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Motivational Projections of Russian Spontaneous Speech

**Galina M. Shipitsina, Vera K. Kharchenko
Elena A. Ogneva, Ella M. Levina, Ekaterina M. Yakimova**

*Belgorod State University, 85 Pobeda Street,
Belgorod, Russia, Postcode 308015
E-mail: Ogneva@bsu.edu.ru*

Abstract

The article deals with the semantic, pragmatic and structural features of words, phrases, dialogues motivation, in the contemporary Russian popular speech. These structural features are characterized by originality and unconventional use. Language material is the result of authors' direct observation of spontaneous verbal communication between people of different social and age groups. The words and remarks were analyzed in compliance with the communication system of national Russian language and cultural background of popular speech. Studies have discovered that in spoken discourse there are some other ways to increase the expression statement. It is important to note that spontaneous speech identifies lacunae in the nominative language and its vocabulary system. It is proved, prefixation is also effective and regular way of the same action presenting. The most typical forms, ways and means to update language resources as a result of the linguistic creativity of native speakers were identified.

Keywords: Spoken language, oral communication, semantics, contextual meanings, pragmatics, connotation, nomination, derivation, language personality, creativity, cultural knowledge, linguistic taste.

Introduction

The impulse of language development as a dynamic self-adjusting system is the live popular speech which is the sphere to form and try new trends of language functioning. This sphere is the base to form and update models of verbalization meanings in accordance with the discursive tactics of communication. According to the linguistic point of view, the actual purpose is to research many issues related to the motives, forms and methods of popular speech innovations.

Having discovered the hermeneutic motivation mechanisms of "spontaneous" words and ways of words' derivations we can understand detailed, firstly, the creative potential of contemporary linguistic personalities of different social groups, secondly, the priority vectors of the national spiritual development. It seems, that such approach is the way to understand the specific worldview of people, which is reflected in the language. In "Thought and Language" by A.A. Potebnya the thought of language functioning is expressed quite vividly: "We usually consider the dictionary word form. This way similar to the method of a botanist who researches the herbarium, but not flora. As a result, lingual specificity was interpreted wrongly" [1]. In addition, spontaneous speech innovations are the result of popular speech functioning as the sphere of linguistic innovation formations forming in the historical perspective of language development and improvement models [2].

The actuality of derivational process researches in the contemporary speech practices is due to the fact that innovative speech units can remain in the texts. However, there is no guarantee that our contemporary texts with innovative units will be understood according to their meanings by successive generations. We can not hope in full for the interpreted success of future etymologists.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov wrote, "... the etymology is least able to interpret the diversity of semantic changes of words in different social environments during different eras" [3]. Sometimes the word "weed out" across different language layers, which left on its meaning their influence. Such word can not be studied without its semantic-pragmatic and social environment. There is a real danger of the transfer of emotional and expressive meaning and pragmatics of this word into another era. This lingual act is the way to complete distortion of word semantics. As a result of these processes, the generations' gap takes place. The laws of the nation's culture are destroyed. This lingual issue is so actual that is why many

linguists research it, such as neologisms and occasionalism, updated compatibility, issues of language games, and so on [4].

The purpose of this article is to examine the characteristics of motivation, diversion mechanisms and word-building ways which are the base to the combination of new lexical-semantic units in the living popular Russian, observed by us in the spontaneous speech [5, 6].

The newness of this work is provided by some facts, firstly, the previously unexplored language material, secondly, choice of non-trivial aspects of its study and description, finally, the importance of these results for the development of sociological, linguistic and cultural branches of linguistics. Our interest in the motivational parameter of new word-building is associated with the desire to complete the theory of linguistic identity by the new projections.

The methodology of the research is justified by the specifics of the analyzed subject to material that includes a plurality of sentences in contemporary Russian spontaneous speech which was fixed during the period from 2012 to 2016. Speech has been studied by the principle of language system on the background of lexical-semantic paradigms. We also rely on the contextual analysis of remarks and dialogues in the interpretation of word creation's phenomenon to discover the nomination mechanisms. In the analysis of semantic innovations forms and figurative means we also refer to the relationship between oral and literal culture.

The main principle of the material collection was extreme accuracy of speech remarks at the time of recording. The following information: 1. Date, 2. Gender of speaking, 3. Age (for strangers was permitted the approximate characteristics of age). 4. Communication Place (town, spatial coordinates - the establishment, transport, street, etc.). 5. Profession or occupation of the speaker (if it is obvious, in that situation indicates a time function: passer, companion, etc...). The explanation of the situation, the topic of communication, and others were written too. In this article, we have used only part of the information given of research tasks.

Main part

The world view should be represented by the most accurate expression of its language means in the communication process. In the analysis of the social and cultural factors of actualization and innovative transformations of lexical- semantic units linguists note increased demand for non-standard expression of the most important carriers of the contemporary language senses. There are some causes. Firstly, there are the changes in the cultural-value system of society and modification of cognitive layers of socially significant concepts [7].

Secondly, over time the linguistic units lose brightness and the uniqueness in the concepts' verbalization, acquiring new meanings emanating from different contexts of repeated drug use. But the expression is the sentence functioning in the speech [8].

In spontaneous oral communication there is no time to search for the best means available in the language arsenal [9, 10], speakers resort to linguistic creativity, relying not so much on the literary USUS standards, but on its own vocabulary actively exploiting the throbbing in their minds derivational system of word- and form genesis. For example, the 7th of July 2016 the pensioner at the age of 86 years is speaking on the phone: *All the best to you! Good-bye, good-bye, (Russ. Dosvidanyushka)!* In this context was used *Dosvidanyushka* as the suffix derived form of word *goodbye*, because a woman would like to complete the last remark of speech with a pleasant, informal manner, give a farewell caress element. These additional meanings quite able to express the frequency for the Russian language suffix *-ushk-* with emotional and expressive significance of affection, tenderness as *molodushka*, *sudarushka*. Although the formation with this suffix in the literary language is characterized mainly for nouns with a personal meaning, (sometimes for very important subject - *bread*), the pensioner create naturally a new version of the word *good-bye* → *dosvidanyushka* using suffix - *ushk*.

It is important to note that spontaneous speech identifies lacunae in the nominative language and its vocabulary system. In particular, this effect was identified in the nominating of profession. For example, the first of April 2012 the saleswoman at the age of 40 years told her friend who hold out a large bill: *Came to exchange? - You are with me, like this, menschik!* The speech context makes clear the motivational word creation. To address the nomination knowledge of the subject and its properties is a conceptual framework, but each act of nominative entire volume of knowledge of the nominated property and its properties, the entire continuum of the general cultural background of the object, of course, are not used. In the nominative act the least possible denotation properties is actualized, as it was indicated in a convincing and does not lose the relevance doctrine of the word inner form [11].

In addition, the choice of this or that word inner form is always driven by ideologically, culturally, historically, and socially. One cannot ignore that the motives' unit of creating new linguistic resources, as well as existing structures' renovation of semantics of lexical units is quite traditional for the language as a whole. First of all, it is the desire of native speakers to clarify the value characteristics of the object as upward of this value, and in the direction of its decline. M.Krongauz demonstrates how advertisers solve by lexical means the problem of

constantly emerging deficit in the means of expression supposedly very high quality of the offered goods. This is consistent with the style "advertising and glamorous glossy language". In this style, a lexical paradigm of product good quality`s represents continuously added lexemes to manifest the higher degree of quality, such as an *advanced*, *elite*, *exclusive* and complex words formed with the help of foreign language components, such as *lux-*, *extra*, *super-*, *Euro-*, etc. to increase the expression of a pragmatic and promise statements [12].

Studies have discovered that in spoken discourse there are some other ways to increase the expression statement. In particular, in the remarks of our informants, the sense concentration is achieved by word-formation means, for example, by increasing the number of prefix in verbal form. So, new prefix can make a new shade of the word represented the actions repeated for many times. For example, the 15th of February 2014 the class teacher at the age of 40 said about the poor organization of the event: *But why they didn't come. You came to an agreement, didn't you? You should go and agree once more!* (Russ.: *Peregovorites*).

Prefixation is also effective and regular way of the same action presenting. For example, the first of February 2014 a teacher at the age of 38 years told to her colleague: *Because she will correct in her own mind in any way! In any way, she will all correct* (Russ.: *Poperepashet*).

As the observational material presents in the contemporary speech there is the frequency of motivation such as valuation and the pragmatic component of the word inner form becomes a major component of the motivational content. For example, the 18th of April 2014 the wife and husband at the age of 40 years talk: (husband was working at the computer for a long time) - *Let's have a dinner.* - *I cannot now, do not bother!* - *Well as you can sit, the rest is necessary to piece of iron* (Russ.: *Zelez'yake*). *But it is going to hang again.* It should be paid to the hyperbole element and pejorative connotations of derived word. The word *zelez'yake* (*piece of iron*) represents the neglect for the computer. This neglect is represented by suffix *yak* to show the pejorative meaning in the speech, such as *zadavaka*, *obzyvaka*.

The semantic and pragmatic wealth in people's remarks and dialogues are not uncommon, and we collected a lot of similar examples. In addition, in the nomination procedures are realized as objective factors, of reflecting human cognitive activity as subjective perceptions of native speakers about the nominated entities, and their symptoms, which also are in the phonetic and morphemic structure of derivative semantic unit. Subjective presentations of new words` creators are often based on the figurative associations,

correlated to reflection of events in the creators' consciousness which is based on the figurative meaning of spontaneously arising metaphors. It is known that the use of fixed words in the literary language as a motivational base for a new semantic unit as frequency method of generating new meanings. This rule is right to speaking contemporary Russians. For example, the 16th of January 2015 the employee physicist said: *How's Genia, growing? – He is eight months! Little Mowgli (Russ: Mauglenok): crawling, climbing everywhere. Teeth!* The employee physicist used the word *Mauglenok* to describe the little child.

Materials of discourse show that speakers used widely metonymic for the formation of new semantic units. For example, the second of May 2013 the saleswoman at the age of 54 said: *Authorities of our city want to remove Lenin from the Square to the park! It was said, forty million should be spent on this! Aha! Nowhere have they spend more, so Lenin now is dragged from place to place!* In this ironic saying a word *Lenin* was the motivation for the new base value "*a monument to Lenin*".

In the spontaneous speech, the motivation generally devoid of objective content, in reality, is possible. Such motivation is based on the fantastically transformed in the mind of the individual, a mistaken understanding of the semantic scope of words and variety of possibilities of its semantic potential. For example, the 5th of September 2016 two older women were sitting on a bench near the house and were speaking about repair buildings, roads, sidewalks in their neighborhood: *Look both before the elections, the authorities were trying (Russ.: Rasstaralis)! Tracks we repaired, and now everything is greened, grass sowed. Well, just renovated village, euorepearing! No euorepearing, but greater. Here it is straight nana some! The village will be in the nano-repair style now!* Perhaps the interviewee has a very faint idea of the structural element's significance of the word *nano* and nanotechnology entities - *Nana whatever*. However, it is possible and her desire to make a joke. In our own life experience having learned a clear evaluation paradigm of quality and price of goods and services (*second-grade wheat, first-grade wheat, the highest grade of wheat, millet, extra, elite wheat or redecorating an apartment, a standard apartment repair and renovation of apartment*). A woman gave the semantics of word *nano* in her own style, according to the frequency of this word *nano* in the information space of contemporary Russian on radio and television programs. In her point of view, different *nano* and *nanotechnology* are connected with all the best things. So, the speaker raised the level of lexical paradigm with high-quality product value.

However, the nano-element in the spontaneous speech of different social groups of the population has considerably complicated its semantic structure and acquired not only the assessment. For example, the 25th of June 2012 in Belgorod the Secretary of the Academic Council before the vote said: *See a list of teachers, passing on competition. They have on the screen. I will read out each name. We will now only nano-election!* Secretary of the Board used the word *nano-election* with a humor saying that the vote would take place virtually only electronically, through a special automated system, without the use of election ballots on paper. Element *nano* because of its frequency in the contemporary Russian has the function of prefix, easily joining producing words and bringing in the new formation of new meanings. For example the value of a large volume or size of the subject named in motivating remarks: *All wasp riders of this family are small, and this real nano-wasp.*

Exploring the motivational paradigm of spoken innovations in the field of word creation, on the one hand, and the semaphoring or - increasingly - updated semanticization of lexical units in a fixed contact material, we could not touch quantitative characteristics. Thus, according to the frequency: (1) metaphor, repetition, and diminutive are used very often, (2) creation of new words, hyperbole, and citation are used often, (3) bean, and pun are used rarely, (4) zeugma, and paraphrase are used rarely. The first two groups make up 62.4 % of the total number of commits. Russian (in the recent past: Soviet) citizens in their vast majority are people with a school and many of them with college and university education, and, most importantly they are brought up on book culture. While reading books, newspapers and so on as a social practice is not so significant in contemporary language personality in general traces of the book forms impact to choice speech are saved as inter-text and allusions in power personal sphere and conceptual sphere in citations and reception of "voice masks". For example, the 20th of August 2016 the female-psychologist said by phone: *Talented people are lonely. Being a talented man is a duty! God himself is lonely (laughs)! He creates His own kind!* Probably, it is generally the lot of strong, self-sufficient people. All should be paid, the price is loneliness.

Conclusion

Studying of a variety of motivational possibilities of language means in contemporary spontaneous Russian speech and the existence of some features in the speech behavior in the modern practices of spontaneous communication we are, nevertheless, note some tendencies. The Russian national language has stable laws and traditional mechanisms of the motivation derivation which due to the historical Russian language world view.

To understand the contextual meaning and pragmatics of speech works we should know not only be familiar with the designated object in words, but also need to know a very broad range of relevant material culture, given that the same names in different periods represent different things and that each social environment characterized by originality of their designations. The same things are differently conceptualized by people of different education level, worldviews, and skills.

Summary

Studies have shown that the national spoken Russian language is effectively performing the functions, including the function categorization and value characteristics relevant to any communicative situations. Metaphor and the new words creation are lead, providing creative power of live interpersonal communication, which is due to the system of the motivational mechanism of the modern Russian language in all functioning forms. Studies have also demonstrated, on the one hand, the matching mechanisms and means of words creation of the writers and "ordinary" conventional Russian speakers. Such coincidences are not accidental. Thematic stories, language innovations, new models and methods of lingual forming in contemporary language and in the literature haven't generally significant differences.

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