (O), «Глаз Божий» / "Eye of God" (EG), «В тумане» / "In the Fog" (IF), «Вне культуры» / "Outside Culture" (OC), «Зазвенело и лопнуло» / "Jingled and Broke" (JB), «Совокупность всех обстоятельств» / "The Manifold of All Circumstances" (MAC), «Похабов и Луиза» / "Pohabov and Louise" (PL), «И, стоя в очереди» / "And Standing in a Queue" (ASIQ), «Благородный поступок на общественном транспорте» / "A Noble Act In Public Transport" (NAPT).

2 Methods

To achieve this aim, we used the following methods of linguistic analysis: the method of continuous sampling to find out the occasional lexical units in the text, the method of derivational analysis to determine the ways of coining neologisms by E. Popov (usual and non-usual), and also the method of semantic analysis with the aim to reveal the semantic content of the investigated units.

3 Results

E. Popov's occasionalisms were created by means of usual and non-usual methods. Let us consider in more detail the usual ways of neologizing.

1. Prefixion. This way is used to create occasional nouns: Ведь, однако, не ворованное, а излишек, образовавшийся вследствие экономии и неперережога, связанного с мастерством вождения (BL). In this context the occasional word *неперережок* was formed from the stem *перережок* by adding the suffix *не-* with the negative meaning. Compare: *необоснованность*, *нечестность* and others.

By means of prefixation not only the author's individual nouns can be formed but the verbs as well: Ох, Федька, Федька! Бывал я... где только... но я тебе скажу, я тебе скажу... — он зачмокал, заоблизывался, затряс пухлыми пальцами (EG). *Заоблизываться* is built from the stem *облизываться* with the help of the prefix *за-* denoting the beginning of the action. Compare: *закукарекал*, *заговорил* and others.

The verb with colloquial connotation can be used as a derivational stem: Он ночью ходит по квартире и поет твист. Он грубит. Он обзывается. Будем его за это обсуждать на товарищеском собрании. Он у нас догрубиянничает, француз проклятый! (ANT). Pattern: the stem *грубиянничать* (coll.) + the prefix *до-* with the meaning of carrying something through → *догрубиянничать*. Compare: *добежать*, *дотащить* and others.

The patterns in which not only Russian but foreign prefixes are involved turn out to be productive. For example: Какой уж там смысл, какое уж там содержание, форма, когда в головушке будто волны морские, когда в головушке и в ушах приборой, и создает невидимый ультразвон (OC), where *ультра-* denotes very, extremely. Compare: *ультрареакционер*, *ультразвук* and others.

Realizing non-usuality of a coined lexical unit, the author can use a graphic sign in addition, for example, hyphen: Декорации центральной улицы древнего, но вечно молодого сибирского города К. С его продовольственными и промтоварными магазинами, нео-стеклянными конструкциями ... (D), where *нео-* is used to denote new. Compare: *неомодернистский*, *неосоветский* and others.

In conclusion, the writer can use not only prefixes but prefixoids as well to form an occasional word. They are two at a time in the following example: теле- и радио-: Телерадиопоросенок сидел выпрямившись, острые плечи его торчали острыми углами, спину он, можно сказать, выгнул в противоположную от естественной сторону ... (IF). Here takes place a stylistic contrast (Bochina, 2016), since these prefixoids in usage are not usually added to the stems with lowered connotation.

2. Suffixation. As is the case with prefixion, in this way the nouns can be formed. So, the word *ночничок* is derived from *ночник* by means of the suffix *-ек-* with diminutive-hypocoristic meaning: Ай! — воскликнула Луиза. Воскликнула и зажгла *ночничок* (PL), compare: *веничек*, *ботиночек* and others.

The other example – *чихнот* which means 'тот, кто чихает' / "someone who sneezes (scoons)": Ты ... ты на меня чихать, чихнот! – даже взвизгнул он (BL). The word is derived from the verb *чиха(ть)* with the help of the suffix *-от-*. Note that the adjective-based nouns (*простота*, *широта*) in usage are formed by means of this suffix.

The author's individual adjectives can be coined by suffixing: Еще и Николай Федоров: странная, взрывчатая смесь архиреакционнейшего мистицизма с техническими разработками бородастого калужского учителя ... (BL), where *архиреакционнейший мистицизм* is formed from *архиреакционный*. The suffix *-ейш-*, as is well known, forms the superlative degrees of adjective, that is, this example illustrates a case of creating not a word but a form.

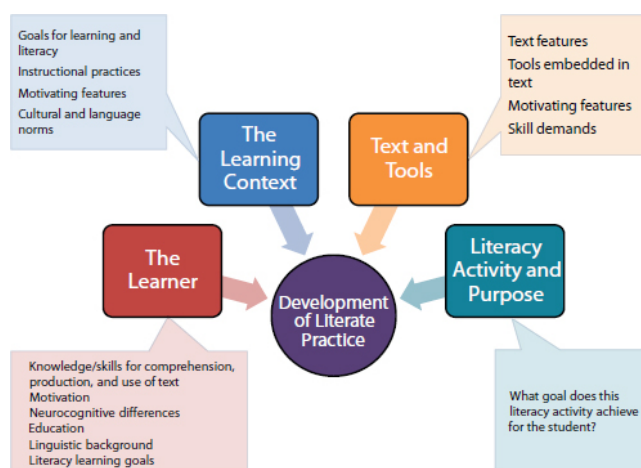


Figure 1 : Literacy Develops

Within this method the cases of step word formation are observed: Клещев этот, будучи провинциальным гением, был, по рассказам, к ней снисходителен, а сам все писал какой-то совершенно непечатабельный и стыдно выслушиваемый нецензурный роман в стихах ... (BL). In this example непечатабельный (novel) is formed from the occasional stem *печатабельный, which is in its turn formed from the stem печата(ть) the suffix -бельн- which means a quality that makes it possible to do something, ср.: читабельный, смотрибельный (coll.) and others.

Finally, by means of suffixation the adverbs can be formed, including the ones formed from obsolete stems: Чувствую, что никуда мне не деться от общественного транспорта ... Поэтому чтобы отдать транспорту транспортно и снять перед ним шляпу, я и привожу нижеописанную благородную историю (NAPT) from транспортный (obsolete) + suffix -о-. Here takes place the interpreted proverb (Bochina,2015) (Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and give to God what is God's) in the meaning of 'каждому свое' / 'everybody is different'.

The adverbs can be formed from occasional stems as well: Одна из работниц, чей портрет, выполненный масляными красками, висит на стенке Дворца культуры, многократно перевыполняла норму на много процентов, за что получила от правительства ордена ... (BL), coined from *многогодный with the help of the suffix, which is in the previous example.

3. Confixation. With the help of confix E. Popov in his works coins the nouns, namely the names of persons: А по-русски бедняга выучил лишь одно словосочетание, ... вызывая тем самым бешеный хохот сопалатчиков ... (BL). In this context сопалатчики – the patients who are laid up in one ward, formed from the stem палат(a) with the help of the confix со- -чик, compare: сополетчик (coll.), сокамерник and others.

The concrete nouns are coined in the same way:

И тут продавец и покупатель, масла, кассир, банки, бутылки, ... таблички, оконные безшторие, поленница колбасы и швабра, приткнувшаяся в углу, – все, ну все, ну все-все-все, вы слышите? (ASIQ), where безшторие – absence of window shades, formed from the stem штор(a) by means of the confix без- -и(е), compare: беззаконие, безвременье and others.

The other group is the verbs: Да и что, кстати, путного могут создать наши к-ские скульпторы, я их всех знаю как облупленных: спились с круга, закомплексовались и закомпромисснивались, один там и остался ... (IF), formed from the colloquial компромисничать by means of the confix за- ... -ся, compare: заиграться, забегаться and others.

Consider the other example: Да нет, знаете ли, всего лишь социальный портрет, почти очерк. Хотя чего это вы, собственно, расфукались да расфердодонились, что я про Федора, здоровенный бы якорь вам в глотку? (BL), probably, derived from the non-usual *фердодонить in the meaning ходить фертом / to go with arms akimbo. With the help of the previous occasional expression the author, we believe, tried to convey the characters' state of mind (Akhmerova,2014).

Finally, confixed adjectives, common in the usual word formation (Ukhanova,2016), are not represented in the writer's word coinage.

4. Addition. There are different types of addition. Let us consider them in more detail.

a) Pure addition. In this way, nouns can be rarely created, such as, for example, шлягерпесня, У него девки по квартире голые ходили, он машину спортивный «фиат» в карты проиграл, дочку швейцара довел до аборта, у друга украл и пел шлягерпесню ... (SIQ), compare with лесостепь.

As in usual, most similar units are adjectives:

А жил в комнате № 14 блатной Гера, восемнадцати лет, чьи родители очень редко писали ему письма «с зоны», куда они оба влипли на долгие годы за послевоенные кражи худолежащего государственного имущества, попрошайничества и хулиганства (BL), compare with the other occasionalisms of the writer: слабобородатый гражданин (O), слабозамусоренный стол (OC).

b) Addition with interfixing. The adjectives are formed in this way. In one case, occasionalisms are two-component: И – липкорукий, липконогий Мирзлик в липких своих штанах и липком болгарском пальто прямо подошел к символическому шесту (BL), in the other – multicomponent: Она бы и не поверила, но он предъявил юбилейный рубль, который нашел на улице, и объяснил, ... что... выпил на кефирно-ветчинно-сырковые деньги с новыми друзьями ... (BL).

c) This kind of addition is used by the author primarily to create occasional nouns: ... вельветоноситель криво улыбнулся, застегнул дрожащими пальчиками пуговики и тихо крикнул:

– Маня! Ма-а-нон! Я уже ушедши! (JB).

In this context, а вельветоноситель stands for a person who wears velveteen clothes, it is formed from the stems вельвет and носи(ть), and with the help of -о- ... -тель-, compare: брюконоситель (coll.), юбконоситель (coll.), etc.

Also, in this way, the nouns having abstract semantics can be coined: Он не идиот, но имеет другие точки жизнeприложения, отчего стройный ряд выстраивается лишь в одну сторону ... (BL), it is formed from the stems жизн' and приложи(ть) with -e- ... -ениj-, compare: жизнeозерцание, жизнeлюбие, etc.

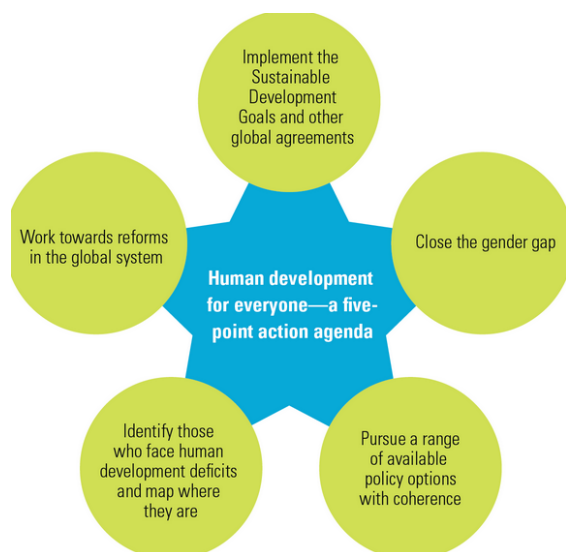


Figure 2 Human development procedure

Neologisms coined by non-usual means in the author's word creation are far and away fewer. Consider the basic ones.

1. Gendiadis. Let us analyze the following context: Фармализм-мармализм. Пстракцинизм-модернизм, кзисьтинцилизм, – сказал он. – Эта дура была в Венеции и собрала на доклад «творческую интеллигенцию», то есть нас (EG). Here not only reduplication-resounding is represented but also a deliberate error is introduced, since, as is known, the word formalism is a school in art, literature, etc., it is formed from the word форма / form, where the letter ф is followed by o, not a. Thus, we are dealing with a language play.

The following example can also be explained in this way: Вот видишь, мой милый похабчик, – удовлетворенно заметила служащая. – Ты опять перебил мне весь мой девичий сон. Принеси-ка лучше чего-нибудь кусь-кусь-куснуть и ма-а-ленькую рюмочку винца (PL).

The neologisms, created with the help of gendiadis, can be consonant with jargons: ...Ехал я как-то с работы. Вернее, не ехал, а стоял на остановке. Время идет. Автобусы шыньг-шыньг мимо. И мой № 7 тоже. Не останавливается (NAPT).... The occasionalism шыньг-шыньг is consonant not only with the colloquial verb шыг, but also with the slang noun шняга (Makleeva, 2016).

2. Contamination. The occasionalisms coined in this way are individual. Let us analyze the following context: Я знаю свой блискующий идеал, понимаю недостижимость его (BL). The occasionalism блискующий, probably, is formed by the combination of the words блеск and бликующий.

3. Virtual derivation. Finally, we encountered a single neologism coined by this method: Это лозунги, что ли, на заборе висят? Вот и опять проклятая двойственность, тройственность, ...ойственность, как от рупоров на стадионе (BL). In this example, there is an isolation of a word-building element that is absent in usage.

4 Summary

Thus, Yevgeny Popov creates occasionalisms mainly with the help of the usual methods (prefixation, suffixation, confixation, addition and its varieties), which is indicative of the correspondence of the principles of his word creation to the laws of the word formation. Among the non-usual methods it is necessary to single out gendiadis, contamination and virtual derivation, but in the texts of the writer's works there are mainly new words referred to the first type, which is explained by his constant appeal to the language play.

Speaking on the semantic features of the neologisms of Yevgeny Popov, one can note the frequency of the author's individual denominations of the signs, which is explained by the author's desire to give the most vivid and unusual description to his characters. The occasional nouns and verbs are characterized by a lesser degree of representation, which fully corresponds to the tasks that the writer sets himself. The neologisms of other parts of speech are single.

5 Conclusion

In general, one can argue that Yevgeny Popov's turn to word coinage is a confirmation of the uniqueness and creativity of the author's thinking, and the variety and multiformity of the ways he uses to coin new formations indicate the high degree of professionalism of the writer and literary value of his works. utomatic methods can be used to construct a semantic lexicon from existing UMLS sources. This semantic information can aid natural language processing programs that analyze medical narrative, provided that lexemes with multiple semantic types are kept to a minimum. Semantic preference rules can be used to select semantic types that are appropriate to clinical reports. Further work is needed to increase the coverage of the semantic lexicon and to exploit contextual information when selecting semantic senses. The author creates a classification of occasional lexical units from the point of view of their word-building structure and semantic content. From our investigation we have made conclusions that, on the one hand, Yevgeny Popov uses the following methods of use for the coining of new words: suffixation, prefixation, confixation, addition and the variants.

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