

Dialectical Words and Neologisms in the Works of A. S. Pushkin

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Abstract: This article is about dialectical words and neologisms in the works of A.S. Pushkin. The literal founder of Russian literature, the well-known writer A.S. Pushkin's work is rich in various innovations. Not only could he use historical words skillfully, but he also used idioms and new words brilliantly.

Key words: dialects, historical words, language, russian poet, idioms, innovations, neologisms.

The formation of the norms of the modern Russian literary language is inextricably linked with the name of A.S. Pushkin. Until the emergence of the literary language, the language of the Russian nation was very diverse. It consisted of dialects, vernacular, and some other separated formations. The dialects were local folk dialects and were very different in pronunciation (in the north they were okayut, in the south they were yakayut), the vocabulary and grammar were also different. The general speech is combined, but still not in good order by its standards. Pushkin was able to create a language that was accepted by society as literary in his works on the basis of various demonstrations of the vernacular. Literary language is, of course, far from the same as language. Pushkin presented his work to the public using a variety of neologisms and phraseological units, including archaic words.¹

With A.S. Pushkin begins the modern Russian literary language. Two hundred years is quite enough to, compare two synchronous cuts, see the change in the language. Together, they affected all the language levels, all units of the language. From the point of view of the modern Russian language of the beginning of the 21st century, it is possible to argue about the degree of archaic language of the first half of the XIX century, to seek the reasons for the obsolescence of its units. Often, the word long ago came out of active use, yet still not forgotten talking, although it is found very rare, and on the contrary, there are cases when they are forgotten and out of the language of the word, which moved into a passive dictionary relatively recently. In addition to the fact that obsolete words differ in the degree of their archaic, in modern Russian they differ from each other, and by led them to the outdated vocabulary.² This attitude is the most serious and principal. To a greater extent, the degree of archaic of words is determined by other factors, in addition to the time of its exit from the active dictionaries, the most important thing is: the place of this word with the appropriate sign in the nominative system of the nationwide language; the initial prevalence of the word and the duration of consumption as a fact of the active dictionary; The presence or absence of clear and direct relationship with related words. Consideration of obsolete words in the text of the fairy tales A.S. Pushkin from the point of view of the reasons, by virtue of which they turned into obsolete, makes it allocate among them two main, sharply opposite categories of words: archaisms. Words for the designation of any phenomena, items, things in the process of use in the language can be supplied by in other words, that is, they leave the active dictionary for the reason that they are displaced by other words (with the same meaning) that are more received. In the vocabulary of the Russian language near the archaisms, there must be to exist, and there are synonyms that are the words of the active stock.³

Today we can say that the phraseological unit is alive, there are no variants in modern Russian in the smoking room, but perhaps the unused phraseological units should be reflected in dictionaries, because they are in the development of the language, usually called modern (period language) worked. Consider, for example, a few phraseological units used by Pushkin, which in the Modern System of Measures weighed sixteen kilograms. Therefore, in order to consume this amount of salt together, you need to live with the person for a long time. Thus a pound of salt expression appeared. The phrase "all in a hat" goes back to old habits. In ancient times, all disputes were settled by lot. Coins or other small items were thrown into the hat, one of which definitely had a mark on it. About the lucky one, they said they had a business in the bag. That is, no one can take from him what he has received by the will of destiny.

¹ Development of Russian vocabulary and phraseology <https://schoolperspektiva.ru/uz/goncharov-i-a-razvitie-frazeologii-v-russkom-yazyke-issledovatel'skaya-rabota/>

² Lexicology and lexicography <http://new.gramota.ru/biblio/readingroom/textbooks/author/litnevskaya/part3>

³ Bukrinskaya I.A., Karmakova O.E. Literary Russian language and dialects // "Russian language", №21. - 2006. P-57

The following phrase is associated with the name Ivan the Terrible. The repression against the population under this king was sometimes on such a scale that even Ivan himself was embarrassed. In such cases, people who died from torture were secretly thrown into the river to hide the true scale of the killings. "Hiding the ends in the water" means hiding the traces of the crime.

In addition, Pushkin used the following words: to stay in a broken pipe (to be left with nothing), to open up to Europe (economic, cultural, trade relations with European countries). Among the phraseological units are Nikolai Gogol's aphorisms, for example: there is still gunpowder in the tubes (there is still power), a swindler is sitting on a swindler (as has been said about a common phenomenon such as theft).

In short, language units: words, phrases, neologisms, archaisms are all the richness of language and enrich it.

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