RESEARCH OF THE WORD-EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION
This article is devoted to the study of identification strategies for units with an atypical and unique derivational structure (derivational anomalies) by native speakers.
KEY WORDS: *linguistics, word formation, aspects of the language, language phenomena, morphemes, hypothesis, morphological strategy.*

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ РУССКОГО ЯЫКА

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Аннотация
Данная статья посвящена исследованию стратегий идентификации единиц с нетиповой и уникальной словообразовательной структурой (словообразовательных аномалий) носителями языка.

Ключевые слова*: лингвистика, словообразование, аспекты языка, языковые феномены, морфемы, гипотеза, морфонологическая стратегия.*

DISCUSSION

Any developed national language has considerable potential, not only for the implementation of its systemic laws, but also for generating various deviations from linguistic norms and rules that do not lead to the destruction of the system, but, on the contrary, are an expression of its creative potential. Therefore, the study of various kinds of violations and deviations from the known laws of the functioning of the language (language anomalies) allows a deeper understanding of both the nature of the object itself and the level of knowledge about it.

The study of the problem of linguistic anomaly in linguistics is impossible without resorting to the orthological aspect. As I. A. Shidlovskaya notes, on the one hand, "a norm is a series of identical, homogeneous phenomena," on the other

hand, "uniqueness is something that goes beyond this series, beyond the norm, is a special variant of the norm" [1, p. 5 -6]. One of the first linguists to draw attention to this pattern was L. V. Shcherba. It was he who, in the article "On the Three-Dimensional Aspect of Linguistic Phenomena and on an Experiment in Linguistics", proposed the term "negative linguistic material", by which he understood primarily unsuccessful statements in speech ("they don't say so") [2, p. 24 to 39]. L. V. Shcherba noted that the ontological essence of this phenomenon is determined through the dichotomy "norm - abnormality": in the absence of a conscious norm, negative language material is also absent. Numerous examples of violations of the language norm are characteristic primarily for the sphere of oral speech activity, where the majority of errors are socially justified, habitual and do not stop the attention of the addressee in everyday speech. Therefore, the definition of a language anomaly in the orthological vein as "a dialectically contradictory unity of the unconventional use of a unit or model of a language and the creative potential of such use in speech practice" seems logical [3, p. 8].

The problem of establishing the essence, scope and boundaries of linguistic anomaly does not lose its relevance in modern linguistics. As L. A. Araeva notes in her works, researchers constantly encounter linguistic phenomena that do not fit into strict rules, but they cannot be ignored, since they turn out to be too widespread, "making up to a certain extent a systemic phenomenon rather than an exception to rules "[4, p. 39]. Such a statement turns out to be relevant not only in relation to polymotivation (it was discussed in the article by L. A. Araeva), but also to most language anomalies, which appear to be such only from the point of view of the current state of the norms and rules of the Russian literary language system (cf. .analysis of language anomalies in various communicative spheres of written language, for example, in the texts of the Unified State Examination [4, pp. 31–36], advertising [9]).

At the level of the language, anomaly seems, according to many researchers, a natural phenomenon, due to a number of reasons, both linguistic and extralinguistic in nature - systemic-linguistic, sociolinguistic and communicative-pragmatic. Anomalies are often not innovations proper, but the result of the existing etymological picture, that is, "a kind of incorporation into the synchrony of reflexes of the historical development of the language or the interference of the literary language and non-literary subsystems of Russian speech, as well as borrowings" [3, p. 34]. Unique morphemes (uniforms) are also a kind of violations and deviations from the known laws of language functioning (more precisely, the word-

formation subsystem), therefore, we can correlate the concept of derivative with an atypical and unique word-formation structure with the term "word-formation anomaly". Derivative lexical units that result from the structural, semantic and pragmatic transformation of a standard word-formation unit or model are related to word-building anomalies in our work. As a rule, the structure of such units contains unique or unproductive morphemes.

On the one hand, words with unique elements are derivatives, motivated units of the language, which are both related in form and meaning to their generators, conditioned by them, dependent on them. On the other hand, their performance is framed non-standard, or rather, unformed. As noted by A. N. Tikhonov, words with unique elements stand out against the background of the entire system of motivated words precisely with the inferiority of expressing their derivatives [5, p. 653].

The most common in linguistics is the point of view dating back to the work of E. A. Zemskaya, according to which the unifix does not have a morphemic status, since it does not have the meaning and the property of repeatability [6, p. 3 - 13]. This concept is confirmed in the works of N. D. Golev, who notes that uniforms are the form of motivators (by motivants we mean "means that distinguish between the original unit or motivator and the secondary unit due to the motivator" [7, p. 106]) that occupy an intermediate position between the phonetic and word-formation level (for example, the transmission nomination on the television channel MUZ-TV Crisis-Shmizis is formed by phonetic reduction, which gives the word a comic-dismissive semantics).

The opposite point of view is substantiated in the works of G. O. Vinokur, N. M. Shansky, A. I. Moiseev, A. N. Tikhonov, L. V. Ratsiburskaya, V. G. Golovin and others. An interesting point of view is A. N. Rostova [8], relying in her works on the data of metalanguage consciousness (NLM) of native speakers. As noted by A.N. Rostova, despite the lack of seriality and repeatability of semantic and formal relations that determine the measure of automatism of reproduction (or work) in the speech of language units, derived units that have non-repeating, irregular types of relations are reproduced in speech and recorded in MEAT. The meanings of similar words related to the peripheral semantic theme can be realized both through the motivating word and as integral, not correlated with the meaning of the motivating components, cf .: The snake leaves the skin - crawler [9, p. 150].

The hypothesis of our study is the experimental confirmation of the thesis that words with a unique or atypical structure are derived and motivated units in the minds of native speakers (have a morphemic status). The experiment is designed to

prove the probabilistic nature of a clear assignment of lexical units to a certain degree of separability (according to the classification of M.V. Panov - E.A. Zemsky) and the need to single out another alternative classification based on the data of a psycholinguistic experiment.

The analysis of experimental data showed that the morpho-derivational identification strategy is dominant in the interpretation of stimulus words. This strategy primarily reflects the principles of word-building motivation, the derivability of not only formally fixed, but also the implicit components of semantics. When native speakers turn to a morpho-derivative strategy, the polymorphism factor becomes relevant, revealing the dominant role of derivational separability of a derived sign, which allows confirming the status of unique elements as full-fledged language signs. We have assigned the following methods of recognition of a stimulus word to this strategy:

a) through the use of the reference part of the derivative word (cf .: zhrapin - one who snores; one who snores badly; a person who snores at night; a person who snores; a person who constantly snores; a person who snores; snoring, associated with the disease; a medicine for snoring; a medicine for snoring; something related to snoring, etc.);

b) based on the word-building model of the word stimulus; at the same time, awareness of the meaning of the lexical unit can occur with implicit support for a specific word-formation model, by pointing to it through marker words by type, it seems (cf .: zhrapin - a name by the type of sleeping pill; it looks like a medicine);

c) by reference to a certain category associated with double reference (the term E.S. Kubryakova) of a derived word: to linguistic knowledge (recognition of word-formation models, significant morphemic components, sound-letter complexes) and phenomenological (summing up under a certain rubric of experience, a mental category) . Cf .: zahrapin - a medicine; sleeping pills, medications; medicine for sleep; something from the pharmacy; something to fall asleep; Chemical substance; tablets; surname; maybe an employee and others.

Phonosemantic and morphological identification strategies were less relevant in the material obtained, which was due to the presence in the individual's internal vocabulary of certain identification samples responsible for storing information about word-formation models presented for analysis.

A morphonological strategy is an adjustment of a derivative word-stimulus - replacing its form, or the word as a whole, with a more suitable form, from the point of view of a native speaker, or with a more suitable (familiar) word. So, based on the perception of the word by informants, it is possible to clarify the individual spelling of the stimulus word for cotton

experience as clap of hooves, clap of hoofs, clap of experience. To one of the varieties of the morphological strategy of identifying a new word, we attributed the strategy of attracting knowledge of a foreign language [10, p. 214], which consists in comparing the components of the international character of the initial derivative with their meaning in the source language supposed by the informant, which clarifies the volume of the semantic field of stimulus words, cf .: polyswin - the city of wines (cf. English police - the city).

A special place in the analysis of experimental material is occupied by a reactive strategy, which is actualized in the case when the subsequent lexeme is a kind of "reaction" to the previous / subsequent context: its semantics are revealed by assigning lexical units to the values from the presented list of stimulus words that are already "included" in the language consciousness of the subjects [10, p. 152 - 153]. A similar strategy of awareness of informants is associated with the iconic nature of the presentation of the material: the location of stimulus words on separate lines corresponding to the mode of the past (for the initial, first word of the list) and the future (for the final, last word of the list).

Thus, the analysis of the experimental material showed that all stimulus words, even in the conditions of zero environment (lack of context), expand their semantic potential due to the support of native speakers on their word-formation model, thereby the original units realize the meanings available in their motivational space.

For native speakers, the likelihood of predicting and understanding the derivational structure of the foundations of the first and subsequent degrees of separability is almost equivalent. Derivatives of an atypical derivative structure are of great difficulty for identification, because, unlike the foundations of the second and fifth degrees of separability, their uniqueness is implicit in nature. Such examples prove the probabilistic nature of a clear assignment of uniforms to the core or periphery of the language system; apparently, we need to talk about highlighting another - intermediate - degree of separability, which will include derivatives that have absolute formal division of the base and repeatability of the affix part (1 degree) , with the unity of the semantics of the latter (3 degree).

On the whole, the theoretical and practical significance of the problems discussed in linguistics related to language anomalies is dictated primarily by their relevance to the general context of studies of linguistic development trends, discussion of the normative description of the language and assessment of the language situation. In particular, according to N. M. Shansky, "the importance of a comprehensive analysis of irregular affixes and models for understanding the word-formation system of the

modern Russian language .... is due to the fact that without this an accurate and accurate description of regular models is impossible" [11, p. 157]. Therefore, word-building anomalies should be considered not only as a violation of the system rules of the language, but also as material reflecting the dynamic nature of the language norm.

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