

Analysis of Russian New Word Structure based on the Westernization Complex of Russian National Psychology

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Abstract: Language is a tool for human thinking and cognition, and it is a barometer of the change and development of human society. A nation's national psychology is formed in a nation's history. The westernization complex in Russian national psychology is the condensation and precipitation of Russian nation's history of integrating into Europe for more than a thousand years. The Russian nation's commitment to integrating into the history of Europe keeps condensing and precipitating in its national psychology, forming a strong westernization complex in Russian national psychology and westernization color in its actions. This paper analyzes the word-formation characteristics of neologisms and random words in modern Russian by analyzing the psychology of Russian ethnic groups and the new structure of Russian words.

1. Introduction

Language is a tool for human thinking and cognition, and a barometer for the change and development of human society. Social upheaval often leads to the accelerated evolution of language, which shows that the most active and sensitive words in a language are required to express new concepts, new things and new phenomena, resulting in the emergence of new words and new expressions [2]. Thanks to the development of modern communication technology, the spread of culture and information has crossed the boundaries of time and space to the greatest extent, which means that no nation or culture in modern society is "independent", and they are more or less influenced by other cultures [3].

Since the end of the 20th century, the total westernization in Russian social, political, economic and ideological fields has brought a new look to modern Russian [4]. "Today, Russian has obviously changed in many aspects, which is really quite different from its former appearance." It is prominently manifested in the "naming explosion" at the vocabulary level due to the expression of new things, new phenomena and new concepts [5]. The total westernization of Russian social reform is one of the main reasons: a whole set of western political and economic terms have replaced the original terms, while the new ideological vocabulary has replaced the vocabulary related to socialism and communism; The second reason: the internationalization of scientific terms and the convergence of modern social world culture have caused a large number of loan words in the language and vocabulary systems of all countries in the world, and Russian and English are both pinyin characters, which has facilitated their loan [6]. These new names are foreign loanwords and new word formation. But for Russian, there is a more special factor, that is, the strong westernization complex in Russian national psychology has played a role in fueling this [7].

2. The westernization complex in Russian national psychology.

The national psychology of a nation is formed in the history of a nation. The westernization complex in Russia's national psychology is the condensation and precipitation of the Russian nation's history of more than a thousand years' efforts to integrate into Europe. It is the collective psychological trend of a nation in daily life, formed in long-term social practice and life, and accumulated in the form of spiritual culture. Its core contents include national consciousness, national feelings and national habits. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Russian national history has been a history of constantly introducing and absorbing western culture, and it is

a history of constantly trying to integrate into Europe. Russia's national character shows obvious two sides: it has a national concept, advocates absolutism, and yearns for arbitrary freedom, advocating anarchy; Advocating both violence and kindness and gentleness; Emphasize individualism and believe in collectivism [8]. This reflects that Russia's national character is extreme and has strong emotional color. After Russia embarked on the road of modernization, Peter the Great had a great influence on Russian culture, which meant that western culture began to intervene in the development of Russian culture. In the meantime, Russian culture has been infiltrated by oriental culture. The Russian nation is committed to melting into the history of Europe, and its national psychology has been continuously condensed and precipitated, forming a strong westernization complex in Russian national psychology and westernization in its actions. In a period of time, this complex and westernization reached a new climax: Russia, which abandoned communism, was completely westernized in the social, political, economic and ideological fields, and its lifestyle was Europeanized. In language, it showed the openness to accept and use foreign words mainly in English, and used the common foreign words in western languages in the new word formation to express new things, new phenomena and new concepts. In the new word formation, it showed westernized features such as imitation of analytical language (English). Any language has its specific cultural characteristics in the process of its formation. To some extent, language itself is also an important part of national culture and the carrier of culture. The French Enlightenment in the middle and late 18th century enriched Russia's national revolutionary thought, and in the 19th century Russia accepted the advanced ideas and cultural customs of France and Britain [9]. From the end of 19th century to the beginning of 20th century, Lenin and other revolutionaries combined Marxism born in European civilized world with Russian practice, and established the first socialist country in the world. However, the 70-year-old socialist system was defeated in the competition with the western capitalist system, which led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union at the end of the 20th century. The extreme national character and eagerness to belong to the West made Russia choose the radical reform of "superstitious western model and fantasy of getting western assistance", and Russia was completely westernized in politics, economy and ideology again. Its "every important fact of history comes from the outside, and almost every new idea is caused by it [10]."

2.1. Russian national consciousness

Russian people's national consciousness is manifested in people's sense of national identity, which is the foundation of national cultural psychology. From the language, we can see that the national consciousness of Russians has pride, patriotism, nostalgia, advocating authority and other cultural psychology. Another characteristic of Russian national personality is that inertia is very distinct, and inertia also has many different manifestations. For example, Ober Lomovski, the most typical author in Russian folk fairy tales, shows the inertia of Russian national personality in a unique form [11]. Patience is a virtue in the Russian people's national belief, and patience is a way of self-salvation. Russians use this virtue to encourage people around them who are in adversity, believing that all suffering will dissipate with time, and only persistence and patience can lead to beauty. An important feature of Russian national character is patience, perseverance and perseverance. Russian people still look forward to a bright future while suffering in life. During the Second World War, there was a saying in the Soviet army: "Russia has a vast territory, but we are no way back-Moscow is behind us", which can vividly describe Russia's geopolitical security. Russia looks huge, but it's actually not that safe. A huge land area means a long border line. In this geographical environment, active attack is the best defense means compared with passive defense [12]. It can be said that the large but unstable geographical environment eventually caused the Russian character to be aggressive and vindictive. Russians always miss the most powerful era of Russia, especially the Soviet era. They think that the Soviet Union has made great achievements and has a strong military power, so the disintegration of the Soviet Union makes them feel sad. This is the nostalgic character of Russians. In the defense war in the 1940s, the Russian people always resisted foreign enemies and were invincible, which not only reflected the characteristics of the

Russian people's bravery and good at fighting, but also spread their fame far and wide, and other countries did not dare to invade at will. In these defensive battles, we can always see the strength and courage of the Russian nation, and the patriotic spirit will firmly unite them and strive for the common goal, and this spirit will always remain in the blood of the Russians [13].

3. The representation of westernization complex in national psychology in the composition of modern Russian neologisms

3.1. Large number of loanwords have been borrowed and many derivatives have been produced because of the urgency of their use.

From the end of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century, the westernization reform in Russia has made an endless stream of new loanwords expressing new things, new phenomena and new concepts flood into modern Russian. In the past, the Russian teaching method was mainly to impart language knowledge to students, to learn language-related knowledge in order to master the language, and to strengthen language-related skills. In language teaching, especially in oral English teaching, teachers have not made any innovation in form and content, but have always followed the traditional and solidified teaching mode. The teaching method is single and the content is monotonous, and the creative spirit is not reflected in the teaching process. Moreover, they always lack attention to the cultural level, resulting in the lack of cultural integration in language learning itself. For example, English loanwords спонсор were popular in newspapers, magazines and people's spoken language in the 1980s, and many new words were derived due to the urgency of their use in social life, as shown in the figure.

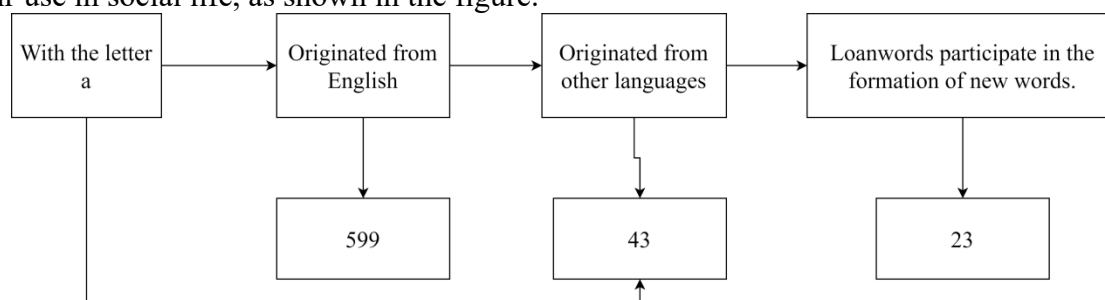


Figure 1 Number of new words

At present, Russian teaching is not integrated into the cultural background, so students' cultural awareness is weak in their study. Russian language itself embodies the strong cultural content inherent in the Russian nation, but it is neglected in language teaching, so students' cultural learning is in a blank. This situation also directly leads to students' lack of sufficient knowledge of Russian learning and their failure to develop good thinking habits. If teachers translate in their mother tongue, they can only seek sentence-by-sentence correspondence. If this thinking habit is always maintained, students will first form the concept of mother tongue in the learning process, but corresponding to Russian will set up obstacles for further study in the future.

Russian is widely used, and its application is not limited to Russia. Now, some countries independent from the Soviet Union are also using Russian. Under the influence of some policies introduced by the Soviet Union, Russian is regarded as the first foreign language in almost all countries of the Soviet Union, which makes the language get corresponding attention and use in the whole European region. Learning Russian involves not only the language itself, but also its cultural connotation. Russian tends to be emotional, kind and expressive, such as skillfully using Russian names and places, proverbs, etc., and being good at using words such as love, happiness, art, nature, etc. to express beautiful feelings and arouse resonance. Therefore, Russian shows the cultural psychology of this nation. It is worth paying attention to that with the influx of foreign words expressing new things, new phenomena and new concepts into modern Russian, there are also foreign words with the same meaning as the existing words in Russian. They are more favored by people in today's language use. For example, English borrowing words (summit) Instead of being

more suitable for the expression needs of modern mass media.(cottage)Replaced by European beautification of Russian villas.(leader)Instead of the original one in Russian, it can be used as a national leader and a monitor of primary school students. It can also refer to leaders and phenomena from all walks of life. For example, (chance) is more fashionable for various occasions.

The addition of new word-building units includes two contents: one is to increase the word-building units that are not found in idiomatic word-building, such as adding new prefixes; the other is to increase the meaning of existing word-building units in idiomatic word-building, such as adding prefixes. New words and random words use the word-formation prefix of idiomatic words, but sometimes the meaning of the prefix is different from that of the word-formation pattern of idiomatic words. The formation of Russian words is mainly realized by the combination of word-forming units, which are not arbitrary and are often restricted by semantics and grammar. Some fixed word-forming patterns are formed in the word-forming system of idiomatic words. When some new words and random words are formed, in order to achieve the purpose of their own vocabulary expression, the word-formation mode of idiomatic words is expanded. Expand the part-of-speech categories of motivational words. Motivational words, as the basis of word formation, participate in the formation of word formation meaning. In the process of word-formation, the word class of motivation words is limited to some extent because of the realization of word-formation meaning together with its collocated affixes. For example, in mixed word-formation, when a prefix-suffix word is formed, the motivation word is usually required to be a certain part of speech because of the constraints of the combination semantics of prefix and suffix. Such as the preceding stage plus suffix one. When a verb is formed to express the stronger meaning of the action, it is usually required that the motivation word be an adjective, because adjectives can express the characteristic meaning, which can express the stronger meaning of this characteristic.

3.2. Current Russian grammar

Russian and its culture influence and confirm each other. This must be fully utilized in the actual teaching of the language, so that students should not stay on the surface of Russian in the learning process, but should learn from a deeper level. It is necessary to have a clearer understanding and grasp of its connotation, and it can be properly used in Russian teaching practice. The form of Russian is a symbol, and pronunciation is the external manifestation of Russian. In many people's opinion, Russian changes a lot and it is difficult to grasp it. In fact, the most important part of Russian lies in vocabulary. In the traditional grammar, sentences are divided into main components and secondary components. The main component is the structural center of a sentence, which is divided into subject and predicate. The secondary component is an important factor in the complete expression of a sentence, which is divided into attributes, adverbials and complements. There are no modal words in the list of function words, but she thinks that strictly speaking, they refer to modal words-the author's note should be regarded as function words. Therefore, modal words should also be a kind of function words. Modal words do not serve as sentence components, but are mainly used as prepositions of parenthesis. They are defined as words that cannot serve as sentence components or form sentences alone. Different from other function words, prepositions can only connect sentence components, but not clauses in sentences or complex sentences. "In other words, prepositions are expressions of the subordinate relationship between nouns and other parts of speech in phrases or sentences, bearing the meaning of word formation and playing a very important role in word formation. New words and random words (especially random words) can skillfully use the relevant motivation relations to form words, which makes the words formed have rich rhetorical expression. The same root words with continuous motivation can form a word-formation chain, in which the motivation relationship is continuous in turn, and there is indirect motivation relationship between two non-adjacent words. The economic principle of language makes modern Russian neologisms tend to be English and analytical. Compared with the characteristics of Russian vocabulary, the conciseness of loanwords and the analytical factors of English are more in line with the economic principle of language; Russian and English are both pinyin characters, which facilitates the vocabulary borrowing brought about by the

internationalization of scientific terms, the strong American culture and the infiltration and invasion of Russian culture by its huge mass media.

4. Conclusions

To sum up, the development of Russian culture and national character are accompanied by significant historical events again and again. Language is the mirror of human culture, which truly reflects a nation's cultural patterns and norms, and reflects a nation's cultural psychology. The mirror of modern Russian reflects the intense and dazzling westernization complex of Russian nation's psychology, and the eager desire to integrate into European civilized society and step into the ranks of advanced countries in the world. Language and culture have always been inseparable, which is the same for Russian language learning. Therefore, both Russian national character and Russian culture have obvious complexity and two sides. The vast Russian land miraculously accepted these characteristics, and finally formed this situation.

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