



Univerbats In Lexicographic Practice

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Abstract: Univerbats are an important component of the language system, reflecting the trends of its development and adaptation to changing communicative conditions. Russian linguists such as N.M. Shansky, E.A. Zemskaya, T.V. Grinev, V.V. Lopatin emphasize that univerbats perform various functions, contributing not only to the economy of linguistic means, but also to the expressiveness, convenience and accuracy of communication.

Keywords: Univerbats, linguistics, vocabulary, universality, economy, dynamism.

Introduction: Univerbats are one of the most dynamic and expressive forms of linguistic economy, actively used in modern Russian speech. This term denotes the process of forming a new lexical unit by reducing a multi-component name to one word, which preserves the main semantic features of the original expression. The term "univerbat" first appeared in Russian linguistics in the 1970s and has since become an important object of study for many Russian scientists, such as N.M. Shansky, T.V. Grinev, E.A. Zemskaya and others.

According to N.M. Shansky, univerbats are single-word lexical units that are formed from multi-component word combinations or phrases, usually by reducing the form of expression. An example is the word "university" (from "higher educational institution"), "hostel" (from "student hostel") or "president" (from "head of state").

E.A. Zemskaya emphasizes that univerbats, despite their compactness, have a high semantic capacity and retain the ability to express the same concepts as the original phrase. She also notes that univerbats most often arise as a result of the communicative need to speed up and simplify speech.

The main characteristics of univerbats:

1. Semantic coherence - the univerbat retains the main semantic elements of the original expression.

2. Economy - the abbreviated form requires fewer resources for its use in speech.

3. Universality - univerbats are found in various styles of speech, but are especially popular in colloquial and professional communication.

T.V. Grinev identifies the following main ways of forming univerbats:

1. Substantivization - turning a phrase into one word, for example: "hostel" (from "student hostel").

2. Truncation — abbreviation of the original phrase, for example: "dean's office" (from "dean's office").

3. Tracing — borrowing models of formation of univerbats from other languages, for example, "dealer" (from the English dealer).

E.A. Zemskaya notes that an important condition for the successful functioning of a univerbat is its comprehensibility for native speakers. Therefore, univerbats are most often formed in those areas where multi-component expressions are used frequently and become inconvenient for constant use (for example, in professional, student or everyday speech).

Modern speech, characterized by the desire to save linguistic means and high speed of communication, provides favorable conditions for the active use of univerbats. These lexical units are becoming an integral part of both colloquial and professional speech, also spreading in Internet communication and mass culture. Univerbats perform functional stylistic tasks in modern speech, facilitating communication and giving it a more dynamic character.

Colloquial speech is the main space for the functioning of univerbats, since brevity and convenience are especially important in it. Examples from modern language:

- "univer" (university):

"After classes at the university, we went to a cafe."

- "telik" (TV):

"Let's watch football on TV."

- "komp" (computer):

"My computer is broken, I need to take it in for repairs."

These examples demonstrate how univerbats reduce the time it takes to pronounce words, making speech casual and convenient. They are often accompanied by emotional coloring, which enhances the expressiveness of the statement.

In a professional environment, univerbats perform a terminological function, shortening long expressions and facilitating communication between specialists.

Examples:

- "dean's office" (dean's office):

"Documents can be taken to the dean's office until Friday."

- "state дума" (state дума):

"The state дума reviewed the tax bill."

- "vaccine" (vaccine against the virus):

"The vaccine is already available in clinics."

In professional speech, univerbats help standardize terminology and improve the efficiency of communication, especially in official business and scientific styles.

The digitalization of speech and the development of Internet communication have given impetus to the active use of univerbats, often borrowed from the English language. Examples:

- "ak" (account):

"My ak was hacked, I'll have to change the password."

- "vidos" (video clip):

"I just posted a new video on the channel."

- "smart" (smartphone):

"I bought myself a new smart, works great."

On the Internet, univerbats are used to convey information more quickly and compactly, especially in chats, social networks and forums. They often have a pronounced youth or slang character.

The mass media actively use univerbats, as they make the text more accessible and attractive to a wide audience. Examples:

- "plastic" (plastic card):

"Pay for your purchase using plastic."

- "auto" (car):

"New car at a reduced price."

- "cinema" (cinema or cinema):

"Be sure to go to the cinema on the weekend."

The use of univerbats in the mass media creates the effect of simplicity and accessibility, attracting the attention of readers or viewers. Examples from a modern context:

- From youth slang:

"I was glued to videos all evening yesterday."

- From professional speech:

"I'll pick up the documents from the dean's office tomorrow." • From online communication:

"My account has over a thousand subscribers."

Univerbats occupy an important place in modern

speech due to their convenient form, ability to adapt to different styles and areas of communication. Their use is especially active in colloquial, professional and online communication. Univerbats help to save speech means and simplify communication, but require a careful approach to their use in order to avoid stylistic and semantic problems. The dynamic aspect of univerbats in the Russian language is manifested in their ability to change, adapt and develop in response to communicative, cultural and technological changes. This process includes both the emergence of new univerbats and changes in their meanings or frequency of use. The influence of digitalization, globalization and social changes is especially noticeable in the growth of the number of univerbats and the expansion of their areas of application.

Modern life, especially related to digital technologies and Internet communication, actively contributes to the formation of new univerbats. Examples:

- "vidos" (video clip):

"An interesting video was posted on YouTube yesterday."

- "ak" (account):

"My ak was blocked, I can't restore it."

- "smart" (smartphone):

"I updated the firmware on my smartphone."

These univerbats reflect the current realities of the digital world, demonstrating how language reacts to technological changes. They are becoming common in Internet communication and everyday life, especially among young people.

Some univerbats expand or change their meaning over time. Examples:

- "kino":

Initially used as an abbreviation for "cinema", then came to mean "film" or "cinema".

"Let's go to the movies tonight."

- "plastic":

Originally a material, now a bank card.

"I've run out of plastic."

Such changes demonstrate the semantic flexibility of univerbats, their ability to reflect the changing context of use.

Some univerbats, previously used in limited areas, become part of mass speech. Examples:

- "gosduma" (state дума):

"The state дума approved a new law."

- "dean's office" (dean's office):

"The dean's office will close at five in the evening."

The frequency of these univerbats increases due to their demand in professional and everyday communication, as well as due to their simplified form.

Univerbats often acquire emotional coloring and become a means of stylization in speech. Examples:

- "trenik" (sweatpants):

"I bought myself new sweatpants for jogging."

- "komp" (computer):

"My computer is freezing, I need to clean it." Such univerbats make speech more relaxed and emotional, which is important for friendly or informal communication.

Some univerbats become fixed in the language for a long time, becoming standard, while others remain short-term phenomena. Examples:

- Fixed:

"university" (higher education institution),

"He entered a prestigious university."

- Temporary:

"vidos" (video clip),

"This video is no longer relevant."

The longevity of a univerbat depends on the frequency of its use, functionality and ability to adapt to changing conditions. Examples of the use of univerbats from modern speech:

- Youth environment:

"I bought a new smartphone today, now everything works faster."

- Professional speech:

"The dean's office said that the documents will be accepted tomorrow."

- Internet communication:

"My account has more than a hundred likes in a day."

The dynamic aspect of univerbats is manifested in their ability to adapt to new realities, change their meanings and expand the scope of use. Modern univerbats reflect current processes in language, such as digitalization, urbanization and the desire to simplify communication. Due to their flexibility and versatility, univerbats remain an important element of modern speech and a subject of constant linguistic interest.

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