



**PHRASEOLOGICAL WORD FORMATION IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN
LANGUAGE: REASONS, CONDITIONS, MECHANISM**

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Annotation

Recent studies have shown that phraseological units of the Russian language are a very fertile source for replenishing and updating the lexical fund. Phrasemic neologization is carried out mainly at the level of speech.

Keywords: generating phraseological unit, off-phraseological word formation, derivative lexeme, off-phrasal neologization.

The changes that take place in the life of society are primarily reflected in vocabulary and phraseology. One of the active ways to replenish the lexical and phraseological funds of the language is the formation of words on the basis of phraseological units already existing in the language [1]. The study of the paradigm "producing phraseological unit → derivative lexeme" in the derivatology of the modern Russian language is associated with the studies of N.F. Alefirenko, O.S. Akhmanova, A.M. Bushui, Yu.A. Gvozdarev, S.N. Istomina, T.M. Kondratyuk, V.M. Mokienko, A.V. Petrova, R.N. Popova, V.N. Pugach, E.V. Senko, N.M. Shansky and others. In their works the idea of V.V. Vinogradov that "phraseological units are not only the product of petrification and isolation of words, but also the source of the birth of new words" was further developed [2]. The significance of this branch of knowledge about the phraseological system of the language is obvious: the study of the derivational possibilities of phraseological units lifts the veil over the secret of dynamic processes within the phraseological composition of the Russian language, since phraseological units are the basis for the formation of a sufficiently large number of derivative words, and due to emerging new formations, the lexical layer of the modern language is regularly enriched [3].

In the linguistic literature, there is still no single definition for the process of forming new words on the basis of phraseological units, and there is no single name for those units that are formed.



This phenomenon is characterized as lexicalization of a word combination (R.N. Popov), phraseological word formation (E.V. Senko, V.N. Pugach), phraseological word production (A.M. Bushui), semantic compression (T.N. Semenova), occasional lexical derivation (M.A. Alekseenko), phraseological derivation (S.N. Denisenko, A.V. Petrov). We consider it more appropriate to use the term “off-phraseological word formation” (M.A. Alekseenko, T.P. Belousova, O.I. Litvinnikova), since it contains, firstly, an understanding of what is called the process of word formation, in Secondly, this process is characterized as specific, different from traditional word formation [4].

The words formed as a result of inter-level interaction are in a relationship of formal-structural and semantic derivativeness with a generating phraseological unit (bow → kowtowing, out of time → inopportuneness, topic of the day → topical, smoke the sky → sky-smoker, remove foam → foam remover, etc.). The analysis of such words makes it possible to reflect the semantic and structural links between generating phraseological units and derivative lexemes; to characterize the word-building potential of phraseological units of the Russian language; analyze and describe the ways of formation of lexemes formed from phraseological units. Phrasemic neologization is carried out mainly at the level of speech. Innovations appear as occasionalisms, and only a few of them subsequently acquire the status of ordinary lexemes. But even having become full-fledged units of the language, these derived lexemes often have a pronounced colloquial coloring and retain emotional expressiveness. The derived word loses its phraseological meaning, which was characteristic of the phraseological unit on the basis of which the word was formed, and acquires a new one - lexical. But the formation of this meaning is not a process of the usual formation of lexical meaning, but a complex process with deep roots: a derivative word is the ultimate result of implication, it absorbs the entire stock of phraseological information. In modern Russian, the phrasal origin of many words is not felt at all, since the explicit motivation is completely lost. So, for example, the lexeme *buzoter*, according to the Dictionary of the Russian Language, has the meaning “a person who starts scandals, quarrels; bully, brawler”; in the Explanatory Derivational Dictionary of the Russian Language [2004], the meaning of this lexeme is interpreted as “a person who buzzes; bully,



brawler”, the origin of this lexeme, according to this dictionary, is word-formationally connected with the word buzz: BUZOTER, -a, m. (simple). [buz(i-t) → buz-oter] [5].

It seems to us that such an explanation of the origin of the lexeme buzoter is not entirely correct, since in the language of individual authors there is the use of the phraseological unit rub buza with the meaning “make noise, cause disorder; make a fuss.” Let’s compare: You kept crying about cars... Five hundred million rubles are given to the collective farmers for the amendment, how is that? Have you heard about it? So what are you talking about? (M. Shokholov. Upturned virgin soil). - Amuse yourself with singing, Kohl lay down on the bottom. Stock up on patience Tart, like wine. You're not a visitor here, Not a goat to the stove - A retired youngster, Former buzzer. (A. Smogul. Disabled.). The ratio of the phraseological unit rub buza and the lexeme buzoter as a generating and derivative unit both in form and content in this case seems to us more justified. In most cases, the word-formation relationship and motivation of correlative phraseological units and their derivative lexemes can be clearly traced: rub glasses (to whom) → eyewasher, remove foam → foam remover, pour water → Aquarius, dirty paper → paper scribbler, soft heart (who) → soft-hearted, not a joke → serious, row under oneself → under-self-rowing [6].

Despite the fact that there is still no single point of view on the relationship of derivation between phraseological units and words formed from these phraseological units, on the use of different terms to refer to this linguistic phenomenon, it can still be argued that word formation based on phraseological units is a natural phenomenon, although and irregular. In this case, there is every reason to talk about inter-level derivative relations: the producing and derivative units differ in quantitative composition, but have a logical identity in their meanings. Modern linguists name several reasons for the emergence of phraseological word formation: emancipation of native speakers; the principle of saving speech effort; features of the syntactic functioning of a phraseological unit and an off-phraseological lexeme; the desire of the author to give the message a special expressiveness. The emancipation of native speakers is a hallmark of the modern era, and, as a result, there is an abundance of all kinds of new formations in the language, which are focused not on the rules common to all native speakers, but on the abilities inherent in the language system.



The appearance of occasional words in the language, formed on the basis of phraseological units, is, most often, those neoplasms that are caused by time and fill the gaps in the lexical system that are not occupied by the existing normative lexemes. The principle of economy of speech efforts is found in the use by native speakers of a unit that is smaller in the number of sounds, syllables, words, etc. than the one that could be used. Many linguists, in an effort to discover the driving forces of various linguistic processes and, first of all, those associated with a reduction in the length of a text, word, construction, turn to the law of economy (studies by T.G. Vinokur, I.P. Glotova, N.M. Encheva, I.M. Polyakova and others). In their works, it is noted that the derived lexeme is a convenient operational unit, since its correspondence to the optimal values of the depth and length of words in the Russian language, on the one hand, ensures the convenience of perception and operation of this unit, on the other hand, contributes to the curtailment of information embedded in the motivating phraseologism, with minimal loss of content. The next reason for the formation of words on the basis of phraseological units should be recognized as the features of their syntactic functioning. E.S. Kubryakova notes that the language is characterized by "a tendency to avoid repeating the whole motivating structure, replacing it with a separate unit of nomination. <...> In other words, the presence of a special name allows you to avoid descriptive turns. The desire to avoid the repetition of a motivating unit in the subordinate clause or the immediate context forces the creator of the text to look for and find an equally bright and meaningful replacement. Such a "deputy" is the lexemes formed on the basis of phraseological units. And yet, most scientists come to the conclusion that the main factor in the appearance of words formed on the basis of phraseological units is the author's desire to give the message a special expressiveness. Derivative neologisms, functioning in the language, become the main means of expressing the text, mostly artistic. The information contained in the generating phraseological unit is enriched in the derived word with new expressive shades: emit paper → paper emission; look at the top → superficiality; everything to the light bulb → vsedolampochizm; take it out and put it down → take it out; to the fenya → dofenechnik; golden company → gold-bearer; not of this world → not of this world; from myself → gag. Well, now here's what: you and I are distant relatives, but look at yourself - what are you?



Zolotorotets. And tell me - who allowed you to come to me in a clean room in such a tattered form ... in bast shoes and in all this attire? (M. Gorky. Philistines). My brave superficiality was then shaken and indignant against my father's blasphemy. (G.Shergova. About known to all). Then he sang what he had once heard on RuDaryu - "God is right, God is strong, God is immortal, have mercy on us," and the Soviet man dried up on this. And then came the real mess. God help my partly innocent, partly sinful writing, hereinafter referred to as a "novel." (V. Aksenov. Mysterious passion).

Most researchers who consider the formation of words on the basis of phraseological units argue that the most specific way of forming new words in a language on the basis of phraseological units is to isolate one of its components from the phraseological unit, which then receives independent use in the language and is endowed with the meaning that was previously was characteristic of the entire phraseological unit as a whole.

As our material shows, no less productive in the Russian language is the method of forming lexemes on the basis of phraseological units using another method: a derivative word is formed as a result of the merger of the components of a phraseological unit. This method is called differently: morphological-syntactic method (N.F. Alefirenko, V.N. Pugach, E.V. Senko), addition (V.M. Mokienco), suffixation of the phrase (V.V. Lopatin), fusion in combination with suffixation (I.S. Ulukhanov). In our opinion, the term agglutination (from Latin *agglutinatio* - gluing, gluing) serves as a term reflecting the specifics of the formation of words on the basis of phraseological units.

When a derivative word is formed on the basis of a phraseological unit, the components "stick, stick together" and turn into a morpheme as part of a neoplasm. The mechanism of formation of derivative lexemes on the basis of phraseological units with the help of agglutination is that the components of the phraseological unit, correlated with significant words, lose their individuality (the main feature of the lexeme) and turn into a morpheme as part of a derived word. These morphemes are connected, "glued together" and form a complex basis. The structure of the derived word remains transparent, the boundaries of morphemes are clearly visible, at the junctions of morphemes, as a rule, there are no significant sound changes.



In the vast majority of cases, in addition to connecting the components, unambiguous standard affixes (mainly suffixes) are simultaneously attached to the derivative whole-formed stem, less often the component of the generating phraseological unit is truncated; other morphemic changes are rare. When the status of the unit changes (phraseological unit → word), the separate design of the generating phraseological unit is lost, but the components of the phraseological unit are preserved, which means that the main meaning of the former phraseological unit is also preserved. The "sticky" suffix brings its own meaning. The most productive off-phraseological word-formation type is "productive procedural → derivative lexeme (noun)", the mechanism of formation of which is as follows: agglutination of the components of a phraseological unit occurs - a noun and a part of the stem of the verb + suffix (materially expressed or zero): make a marriage → a spoilerØ; take crumbs → crumble; tear throat → gorloderØ; skinning → skinnerØ; dig a hole → hole digger, etc. In the case of the formation of derivative nouns on the basis of procedural phraseological units in the derivative stem, the order of the components of the phraseological unit changes when they are transferred to morphemes (in our material, this is 99%) [7].

This derivational type is represented by several models: 1) with the suffix -tij-: shed / shed blood → bloodshed-ti-e; 2) with the suffix -chik: beat with a forehead → petition-chik; 3) with the suffix -nij-, -anij-, -enij-: crush water → water push-ni-e; 4) with the suffix -k-: puzzle → puzzle-k-a; 5) with the suffix -ets-: love holidays → idler-ets; 6) with the suffix -tel: smoke the sky → sky smoke-tel; 7) with the suffix -tin: roll up the lips → gubozaka-tin; 8) with the suffix -stv-: blaspheme God → blasphemy-o; 9) with the suffix -ism-: spit on everything → all-importance-ism; 10) with zero suffix: fall/fall on the tail → tailfall Ø. Agglutination as a way of phraseological word formation is a natural, albeit irregular process, which reflects the close connection of phraseology with lexicology, due to the constant movement within the language from phraseology to the word. Changing the lexical composition of a language is a natural and predictable process. The need to replenish the lexical fund, first of all, is connected with the formation of a word-formation system, which must satisfy the growing need for new notations. The formation of words based on phraseological units (usual and occasional) occupies a special place in the language system and is one of the sources of such replenishment. Words that



have arisen on the basis of phraseological units give a special color to the language, serve to create new vivid images.

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