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Compound Names in Russian: Status and Lingvocreative Specifics

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Abstract: Language material testifies that the compound nominations in modern Russian continue to develop high efficiency as one of convenient and economical types of educations. This low-studied group of words draws attention of researchers more and more, generating new disputes among linguists on its status. Article purpose is the review of the main points of view on contents of the term compound names and also consideration of specifics of their emergence. After analyzing the various approaches, classifications of compound names, we came to the conclusion that studied words is a special phenomenon in the system of vocabulary and word formation. Composite names is quite diverse and in many respects contradictory lexical group. Identified specific characteristics of the compound categories, allowing to determine their verbal status. Extracted from newspaper texts of the last decades compound nouns are characterized by unexpectedness and novelty, show the result of creative thinking of the researcher. Replacement of the detailed descriptions by these economical formations attracts the reader's attention, increases the expressiveness of the language, fills it with new shades of meaning.

Key words: Compound names, binomin, composites, mass media, word creation

INTRODUCTION

Intensity of process of neologisation finds reflection in sharply increased inflow of lexical new growths of the most various word-formation structure. As manifestation of a known tendency to economy of language means it is possible to consider significant increase in quantity of compound words of various types. Among lexical innovations condensates first of all the increased number of the Compound Names (CN) such as capsule absurd plant character service bonus, the song cool, etc., attracts attention. Extreme efficiency of this model confirms the fact that before us one of the active, developing phenomena of modern Russian. As a natural consequence of this phenomenon, it is possible to consider emergence of various opinions concerning the status of compound names. The works devoted to research of similar words show both a disparate in terminology and ambiguity in treatment of this concept (Gilmore and Root, 2011; Stevenson, 1994).

In creation of compound names creative ability of native speakers which consists in a free choice speaking units used in the course of creation of the new word is brightly shown.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Numerous researches in which new growths are considered in different aspects testify to special attention to various problems of new words: cognitive, lexicological, word-formation, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, standard, functional. In this research, the method of the system scientific description assuming set of the following receptions is applied: for collecting language material methods of continuous selection from the texts of newspaper journalism for the analysis of language material methods of different aspectual systematization of compound names according to a research objective; methods of supervision, comparison, generalization, theoretical interpretation of results of research of language material. Functional approach allows reveal features of emergence of the compound nominations (Ashurova, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among active processes of modern word formation researchers steadily note creation of compound words (Express advertising, press room, promenade concert, business education, etc.). Emergence in language of a large number of new compound words is not incidentally. Word formation has the avalanche character, new derivative words are included into the speech use not gradually as it happens during the periods of quiet language development but is fast moving (Ayto, 1999).

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"The dictionary reference of linguistic terms" (2001) interprets the studied names as compound complex words: "the same that the complex composed word, i.e., a compound word, formed, unlike a conjoint compound word from two separately issued words (not stems) with declension of both members of addition (rocking chair, dress suit, etc.) or only the second syllable (rocking chair, dress suit, etc.)". The synonymous term uses Kotelova (1988), calling words comptroller teller, the judge informant an agronomist consultant compound words with hyphenated writing. The words which are consisting of two and more meaning-bearing parts and having an accent on each part are so designated. Zemskaya (2008), analyzing features of the new growths which arose from two old words (dress shirt, a flim study, etc., uses concept new large-block words (short-lived words). Many researchers resort to opposition of a compound word with the word "simple". The point of view of Molsejev (1987) is represented interesting. Such words as a sofa bed, a rematch, the teacher organizer, mother-heroine he calls lexicalized coordinating and appositive combinations. The author refers process of formation of these names to a composition (a lexicalization of phrases) (Molsejev, 1987; Shansky, 2010; Zemskaya, 2008).

The analysis of various researches on the declared subject showed that complex composed nouns in view of their semi-separability are considered and within pure addition and in general out of the derivational relations (as separate words with nouns in apposition in syntactic aspect). On Zhuravlev (1982)'s terminology, the studied formations different word additions in which the rheme component corresponds to the separate word and it expresses a new sign of the usual word.

Considering semantic and structural features of units with hyphenated writing, Abakshina (1982) unites the last in two groups:

- Compound words
- Combinations to the noun in apposition

Further the researcher allocates two groups of phrases: combinations to the application of occasional character (sparrow daredevil) and steady combinations to the appendix (devushka activist).

Yurkina (1991) investigating active processes in modern Russian word formation, treats compound words as substantive unions. The main type of the relations between components of such unions are the relations of form and content (letter of the report an analysis of). The second type of the relations is the subject relations to his main (or new) functions. In our opinion, here it is possible to carry pearl shell, the robot computer board controller. Both types of the relations have some formations: Vessel medic, ship refrigerator, a film surprise, a letter of offer.

The question of reference of compound names to group of words is very important. Among scientists there is no consensus in this respect so far. Most of linguists recognize them as compound words, among them there are researchers who connect belonging of the called formations to complex compound nouns with features of their word change. Scientists consider educations like word-of-gold, task charge, the name of Charm, a gift Gift in system of modern Russian as the independent lexical unit relating to the special category of nouns a compound noun and delimit them from similar to them on structure of appositive phrases.

Kichetkova (1983) defines compound nouns as "connection of two (or more) nouns representing the unity of interdependent values expressed in unity of a form that is as one semantic integral nominative unit". The researcher allocated the following signs distinguishing the compound word:

- It is a constant nominative sign and it is characterized by integrity of value and reproducibility
- Its lexical meaning is characterized by an idiomaticity (impossibility of absolute deductibility of a lexical meaning of a compound noun from values of its compound components)
- It is characterized by a continuity (semantic and grammatical indivisibility)
- Differs in impermeability (exchange of components and an insert between them other elements is impossible)

Analyzing compound nouns, most scholars identify them as the connection of two (or more) nouns representing the unity of interdependent meanings, expressed as a unity of form that is semantically as a single whole nominative unit. A composite word, according to the researchers has a number of characteristics:

- It is "permanent nominative sign" and characterized by "integrity of meaning"
- Its lexical meaning is characterized by idiosyncratic (impossibility of the absolute hatchability of lexical meaning of a composite noun from the meanings of its components)
- Is characterized by integral structure (semantic and grammatical inseparability)
- Is characterized by tightness (insert between the components of the other elements is impossible)

The point of view of Gudilova (2005) on the nature of the studied words is represented interesting. The researcher in the work uses the term a composite (from lat. compositum "made"). Composites in her opinion, it is expedient to consider only as one of classes of compound words. These are derivative compound words with free components that is the derivatives making the center of a word-formation field of compound words (apartment museum, exhibition and sale, cafe-club, ship-to-satellite).

Binomins of modern Russian were the main object of research of Kostromina (1992). Characterizing these units, the researcher notes: "Value of such names develops as a result of interference of values of their components. "Behind a hyphen" there are semantic communications thanks to which the compound word is assigned certain, only to it inherent value". The terms "binomin", "a composite" and "a compound noun" M.V. Kostromina uses as synonymous, recognizing the first term conditional as on the considered model in language can be formed three and even four-component names.

Binomins-substantives are convenient and economical type of formations. Often the use of such combinations is complicated by mixture with appositive combinations (nouns in apposition): arch rainbow theater burden, mosquitoes weather forecasters, mother tablet platform, bowl, house keeper crow buyers, etc. At the heart of traditional differentiation of compound words and nouns in apposition is the criterion of a continuity which main indicator is not declinability of the first component of a binomin for example: Captain Director, davit. Formations in which both components change (garden, nursery, dress suit) "are considered as attributive phrases which in process of loss of declinability of the first component can pass into the category of compound words". The researcher considers the provision of binomin boundary between syntax (that is combinations to the noun in apposition) and word formation. Binomins with indeclinable first component (Adjutant General, Tsar Tank, block-container) is closer to compound words, the binomins with the declined first component (the decision receipt, takeoff and landing, the filter pitcher) are closer to phrases. Kostromina (1992), emphasizes that binomin in Russian carries out function of the word that is has uniform grammatical characteristics (belonging to a gender, change on numbers).

We consider it expedient to accept the term uniting for different groups of compound words the compound name (different words addition) and to recognize that the compound name carries out function of the word. This situation locates that CN is complete nominative unit, semantic integral, graphically issued by means of a hyphen.

Let's consider specifics of emergence of compound words. Supervision over the facts of language show that in language two contradictory tendencies a tendency to brevity and a tendency to clearness, explanation work. The first of them is received the name of "language economy" (Juul and Jespersen, 1989) or "the law of economy of language efforts" (A. Martin) is the strong incentive providing emergence of the new compound nominations in different languages of the world. Action of this regularity in our opinion is that in the course of the use of words researchers carry out selection of the most rational words for communication with the reader of language means that is a peculiar reaction of the person against excessive expense of physiological efforts (Serebrennikov, 1988).

Collected language material convinces that abundance of compound words is one of features of word creation. Creation of the word is a creative act of a certain individual "originator". The unexpectedness of association is connected with his speech cogitative activity binding of that did not communicate others yet. "Really that will come to mind to one person but not much will be unexpected most likely" (Senko, 2007). Among the reasons inducing authors to word creation, we will call aspiration to novelty of expressions, desire to create an unexpected verbal image (Bell, 1991).

Not less important reason of word creation, it is necessary to call aspiration of speaking to break language automatism. The requirement of expressiveness is caused by that the speech is not only a transmission medium of information but also the tool of psychological impact, first of all on the reader. In this direction, there is a search by journalists of new, more expressive nominations. So many of compound names give not only the developed characteristic but also an assessment (is more often negative or with ironical implication) these or those representatives of society: Snob bachelor traitor renegade, bully provocateur, soldier headed Gull.

At emergence of the compound name consisting of two components establishment of certain semantic relations between them is important. About it Marchand (1969) wrote: "At formation of compound words, we are guided not by logic but associations. We see or we want to establish connection between two concepts, choosing the shortest way. The actual relations come to light often only thanks to a context". Thus, lack of a context causes variety of the meanings put in the compound name. Again formed unions designate the new difficult phenomena or subjects which appeared on the basis of the existing earlier and their main lines combining in themselves: the company bankrupt, the ship lift, asteroid murderer priest hero. Similar words quite often meet in modern periodicals of different languages (Hoggart, 2004).

CONCLUSION

The reasons of disagreements in definition of compound words in our opinion are connected with complexity of the studied object. Attempts of the different aspect characteristic of this phenomenon caused a disparate in its designation: compound word, composition word, double noun, bibasic addition, combination with a noun in apposition, brief opposition, binomins, etc. Compound names being word creation products in the journalese text, help to express the researchers relation to represented to give an assessment of the described events to stop attention of the reader on the concrete word, comp: Stone spy shower toptun, beaver boy, man kebab, earth light, lake wise, meal chat and many others. Formation of similar words is caused by continued creative work of human consciousness, infinite informative process.

The question of the status of the considered formations did not get the unambiguous decision in system of the Russian language in modern linguistics but most of scientists are similar that compound nouns:

- One of actively developing phenomena of modern Russian
- Are characterized by word signs
- Are the special category of lexicon which differs in extraordinary heterogeneity in the semantic plan

Thus, one of the bright means allowing to fill empty cages of language system are compound names. Taken from newspaper texts of the last decades, they are characterized by the surprise and novelty show result of creative thinking of the researcher.

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