

Influence of Argot Grammatical Subnorms at Language of Russian Mass-Media

¹Elena P. Kartashova, ²Tatyana G. Bochina and ¹Elena G. Tonkova

¹Department of Philology and Journalism, Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Russia

²Department of Russian as a Foreign Language,
Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia

Abstract: This study analyzes the formations with prepositions used in the language of the contemporary Russian press that explicitly violate rules of the literary standard. In the print mass-media the non-literary grammatical formations more often are used for description of realities of the criminal world. At the same time journalists who write about criminal life are the literary language supports. The research of study consider reasons which contribute to the promotion of the similar formations with prepositions in Russian language as well as assess the extent of influence of the argotic subnorms (uncodified norms of substandard language system) at the Russian language standard. The specifics of sub-standard formations is studied by using the method of linguistic observation and description, the features of the argotic formations with prepositions are revealed by context analysis. The result of the research was stylistic characteristic of the substandard prepositional phrases. The study can be useful for language experts who study substandard forms of Russian language and for journalists.

Key words: Argot, literary (standard) language, subnorm, formation, standard

INTRODUCTION

Argot is one of the social dialects of Russian language. It is a speech of asocial elements (beggars, gamins, addicts, prostitutes, etc). Now there is big lexical system that has both modern words and old slang expressions (it should be noted that part of them doesn't use in argot because many cant words moved into the literary language, common language and different jargons).

Nowadays, the Russian argot strongly influences at the standard language. Therefore, many scientists study the interaction and relationships of Russian substandard and literary standard (Tonkova, 2015a).

At present time in Russian linguistics is prevailing a view that the social dialects (such as argot, youth slang, army slang, computer jargon) differ from the standard language with their lexical and word-formative systems and in the field of morphology and syntax they don't have their own specific nature. That's why almost all the works devoted to the study of Russian argot are connected to the research of lexical, phraseological and word-formative peculiarities of this social dialect.

Really the study of grammatical specifics of the Russian argot is very important. It allows to protect grammar norms of the literary speech. But in the same time there are only a few remarks concerning morphological

and syntactic features in the scientific literature. Whereas the system of argot is not isolated from literary standards only theoretically. In practice Russian argot has a number of the interesting morphological and syntactic peculiarities distinguishing it from a standard language, but they are studied insufficiently now. Their further research can amplify our idea about all subsystems of Russian language.

The grammatical subnorms of the Russian argot became the object of study understandably. From the 90s of the 20th century can be seen intensification of their influence at the literary standard. Consequently, we observe loosening of standards of Russian language. Many substandard formations with prepositions are well known to Russian-speaking people through the speech of the media. It's necessary to review the grammatical peculiarities of argotic prepositional phrases and describe them in the special literature intended for language experts who study substandard forms of Russian language and for the journalists.

At present the particularity of the argotic prepositional phrases practically are not described (Tonkova, 2015b). It's necessary to explain the causes of appearance of such formations in the language of media and also to find out why the number of similar phrases is steadily increasing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The tasks of our research are: to describe some uncodified subnorms of Russian argot; to collect argotic formations with prepositions from the language of mass-media) and to identify the grammatical and stylistic peculiarities of those phrases. The following methods were used during the study:

- Theoretical: analysis of linguistic and journalistic literature on the problem
- Empirical: observation and description, context analysis

According to famous Russian linguist V. Bykov, the specifics of rules of the substandard and the standard language is in different accent of some signs, namely subnorms more successively comply the living system of the language than standards do. In its turn cultivation of the codified norms does more strong emphasis on the public approval, recognizing as compulsory this phenomenon and in the substandard it does not occur, although we can not deny that the evaluation factor (approval-disapproval) present in the mind of the substandard carriers (Bykov, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Argot-speaking people usually prefer the substandard prepositional phrase vs. standard talk about: you will get drunk with your friend and you will talk for prison, I protested sluggishly (Prilepin, 2009). And in the language of Russian mass-media we can find the similar phrases: Aren't you ashamed? The adult arrived to talk for the patties, talk for the piece of bread; at that very moment the woman approached him with the words: "Well, shall we talk for life?" and twice stabbed him in the stomach. Such verbal constructions are low-colloquial in Russian language and in this case they blatantly violate the standards (Lobanov, 2013).

Besides, argot-speakers use preposition on in formations with a spatial value much more than preposition in, e.g., written speech of a prisoner: I also pushed into a prison cell with Caucasians on the special corps but it was not so terrible like on the general hut. The journalists copy this construction in their articles: on the Moscow's central (central-slangy name of a prison); at first Lyonia was on the prison, then he was transferred to the hospital; on the hospital Razvozzhaev is elaborated by Andrey Komar (Fialkovskiy) who is well-known as a toad on the central. According to standard, it should be used preposition in when nouns call enclosed spaces: in

a prison, in a hospital, in a central prison. When argot-speakers use the preposition on instead the preposition in their speech is subject to subnorms that are contrary to standard. This contrast allows speaking in slang to "expand" the closed space.

In Russian argot, it is popular for many years the phrase on the pocket (instead standard in the pocket), e.g., wherein they always have not less than 20000 bucks on the pocket... (Modestov, 2000). Under the influence of argot this collocation can be found in the language of mass-media, e.g., later Timoshenko was arrested three times more either with "powder drug" on the pocket or during another gathering; the drug addict from Kamchatka was caught with hashish on the pocket in Ulan-Ude. Similar verbal constructions are substandard and must have a status of stylistically reduced. The only correct option in Russian language is in the pocket.

In Russian standard language collection to send to the hospital is the only correct. Against the rules argot-speakers usually say to send on a hospital, e.g., in 2 weeks after placement in the central, viz. on May 1, 1996, I was suddenly pulled out of the hut and then, after 24 h in tubercular hut No. 139 of Butyrka, I had been sent to Matrosskaya Tishina on the hospital (Zugumov, 2014). The model on the hospital is also popular in the language of mass-media, e.g., in 2007 Tatyana had been sent on a "free" hospital; what can make a prison? By and large, a bit-except that try to transfer on a hospital and we hope that eventually it will happen. Standard rules do not allow the use of similar prepositional phrases in writing but journalists follow a marginal speech fashion.

Also in argotic speech can be found phrase on a colony (colony means 'settlement for prisoners'; on a colony means 'to go to a colony settlement for prisoners'. It is a type of punishment for criminals), e.g., then my countrywoman went to Kemerovo on a colony settlement for prisoners and she wrote that there were difficult conditions (Alpern, 2004). It is non-standard prepositional construction because correct grammar form is 'to go to a colony'. But Russian journalists do not change argotic variant in writing: I explain that it is not a sin to try but for 1 year he was under investigation, now he needs early release or to go on a colony and then he will free and he will defend his good name himself if he wants and if he has money for lawyers and actually spit and forget because in any case he'll reunited with them soon.

So, Russian argot has a number of grammatical subnorms that are preferred for argot-speaking people. V. Bykov considers that the desire for standardization is distinctive feature of Russian argot because a thieves talk has phraseological character. In his opinion in Russian argot there are a lot of set phrases, phraseologisms and

collocations (Bykov, 2001). Academician Likhachev noted that all morphological features of Russian argot due to the tendency of thieves' speech to refuse free syntax (Likhachev, 1993).

And now non-literary subnorms become relevant not only for asocial elements who do not know language standards but for educated people owning codified norms.

The obtained results show that popularity of the argotic grammatical formations in the language of mass media first of all is a result of a tense criminal situation. For economic and social reasons the number of crimes in Russia is not reduced. The existing socio-cultural conditions dictate the speech fashion. In mass-media are found many references to "dashing the nineties" (90s of the 20th century). Those years usually characterized as lawless, out-of-control and wild. The 20 years ago argotic phrases have become a part of everyday life speech. And though Russian language has many preposition synonyms the journalists prefer slangy formations as a model till now.

Contrary to popular belief Russian argot has a number of grammar peculiarities distinguishing it from a standard language. During the study were found the cases of deviant use of Russian prepositions. It does not conform literary (standard) grammar. In the opinion using of argotic collocations in the language of mass-media has a negative impact on the state language.

CONCLUSION

Russian argot is a peculiar language phenomenon. It constantly changes but it has a number of uncoded grammatical subnorms that always influences at the Russian standard language. They are contrary to codifying speech norms. Its further study can widen our knowledge about Russian language, in particular about its grammatical system.

At the same time, the journalists have to understand that regular uncontrolled using of the argotic prepositional phrases in the language of mass-media is a bad example for Russian-speaking people especially for

young people who very often like the "romance" of crime. Now they have low speech culture level and thoughtless use of deviant formations intensifies the situation. The journalists should guide more clear stylistic rules in their professional activity and not just copy the speech of asocial elements. Criminal lexicon makes the language of Russian mass-media rude, vulgar and cynic. In Russian tradition written speech has to be the best model of linguistic skills but nowadays the mass-media are the main destroyer of standard. In these circumstances, reporters should be listen to the opinion of linguists and to abandon argotic grammatical constructions that have well-known literary synonyms in Russian language.

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