

## SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICAL CONTAMINATION IN MODERN FRENCH

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### **Abstract:**

*Language, following the philosophy and dynamics of life, is in a state of constant transformation. At the same time, the linguistic phenomena themselves, as a rule, are due not only to internal, but also to external reasons, namely social and ideological transformations, or, in other words, changes in the life of society. Changes in language, their social causes and consequences are one of the most interesting and topical topics of modern linguistics.*

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The word, being a structurally integral unit, belongs to the language, each time realizing its forms and meanings in specific acts of speech. It is generally accepted that contaminated compounds cannot be unambiguously attributed to language units, since they are created under certain circumstances, for a specific use, but are not always subsequently reproduced; sometimes they can be considered as a kind of mistake in the use of phraseological units. Thus, the contamination of linguistic units - phraseological units and syntactic constructions - is one of the main sources of numerous violations of the language norm.

The term contamination (lat. *contaminatio* "contact", "mixing") was introduced into linguistics by the neogrammarists - E. Portzig and G. Paul. It denotes the formation of a new language / speech unit from two (or more) similar units that are close to each other structurally, functionally or associatively, during their interaction.

In domestic and foreign linguistics, the reasons for the appearance of ingot words (H. Marchand), questions of their classification (V. Adams), determining the place of word fusion in the word-formation system (E.S. Kubryakova, I.R. Galperin), structural and semantic features of ingot words (V.N. Komissarov, Elias).

Contamination is a phenomenon that is very common in the English language and is interpreted quite widely. It covers all levels of language organization and is subject to the action of both intra- and inter-linguistic typology and pragmatics of speech. Some scientists (G. Paul, B. Yu. Norman, V. Ya. Itskovich, B. S. Schwarzkopf) consider the phenomenon of contamination as a mixture of units, others (J. Maruso, R. M. Zeitlin, V. V. Babaitseva, V.B. Silina) - as contact, union, crossing, units. Still others (L.I. Roizenzon, I.V. Abramets, I.V. Pekarskaya) consider it unlawful to identify such concepts as mixing, crossing, contact, overlap.

The variety of names of the mentioned concept - contamination, word fusion, intercalary type of word formation, etc. - indicates the ambiguity of the interpretation of this linguistic phenomenon, as well as its insufficient study. All this gives grounds to speak about the relevance of our dissertation research, which is determined, on the one hand, by the importance of the phenomenon of contamination at the present stage of development of the English language in the context of increasing productivity and expanding the scope of its distribution, and on the other hand, by the insufficiency of a systematic linguistic analysis of this phenomenon in foreign and domestic linguistics.

Many linguists note that an important role in the process of creating contaminated words (ingot words) is played by intentionality, due to the need to designate newly emerging concepts or the desire to make speech expressive.

The relevance of this study is determined by the insufficient development in modern linguistic literature of a consistent approach to the status, structure and semantics of contaminated derivative words. The use of a descriptive approach based only on the language system (i.e., on the relationship between words, in particular, between the original components of contaminated words), resulted in the study of the morphological structure of such words in the first place, while their semantics remained in the shadows. . As a result of some vagueness of the existing theoretical provisions in works devoted to contaminants and dictionaries published during the twentieth century, these units were often identified with occasional, complex and onomatopoeic vocabulary.

The contaminated word is the result of the manifestation of the action of the mechanism of compressive word formation, as well as the author's conscious search for an adequate expression of his worldview with an orientation towards the implementation of the pragmatic function of the communicative act. The contaminated derivative arises as a result of analogy and deformation, which act as the main means of creating the expressiveness of the contaminant. At the same time, analogy and deformation represent a dialectical unity and are manifested at the word-formation, semantic and associative levels of the language system.

The theoretical significance of the dissertation is determined by the fact that the results of the study enrich a person's knowledge of those word-formation processes that are becoming quite common at the present stage of linguistic and social development. Referring to the structural diversity of contaminated formations allows us to judge the changes that occur in the word-formation, lexical and syntactic systems of the language. The classification of contaminants proposed in this work can be used to clarify and develop a generalized definition of the contamination phenomenon; in addition, the classification reflects the existentiality of the studied linguistic phenomenon at almost all linguistic levels. The results of the description and analysis of the contaminated context make it possible to expand the understanding of the role of the latter in updating the meaning of the contaminated unit.

However, we believe that for a more accurate description and understanding of contaminated lexical units, it is necessary to develop a clear classification of them on this basis, and come up with the exact names of each variety. Our main task is to establish the comparative frequency of various types of morphemes compounding within the framework of a contaminated speech unit, the type of deformation that the morphemes of the original words undergo in this case, and to establish the frequency of each variety.

Most often in the list of examples under consideration there are words in the formation of which morphemes are involved that have common phonetic or graphic segments, and these morphemes overlap each other. These words include, for example, bionics (biology + electronics), prissy {prim + sissy), snobody (snob + nobody), televangelist (television + evangelist). This process of word formation, in which a new word is formed by superimposing two or more morphemes on top of each other, having segments that are the same or similar in sound or spelling, we call contamination itself, and the lexical unit formed

using this method is called contamination. A distinctive feature of a contaminant is the presence in its composition of a phoneme (grapheme) or a group of phonemes (graphemes) common to the morphemes that make up the contaminant. Such words make up 52% of the examined sample.

In many cases, during the formation of a contaminant, a certain deformation of the morphemes that make up its composition occurs. Thus, during the formation of the prissy contaminant, the morpheme prim “lost” the final phoneme sh, and, accordingly, the grapheme \t\ expressing it in writing, while the sissy morpheme “lost” the initial phoneme s, which was also reflected in the written form. The “remaining” segments pri- and -issy took part in the formation of a new word.

This type of contamination is the main one, it is the classic example of this method of word formation - smog. Such lexical units as affluenza {affluence + influenza), beefalo {beef + buffalo), bash {bang + smash), flare (flame + glare), travelogue (travel + monologue), wrizzled (wrinkled + frizzled) and others — only 25% of the sample. We tentatively designate it as Type 1.

15% of the sample are lexical units, in which one of the original morphemes is included in its entirety, while the other is truncated. Thus, the contaminant kidult is formed from the words kid and adult. As you can see, the first element was included in the neoplasm intact, while the second was truncated from the beginning (-dult). Other similar examples include boatel (boat + hotel), oilonaire (oil + millionaire), patriotute (patriot + prostitute), rosetry (rose + poetry). In other cases, the first element is truncated at the end while the second element is not deformed, such as palimony (partner + alimony), literotic (literature + erotic), escalift, (escalator + lift), fempire {female + empire), militarism {military + terrorism). We call this type of contamination Type 2.

The next type of contamination noted in the considered examples are words, during the formation of which both morphemes of the original words are superimposed on each other without undergoing deformation. An example of such lexical units is, for example, alcoholiday {alcohol + holiday), eroticurious {erotic + curious), sinfant {sin + infant), infanticipate {infant + anticipate), manimal {man + animal), snobody {snob + nobody). Such examples make up 8% of the sample, we classify them as Type 3.

It should be noted that in the formation of contaminated lexical units, deformation can occur not only according to the principle of truncation of the morpheme. In some cases, the initial and final segments of one of the morphemes involved in the formation of the contaminant remain unchanged, but the middle of the morpheme undergoes deformation. Such, for example, is the word frenemy, formed from the morphemes friend and enemy, we see that if its second element remained undeformed, then the graphic form of the first element was deformed {fren- instead of frien-), and the deformation occurred precisely in the middle of the morpheme, and its pronunciation has remained unchanged. Words such as pullutician, Beatles, bratscal, videot, croissantwich can also be attributed to the number of contaminants of this type. This type of deformation will be discussed in detail below.

**Conclusion:** The law of language economy in our days has become more relevant than ever. The start and rapid development of the scientific and technological revolution led to an exponential growth of information flows. According to statistics, since the middle of the 20th century, the volume of information received and accumulated by mankind has doubled every decade. But the possibilities of perception and processing of messages are limited by the nature of the human body and psyche. A person is not able, like a computer, to process huge amounts of information in a fraction of a second; the speed of his physiological and mental processes, of course, cannot increase in proportion to the growth of knowledge about the world. But information flows need to be dealt with; this necessitates the development of appropriate methods and techniques for operating with information and orientation in the information space. Among them, not least, is the reduction of the means of the plane of expression within the framework of verbal communication.

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