

Idiomaticity Semantics of Derived Words in Russian: Linguistic and Methodical Aspects¹

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Abstract

The article discusses the specifics of the semantic structure of derivatives of the Russian language. The subject of the study was the idiom of the word-formation semantics of Russian nouns, which is particularly difficult in the linguodidactic description of the laws and mechanisms of Russian word formation. The purpose of the work is to characterize in a linguistic and methodological aspect derivative nouns, the semantics of which are not a simple sum of the values of the motivating basis and formant, but their interaction, as a result of which a new meaning is formed. The work states that in the Russian language derivative words with different types of word-formation semantics are distinguished. The lexical meanings of derivatives of nouns may contain additional semantic components, which are neither in the meanings of the generating stems, nor in the meanings of word-forming affixes. The ambiguity of affixes in the Russian language defines one of the widespread types of idiomatic semantics of a derived word. It is established that the realization of this or that other lexical meaning is not always predictable, the semantic increment cannot be automatically deduced from the word-building structure and semantic components of the word. The brightness and transparency of the internal form of such derivatives allows you to use them to name a variety of objects and phenomena. The semantics of motivating foundations, namely the fragments of reality behind them, provide Russian speakers with an understanding of the general meaning of the derivative, which is not always relevant for foreign phones. In the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, derivatives with an idiomatic type of semantics should be given special attention. Word-formation analysis at all stages of training forms the ability

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to observe, generalize and systematize lexical units according to their linguistic properties, to establish internal structural-semantic relationships and patterns.

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1. Introduction

The formation of effective mental strategies in the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language is inextricably linked with the ability to generalize and systematize lexical units according to their formal-structural, semantic and onomasiological properties, which are reflected in the traditional (canonical) description of natural languages (Lieber & Stekauer, 2014; Corbett, 2010).

As you know, the content of linguistic disciplines for students of Russian as a foreign language should be aimed at forming students' ideas about the structure of the language being studied, as well as developing skills in the perception and use of lexical units in the flow of speech. One of the most important fragments of the language system is the derivative vocabulary, which is characterized by various word-building relationships and relationships (Word-Formation, 2015).

The process of mastering the vocabulary of the Russian language is virtually impossible without penetrating the formation of the semantics and derivational structure of the derived word, which has been carried out for a long time. For example, the internal form of the verbs *goes too far*, *muffled*, *added*, *nibbled*, *fouled*, *sniffed*, *reeked*, *unbelted*, *settled*, *otboirivaetsya*, despite its use in different types of discourse - colloquial, journalistic and especially in art (see. (Volskaya et al., 2018; Nurullina & Usmanova, 2018), remains incomprehensible to foreign students due to the cultural and historical marking of root morphemes and their subsequent desemantization, see, for example, (Erofeeva & Rakhimova, 2015). Here we observe a clear semantic break with the previous derivation base. In this case, we are talking about the idiom of a diachronous nature, which is not always recognized by the speaker, but is revealed during the etymological analysis.

In this regard, the subject of our study was the idiomatism (phraseologization) of the word-formation semantics of Russian nouns, which is particularly difficult in the linguodidactic description of the laws and mechanisms of word-formation: word-formation paradigmatics (Subbotina et al., 2017) and word-formation syntagmatics. So, the following phraseological meanings in terms of semantics of names cannot be completely deduced from the meanings of morphemes: *head restraint* (from *head*) - "support for the head, for example, in a car", *back slap* (from went back) - "hit, slap on the back of the head. '

The purpose of the work is to characterize in a linguistic and methodological aspect derivative nouns, the semantics of which are not a simple sum of the values of

the motivating basis and formant, but their interaction, as a result of which a new meaning is formed.

2. Methods

The reliability of the results obtained is ensured by the use of various methods, the main of which are structural-semantic and functional-communicative. Presentation of groups of derivatives with the idiomatic nature of semantics is carried out using a wide range of research techniques, which include component semantic analysis, generalization, contrasting and systematization.

3. Results and Discussion

All derivative words in Russian, according to scientists, are divided into two large groups. One group includes words whose lexical meanings are completely made up of the meanings of their constituent parts. So, the meaning of the word *house* (small house) represents the net sum of the values of the motivating basis *house* and the suffix value *isik* (small). Another group includes words whose lexical meaning is not completely deduced from the meanings of their parts. “This is how the meaning of the word *bruise* (the meaning of the producing adjective *blue* and the objective meaning of the suffix *is like*) develops, as a result of addition you can only get the meaning 'subject of blue color', but this will not be the lexical meaning of this word: it means not any item is blue, but only 'bruise is blue' (other meanings of this word are less common, but they are of the same nature)” (Ermakova, 1984; Saidakhmedovna, 2016).

It has now been established that students of Russian as a foreign language should have a clear understanding of the components of the lexical meanings of motivated words: “identifying these components simultaneously means resolving the issue of idiomaticity / non-idiomaticity of the word, and the practical study of idiomatic words, as you know, is fundamentally different from studying non-idiomatic” (Ulukhanov, 1986; Khalil et al., 2019). Thus, two important problems of word-formation semantics that are relevant for teachers of Russian as a foreign language can be distinguished: 1) the components of the meaning of the motivated word; 2) semantic laws of word formation and their lexical implementation.

So, Ulukhanov (1986) identifies the following components of the semantic structure of a word, which form its idiom and prevent its derivation from the meaning of its constituent parts: 1) semantic components that are part of the motivating complex name, not expressed in the structure of the word, for example, *figure-ist* ← *figure skating*; 2) additional semantic components that are neither in the motivating nor in the formant part, for example, *good* - “become good” (the component “about the person’s appearance” is not output); 3) semantic components that form the formant part of the meaning of words with semantically invariant formants, for

example, *evening-to-a* 'evening newspaper', *oatmeal-to-a* - 'oatmeal' (Ulukhanov, 1986).

Under the phraseologization of the morphemic structure of the word, - writes Sidorova (2012), one should understand “a special linguistic-cognitive process of discrepancy between the conceptual essence of the lexical meaning of a word and the integrative conceptual structure of a morpheme syntagma, resulting in the loss by morphemes of their meaningful (conceptual, functional, semantic) properties or the acquisition of new ones”.

Phraseologization of the semantic structure of a word is a process as a result of which the lexical unit displays the signs and properties of phraseologism (lexicalized phrase, i.e. indivisible, indecomposable, unfree, stable combination of words). The most significant property of phraseological units in this regard is semantic indecomposability, or idiomaticity.

The idea that the meanings of derivative words are related in different ways to the meanings of their generators has always worried linguists. The ability of a word to express in its lexical meaning something more than what is contained in the totality of the meanings of its component parts was noted by Peshkovsky (1959). Analyzing the semantics of the words *protein* and *yolk*, he wrote: “The first belonging of these words means a certain color, the second means 'an object possessing this color', the third (there is no sound here, the so-called 'negative')-'general objectivity, singularity', etc. But where is the affiliation that means 'yellow (white) egg substance'? ... Obviously, this meaning is created only by an individual combination of precisely these two accessories and does not apply to any of them separately” (Peshkovsky, 1959).

Thus, the meaning of a derivative word is the sum of the meanings of morphemes, its components, plus an additional predictable or unpredictable meaning, which is called "incremental". “Components of meaning that do not receive formal expression are called semantic increments” (Ermakova, 1984).

Considering the semantic definitions of derivative words together with their derivative, Kubryakova (2008) comes to the conclusion that different cases can be presented here: 1) when the dismemberment of the value in the definition corresponds to the morphological separability of the derivative and when all the parts represented in the definition are correlated to the parts of the derivative (cf. : *house* - 'little house', *artist* - 'woman artist'); 2) when values that are not found in the morphological structure of the derivative are fixed in the definition of a derivative word (compare: *rebel* - 'one who [participates] in the rebellion', *teapot* - 'vessel for [brewing] tea', etc.) (Kubryakovam, 2008).

The idiom of the semantics of a derivative word is explained not only by the specifics of the lexical meanings of individual derivative words, but also by the features of the word-formation system of the Russian language, namely the presence of polysemantic affixes. For example, one of the most frequent and regular word-

formation tools in the Russian language is the suffix *-nick*, which forms the names of persons, objects and phenomena in different word-formation models.

The stable, “irreducible” nature of semantics is very often found in object nouns with a specific meaning. In this regard, indications of dishes are indicative, which contain, at first glance, identical “semantic increments”: *cheese-nickname* (from *cheese*) - ‘dish of cottage cheese’ (but why not cheese?); Wed *cottage cheese-nick* (from cottage cheese), *sour cream-nick* (from sour cream); but: *dumpling* ‘food, first of all, with curd filling’ - from *cook*.

Beetroot-nick - ‘cold beetroot soup’ (semantic increment cold and soup); *pickle-nickname* - “meat or fish soup cooked with pickles” (the semantic increment is “pickles”, and not “pickle”, as it follows from the internal form of the word). This word-building model is repeated in the word *flour-nick* (from *flour*) - ‘a cook specializing in the preparation of flour products (from dough)’. In this case, the task is to find some invariant of the affix value.

Functional contrast in the names of specific objects (any artifacts) can be found in the following nouns with the suffix *-nik*: *textbook-nickname*, *conversation-nickname*, *collection-nickname*, *task-nickname*, *song-nickname* - names of books; *coffee-nick*, *tea-nick*, *milk-nick* - names of vessels; but: *sugar*, *pepper*, *salt shaker*; *nickname* - ‘purse’: not for papers in general, but for paper money, cf. *wallet*; *degree nickname* - ‘a device for measuring temperature in humans’, cf. *thermometer*; *nick-cow*, *nick-calf* - ‘room for animals’, but *stable* - ‘room for horses’. This series can be continued: *nick-ant* ‘dwelling of ants’; *dressing room* - “a room for undressing in the bathhouse”; *grape-nick* ‘grape plantation’; *secret nick* ‘a place serving as a secret vault’; *motherwort-nick* ‘a medicinal herb of the family Labiaceae, which is a good honey plant’.

In this case, the parts of the derivative word are integrated and the original units are qualitatively transformed: the motivating basis and formant. The semantics of motivating foundations, namely the fragments of reality behind them, provide Russian speakers with an understanding of the general meaning of the derivative, which is not always relevant for foreign phones.

So, in the structure of the word *night-lamp* ‘night lamp’ there is no other indication than the reference to an object that is associated with night. Correlation with other lexical units, which are the names of the parts of the day, allows us to identify other semantic increments. From the linguistic and methodological point of view, a foreign student cannot satisfy, in particular, the opinion that the suffix *-nik* in the word *day-nick* (from *day* / *day*) means: ‘a student’s notebook for recording the given lessons and for grades on performance and behavior’; Wed: *evening nickname* (from *evening*) ‘evening student’; *morning-nick* (from *morning*) - ‘children’s holiday in a preschool institution’; *half-nick* (from *noon*) “light meal between lunch and dinner”; *midnight nickname* (from *midnight*) “one who does not go to bed until late at night.”

The brightness and transparency of the internal form of such derivatives allows you to use them to name a variety of objects and phenomena. Very often, the lexical meaning of such derivatives contains background culturally marked knowledge: *Sunday-nick* (from *Sunday*), *Saturday-nick* (from *Saturday*) - 'forms of collective labor: voluntary, collective, gratuitous work on one Sunday or other non-working hours'.

The phraseological nature of semantics is characteristic of the names of persons, by any criterion. This type of lexical meaning is represented in Russian by different derivational meanings. For example, in the meaning of the word *submarine nickname* - 'a sailor serving in the submarine fleet; specialist in underwater, diving operations' the parts 'and' profession 'fall to the share of increment. They are neither contained in the semantics of the motivating basis "under water" nor in the meaning of the suffix *-nik*.

Other examples include: *nickname wire* 'railway employee'; *Wed nickname board* - "an employee of the civil air fleet serving passengers on an airplane (steward and stewardess)"; *guard-nick* 'he who guards'; *balalaika-nick* "the one who plays the balalaika"; *cattlemans* - 'man caring for cattle'; *dacha-nick* 'he who lives in the country, has a summer house'; *sermon-nick* 'one who reads the sermon, clergyman'; *pocket nickname* 'pocket thief'; *vacation-nick* 'person who is on vacation', *graduation-nick* 'student graduating from educational institution'; *Wed one-model derivative pass-nick* 'a room for sanitation, a passage with a turnstile'.

The values not expressed by the word-forming structure are easily restored by native speakers, while for foreign phones it remains unclear exactly which meanings or their shades are implied here.

The approach to the problem, according to which the meaning of the word as a whole is not always equal to the sum of the values of the selected parts, reflects the fundamental idea that each affix has, firstly, some invariant value, and secondly, it may also have some meaning (or a complex of meanings) updated due to the specific use of this affix. For example: *under-glass-nickname* (from *glass*) - 'stand with a handle where the glass is inserted', *under-candle-nick* (from *candle*) - 'stand for candle'; but: *under-snow-nick* (from *snow*) - 'a forest flower that develops under the snow and blooms immediately after it melts'; *under-sun-nick* (from *sun*) - 'a plant of the family Asteraceae'.

4. Summary

So, in the Russian language, derivative words with an idiomatic and non-idiomatic type of semantics are distinguished. The lexical meanings of derivatives of nouns may contain additional semantic components, which are neither in the meanings of the generating stems, nor in the meanings of word-forming affixes. The ambiguity of affixes in the Russian language defines one of the widespread types of

idiomatic semantics of a derived word. It is established that the realization of this or that other lexical meaning is not always predictable, the semantic increment cannot be automatically deduced from the word-building structure and semantic components of the word. The statement that the semantics of a derivative word is not a simple sum of the meanings of its morphemes requires a deeper understanding of the nature of certain derivational tools and generating foundations.

5. Conclusion

In the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, derivatives with an idiomatic type of semantics should be given special attention. Word-formation analysis at all stages of training forms the ability to observe, generalize and systematize lexical units according to their linguistic properties, to establish internal structural-semantic relationships and patterns.

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