

Structural-semantic and functional-stylistic characteristics of V. Aksyonov's and A. Bitov's new coined words (linguometodical aspect)

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Annotation

The article discusses the derivational and functional features of individual tumors of author V. Aksenov, A. Bitov, in terms of methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language. Examines language usage and unusual ways to create tumors in the texts of writers, identifies their most frequent functions, establishes similarities and differences between words of the two authors. The study revealed that, first, the writers use almost all the usual methods of word formation, namely prefixation, suffixation, compounding, confixation and abbreviations, as well as a number of unusual ways, including contamination, substitution derivation, hendiadys, graphic methods, creatio. It is established that in the author's individual creation of words of the writers reflect the active processes characteristic of modern Russian derivation, namely prefixoid and suffixoid word formation and distribution of defining complexes typical of the texts of modern fiction. The paper also identifies the functions carried out neoplasms of the authors, talking about their relation to language functions. The conclusion is nominative, emotionally expressive, compressive and stylistic conditionality of these units allocated to the private functions of occasionalisms, allowing you to fully realize the author's intentions.

Key words: occasionalism, word formation, function, typology, V. Aksenov, A. Bitov.

Introduction

Teaching Russian as a foreign language involves the development of students a number of related disciplines: practical grammar, lexicology, phonetics and intonation, etc. Word-formation,

stylistics and culture of speech, as the language and culture components of a single process are the most important topics among them [Palekha].

Unfortunately, consideration of the sections of language, especially word-formation was given the relatively small number of hours. However, without an understanding of the principles of creation of words in the Russian language, their correlation with specific functional style of foreign students will not at a high enough level to master the Russian language, and the lack of knowledge in the field of speech culture will not allow them to fully master the language communicative competence. This situation is typical for methods of teaching of many languages, including English [Fahrutdinova].

The study of word formation, stylistics of the Russian language and speech culture are often carried out on the material of examples extracted from fiction texts, and polys aspect analysis focuses on linguistic units present in the language usage. However, we believe that use as research material individual copyright neoplasms, it is advisable to classify promising [Ostroumova]. From this point of view seems to be appropriate address to the words of the famous Soviet and Russian writers, public figures – Vasily Pavlovich Aksenov and Andrei Georgievich Bitov. The choice of the material of the study of the works of these authors is due to the fact that the work of these writers' creativity and setting to a language game is often come to the fore. This fact allows us to increase the interest of foreign students to the texts of Russian literature. Besides, it's two typologically close to the author, who was between them friendly relations. As noted by A. Kabakov in the book "Aksenov", "Bitov became the founder and the banner of next generation, post-modern. Aksenov is alien to writers of this generation. ... Because Aksenov is still romantic, but the Bitov is already no" [Kabakov: 358].

Material for analysis were the works written after 1991: "New sweet style" (hereinafter – NSS), "Caesarean light" (CL), "Moscow KVA-KVA" (MKK), "Rare earth" (RE), "Mysterious passion" (MP), "Lend-lease" (LL) of V. Aksenov and "Pushkin's Photo" (PP), "Forest" (F), "Justified jealousy" (JJ), "Funeral of the doctor" (FD), "Garden" (G), "Taste" (T), "Book of travels throughout the Empire" (BTTE), "Symmetry Teacher" (ST) of A. Bitov. To confirm the discovered patterns we used the earlier works of the writers: "Burn" (B) of V. Aksenov and "Pharmaceutical island" (PI) of A. Bitov.

The aim of this work was to determine the typical ways language usage and occasional word derivation writers from the point of view of teaching Russian as a foreign language, and to identify the most common linguistic functions carried out neoplasms of the authors.

Methods

To achieve this aim we used the following research methods: the method of continuous sampling to extract the individual copyright of tumors, the method of word-formation analysis to

identify usual and unusual ways of creating occasionalisms of V. Aksenov and A. Bit, as well as methods of semantic and functional-stylistic analysis to identify the functions performed by neo lexemes studied authors.

Results

Occasionalisms by V. Aksenov and A. Bitov with spontaneous and unusual ways. Let's consider the usual ways.

1. Prefixation. Speaking on this method, you need to pay attention to foreign students that in the modern Russian language it is characterized by a high degree of productivity, forming words of different parts of speech. This trend is reflected in the words of both authors. For example, using the prefix they are created individually more nouns. So, Bitov uses the prefix *пра-* meaning "primordial phenomena": *в пранишу человека...* (BTTE), *раз* – "in the highest degree with anything": *разлиберал*(FD), etc. V. Aksenov also uses the different prefixes, for example, *ультра-* augmentation value: *ультрадиссидент*(MP), *анти-*opposites value: *антиприязнь*(B), etc.

In this way writers are formed unusual verbs. For example, in A. Bitov meet the neoplasm with the prefix *до-* meaning "bring to end": *Джойсейчас дообернется ...* (ST), however, in the context of their usage by adding *до-* to the verbs with the postfix *-ся* formed lexemes with the semantics "bringing actions before a negative result": *доиграться*. V. Aksenov has occasionalism with prefix with antonymous value (beginning of action): *Он ... закололанил к «храму» ...* (CL).

Finally, with the help of prefixes and prefixoid authors can create occasional adjectives, for example, *взаимо-* meaning of "reciprocity, mutuality": *... вещи взаимноизвестные*(FD), cf.: *Полторагода взаимомомагнитныхотношений...* (MP). The prevalence of lexemes created using prefixoid also refers to one of the development trends of contemporary Russian word-formation.

2. Suffixation. Like prefixation, this method of word formation is productive not only in usage, but in the works of both writers. This has created the individual more nouns, including the value of femininity: *... нравиться своим тетеркам и фазанессам*(FD). As noted by E. A. Zemskaya, the suffix *-есс(а)* produces female compliance from the names of professions, mostly borrowed adjectives [Zemskaya, 2009: 154]. In this case, it is necessary to draw the attention of foreign students in violation of the derivational model, since names of female animals with this word-formation means in the context of their usage are not formed. V. Aksenov also creates occasional lexical units with a value of femininity. In some cases, they have a conversational tone. So, to create the following neoplasms, the writer uses the suffix *-их(а)* to possess, according to E. A. Zemskaya, sharp color coarseness [Zemskaya: 153]: *посеянная ... в первую десятку ... игрочих*(RE).

Both authors can use the same derivational means, for example, *-ость* with the value of the “abstract’ signs”: *горожановость...* (BTTE), *хорькообразность*(NSS).

By suffixal writers created verbs and verb forms: *населен ... аспирантствующими внуками ...* (FD). V. Aksenov has occasionalism, formed on a similar model, but its derivational structure is more complex, due to the fact of many leveled word-formation that may cause students difficulties. The bright example is able to simplify the assimilation of the material: *Ну, прохоженствующий, ...разливай!* (CL). Model: *проходит* → **прохоженствова(ть)+* suffix *-ющ-* → *прохоженствующий*. Note that as a making basis in the words of A. Bitov may also be occasional verb: ... *разлохмленные документы ...* (T) from **разлохмлять*.

In this way writers create occasional adjectives, and, as in the case of prefixation as a word-formation means may be not only the suffix, but suffixed, for example *-оид*—meaning of similarity: *сила ...магнитоидных искривлений ...*(G).

3. Addition. This method is present in many languages, e.g. in English, German or Chinese, but the compounding in the Russian language has its own characteristics. As for writers, they use the principal of the Russian Constitution:

a) Clear addition. This method of word-formation is productive in the words of V. Aksyonov: *здание-град*(МКК), *мир-бегемот*(NSS), *бычок-гидроплан*(МКК), etc., but seldom used by A. Bitov: *спорт-драма-мото-хор*(G). Basically, as in customary usage, are formed nouns.

b) Addition with interfixation. It is used by A. Bitov in mainly for occasional adjectives *широкоплавный жест*(FD) and V. Aksenov this way often creates individually-more nouns: *шоковздор*(G-G: 213) etc.

c) Suffix-complicated way. Both authors use this kind of addition for the creation of individual author's names are nouns, e.g., names of persons: *Времелет ...*, *пилотируемый первым в мире времяпроходцем ...* (PP), cf.: *карикатуроносец* *м**придется держать ответ ...* (NSS).

Note that some usual methods found only in the words of V. Aksenov. We are talking about confixation: *проэфиониться*(RE) formed by using konfiks *-про-...-ся-* from occasional **эфиони(ть)*, and abbreviations: *ВСУПЧ*(NSS: 459) – “in the highest degree dear and astute reader”.

Material about nonusual methods of creating occasionalisms is quite complex and can be given to foreign students as a trial. Tumors of this type in the texts of A. Bitov, in contrast to the works of V. Aksenov, a little bit. The author refers to contamination: ... *бассейн-аквариум ...*, *бассариум* (BTTE) and substitution of the derivation, which are, in the opinion of A. V. Shumilova, a word for a particular sample with the use of the word prototype [Shumilova: 219]: ... *самый крупный в мире порт ... поптицеобороту*(BTTE), cf. *стоварооборотом*. Aksenov

uses nonusual various ways, among which are hendiadys: *Акси-Вакси*(G-G), contamination: *кругоерак*(G-G) from *круг* and *буерак*, graphic ways, including the creation of occasional definig complexes, which are, by definition, N. A. Nikolina, total formed nomination [Nikolina: 469]: "*«диалог-через-порог»*" (NSS), the derivation of substitution: *твердоплан*(G-G: 229), *hang-дельтаплан*, creatio: *ковылу*(RE: 416) in the meaning "flying creature" etc. Among them, the most frequent of the latter, which indicates a high degree of severity of the author's beginning. Under this section it may be noted that in rare cases, the usual tokens are made up of contamination (*магнитола* from *магнитофон* + *радиола*), and the creation of definig complexes characterizes the idiostyle of a number of modern authors.

Define the functions of the occasionalisms writers and how they correlate with the functions of language.

1. Nominative. As you know, one of the basic functions of language is names. This function also perform occasionalisms authors. For example, they can create the names of persons: ... *таунусцы* ... *отредактировали рассказы* ... (ST), where *таунусцы* are "the inhabitants of the Taunus mountain". V. Aksenov names of persons can also be assigned to residents of a particular area, for example, Islands: ... *предложите эту альтернативу кукушанам* ... (CL).

Both writers in their works create not only the names of persons, but symbols of futuristic vehicles. So, in A. Bitov read: ... *запуск времелета*(PP), i.e. "vehicles carrying out flights in time and space". A similar example is found in V. Aksenov: *орбитопланы*(CL: 506) – "spacecraft moving in the orbit of the earth".

In their works the authors create symbols of different subjects related to advanced technologies. A. Bitov has occasionalism, call innovative material: ... *из специального античегота*(PP). V. Aksenov meets the designation of the futuristic drug complex: *Вылезает из-под «филлока»*(CL).

Finally, occasionalisms, performing the nominative function in the texts of both writers can form a word-formation nest: *времелет, временавт, временавтский* in A. Bitov, *Смельчаков, смельчаковский, «смельчаковицина»* in V. Aksenov.

2. Emotionally expressive. This is one of the manifestations of communicative and neoplasms that, in the words of the authors can refer to different parts of speech, including the names of nouns. The emotional coloring of such lexical units is often due to the respective colors producing tokens. In this case, there is a creative motive a subjective evaluation of the transformations, involving, in the opinion of V. V. Khimik, amplification for the expression of the relationship of the speaker to the object of evaluation [Khimik: 377]: *Кого насытит? ... Кики фареда?*(PI), cf.: ... *потрясен ... лифтершами-спецсплетницами* (МКК).

As for emotionally colored adjectives, they can also have a pragmatic component: *остропьяный*глаз(BTTE), *фальшиво-деловой*тон(NSS), etc.

Emotionally expressive function is performed and individually-author of communion: *бомбежновоюущие*тележки(JJ), *одеколонно-коньячных*объятий(B).

3. Compressive. This feature directly correlates with the principle of language economy. Occasionalisms, performing the function of compression, allow the authors to achieve a succinct and concise presentation. Thus, the tumor *сверхмогила* of A. Kabakov is “a very big mass grave”: я ... *немелпередэтойсверхмогилой*... (BTTE), cf. the different я ... *немелпередэтойсверхмогилой*... (BTTE) in the meaning “close relationship, manifested in the visual similarity”.

In the texts of V. Aksenov this function is performed by individually-authored composites: *пароходик-калоша*(MP), author abbreviations: *БольшойБогатыйБогатырь*, *БББ*(NSS) and truncation at the abbreviated principle: *капспециалисты*(RE).

4. Stylistic. As in language, in the words of A. Bitov neoplasms can perform stylistic function due to the author's desire through the word creation to give the narrative an aura of elevated literature [Murzina]: *самочувствиеинотелесного*(JJ). A large part of the occasionalisms that performs this function, are multicomponent adjectives: *властнопухлый*палец(JJ), *общеодаренный*человек(BTTE), etc.

Neoplasms of V. Aksenov in this group occur mainly in the novel «Вольтерьянцы и вольтерьянки, due to the author's desire to reflect the spirit of “elegant” of the XVIII century.

Finally, both the authors are characterized by the creation of occasionalisms performing private functions, which are implemented in specific situations. It is, first and foremost, games [Rakhimova, Volodko, Geller]: *Тпруашеньки и аашеньки*(PI), *роматисисисисизм*(T), etc. Number of tumors of V. Aksenov performs intertextual: «раздуляй и влавствуй»(CL), the "ideological": *кукитакусеевич*(B) instead of *НикитаСергеевичХрущев*, interlinguistics: *пундырка* (NSS) of English. peephole and other functions.

Summary

Thus, in the word-formation of both writers represented the majority of the ways of the modern Russian of word as usual and occasional. If A. Bitov creates occasionalisms mainly through the usual ways (prefixal, suffixal and addition) that indicates compliance of the principles of his word creation to the usual laws of derivation, V. Aksenov also refers to confixation and abbreviations, actively uses nonusual ways (often – creatio), which indicates a high degree of severity of the author's beginning.

Analysis of the functional characteristics of the tumors of the two writers has led to the conclusion about the fulfilment of a number of fundamental functions of language and

communication: nominative, emotionally expressive, compressive, stylistic, and equally important private functions, which is largely applicable to the word-formation of V. Aksenov.

Conclusion

In general, it can be argued that the study of certain topics in the linguistics of the word-formation of Vasily Aksyonov and Andrei Bitov will enable foreign students not only to improve their knowledge of the Russian language, but also stimulates interest in Russian literature, and the possibility on the example of occasionalisms clearly trace the continuity of literary tradition will serve as additional stimulus.

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