

VERB WORD-FORMING DERIVATION AS A PROCESS OF CREATION OF THE SECONDARY NOMINATIVE SIGNS WITH A WORD STATUS

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Summary

The article characterizes the mechanism of the secondary marking of verbal derivation, establishes the boundaries of semantically derived units in the nominative-derivative processes of the Old Ukrainian language in the written records of the 14th – 17th centuries. The suffixed word-formation of the verbal nominatives should be considered not only within the limits of semantics, but also in the onomasiological aspect of language and its connections with the structure of consciousness: thinking, mental functions, internalization of reality and feeling of the world, as well as in the mechanism of reflecting referents in the mentality and marking them in language system. Nominative processes determine the mechanism of interaction of reality, thinking and language inherent in a certain ethnic group. The suggested combined approach to research, in particular onomasiological with elements of the field and ideographic, which makes evident the two-vector analysis, from a thought to a word and from a word to a thought, in the research of the word-forming subsystem of the Old Ukrainian language in the linguistic conceptualization of the world, clarify the cognitive-discursive approach in the emergence of new nominative derivatives, which outline **the relevance** and **the perspective** of the research.

Key words: the denominatives, a motivation, a word-forming type, a suffixed word-formation, a linguistic sign, a cognitive-onomasiological analysis, a combined approach.

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1. Introduction

The study of historical derivation in the modern linguistics is **relevant and promising**, as it contributes to the deepening and clarification of ideas about the national-linguistic picture of the world of Ukrainians in the diachronic and synchronic aspects: "Linguistics, regardless of whether it is called historical or not, must inevitably be historical. Any explanation that we can give for the definition of a given phenomenon in a language necessarily leads to what was previously different; the science establishes a number of stages that this phenomenon has passed through until the present time. If there is a science of language, then this already says that there is a history of a language, that this science is historical" (*Potebnia, 1930: 3*). Intensive study of the historical vocabulary of the written monuments of the 14th–17th centuries of the Old Ukrainian language produces the application of the latest approaches to the analysis of the derivational compilations not only in the analytical-synthetic, but also in the cognitive-onomasiological aspects, which is **a novelty** of our research.

The purpose is to find out the semantic-structural mechanism of creation of verbal nominatives in the Old Ukrainian language of the 14th–18th centuries and the cognitive-onomasiological (motivational) mechanism, from the internal programming of the motivational base to

the stage of selection of the onomasiological structure of the name. The realization of the set purpose involves solving the following **tasks**: to characterize the semantic-structural aspect of the verbal nominatives, to determine the main types reflected by the verb suffix subsystem of the Old Ukrainian language; to analyze the motivational features of derived verb units; to determine the ratio of intralingual, extralingual and extralingual factors in the development of the verbal word-form of the 14th–18th centuries of the Old Ukrainian language; to systematize the paradigm of word-forming means of the Old Ukrainian verb subsystem as the embodiment of a fragment of the idio-ethnic language picture of the world of Ukrainians.

Traditional linguistics uses such formal and substantive methods as distributive, transformational, valence, comparative, component analysis, etc. This technique makes it possible to model the hierarchical structure of word meanings at the same level and at the level of connections of lexical-semantic options. In order to analyze the actual material, **the methodological apparatus** of Ukrainian derivation (word formation) was applied, linguistic methods – descriptive with methods of classification (systematization of the language material), comparative-historical with methods of etymology, general scientific (induction, deduction, classification, systematization, modeling), cognitive-onomasiological, which makes it possible to characterize the grammatical system of the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th–18th centuries, in particular its word-forming subsystem at the motivational level.

2. Main text

Ukrainian derivational science has a significant theoretical and practical development in terms of the study of the word-forming system of the language, types and methods of word-formation in the works of O. Potebnya, Ya. Holovatskyi, I. Verkhratskyi, A. Krymskyi, I. Kovalyk, L. Humetska, S. Bevzenko, V. Nimchuk, T. Vozny, V. Rusanivskyi, L. Yurchuk, K. Horodenska, N. Klymenko, L. Bisovetska, U. Shtandenko, I. Vyhovanets, V. Greschuk, L. Didkivska, Ye. Karpilovska, O. Pinchuk, L. Polyuga, L. Rodnina, Z. Sikorska, I. Yatsenko, S. Samiyenko, P. Timoshenko, V. Tokar, L. Beregovento, P. Bilousenko, A. Hryshchenko, O. Krovytska, and others, who deserve attention in its factuality, perfection, representativeness and relevance. As O. Selivanova notes: "the problem of the modern word-formation and the theory of nomination is the study of motivational mechanisms, which at the verbal level are manifested in the structural-semantic connections between derived and creative units of the language system, and at the cognitive level is a way of linguistic representation of the conceptual relations of the synergistic system of ethnic consciousness. The analysis of the motivation of the nominative units enables at least a partial explication of this system, the detection of mental processes that mediate the connection between linguistic and conceptual, the procedure for obtaining, processing information acquired in a sensory-empirical way, by internal thought reflection in interaction with unconscious processes" (*Selivanova, 2000: 21–27*). The processes of the secondary designation require cognitive and functional clarification, because, firstly, it is a cognitive operation by which we understand and perceive one type of object in terms of objects of another type, secondly, the secondary materialization of values is determined by functional possibilities language and text-discursive signs (*Lakoff, 1980: 5; Lipka, 1990*). In the process of creating verb derivatives, either a fragment of true knowledge about the signified, verbalized in the direct meanings of words (a sphere of propositions), or associative knowledge (a sphere of associates, images) is highlighted. Systemically, the final stage of nomination is selection (verbal-nominative stage), through which the onomasiological structure of the word is finally formed. According to the general interpretation of the onomasiological structure as a set of an onomasiological

basis and a signs (*Dokulil, 1962*). The task of conceptual analysis is to establish the structures of knowledge and their linguistic representation, and the description of the former takes place on the basis of the latter, although there are relations of homomorphism and not isomorphism between linguistic structures and structures of consciousness: a language reflects only a part of human knowledge and is a one-sided reflex of consciousness, and according to proponents of modularism, is a separate module-subsystem (*Bierwisch, 1983: 122–124*), and "each module as a cognitive system has a specific structure inherent only to it, which cannot be explained on the basis of the structural features of other modules" (*Schwarz, 1992: 23*). The study of the motivational mechanisms of verb derivatives in the ancient Ukrainian language of the XIV–XVII centuries is two-vectored: from the onomasiological structure of the word to the structure of knowledge about the signified object, and vice versa (*Kocherha, 2003*).

3. Verbal formation of denominatives

Verbal word formation in the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th–18th centuries serves as a means of expressing the specific category of denominatives, the formation of imperfect verbs from perfect verbs and, conversely, perfect from imperfect verbs, while passing into form construction. Such secondary species categorization served to replenish the lexical composition of the Old Ukrainian language. Therefore, the verb formation of denominatives combined two functions in the motivational and word-forming process: formal-grammatical and lexical. Verbal word formation appeals to two formal means for establishing the aspects of perfection and imperfection of verbs, namely suffixation and prefixation: ВАБИТИ (20), -ЛЮ, -ИТЬ v. To call, to invite: ж(е)ны же ины видѣвше ю дѣлающую, начаша ю вабити въ цркъвь. ЧТБГ к. XI сп. XIV, 49 а (*Тумченко, В.1:87*); ВЪЗБЛИСТАТИ (1*), -Ю, -ИТЬ v. To shine, to sparkle: тогда праведнии възблистають акы и слнце во цр(с)твии ѿца ихъ. (ἐκλάμψουσιν) ЖВИ XIV–XV, 376 (*Тумченко, В.1:127*); ВЪЗДОИТИ (1*), -Ю, -ИТЬ v. To feed: аще родитсѧ ѡтроча погубать. аще дѣвоческъ поль то въздоють. <и> прилѣжнѣ въсп(т)итають [так!] ЛЛ 1377, 6 (*Тумченко, В.1:128*); ВЪЗДРОЖАТИСѧ (1*), -ОУСѧ, -ИТЬСѧ v. To tremble, to shudder: и не станеши. [в день судный] и не въздрожышисѧ бьѧ по персемъ. ПНЧ XIV, 109 в.; ВЪКОВАТИ (1*), ВЪКОУЮ, -ИТЬСѧ v. To strengthen by forging, to put smth. somewhere: и вкова в ню [икону] боле трии десѧть гривень золота. ЛЛ 1377, 116 (1155) (*Тумченко, В.1:128*); ВЪШИБИТИСѧ (1*), -ОУСѧ, ЕТЬСѧ v. To be pierced, to shatter: и оудари и мечемъ. и тако вшибесѧ шеломъ. до лба ЛИ ок. 1425, 158 об. (1151) (*Тумченко, В.1:128*); ГНѢТИТИСѧ (1*), -ЧОУСѧ, -ТИТЬСѧ v. To flame up: желаемъ бо по законѣ страдати. кде мечеве ѡтрите. и страшно да блискаютсѧ. кде оузы. ѡгнь паче да гнѣтитсѧ. ГБ XIV, 136 б. (*Тумченко, В.1:175*); ГОБЪЗОВАТИ (5*), -ОУЮ, -ОУИТЬСѧ v. 2. To flourish, to prosper: нынѣ же безаконьствующе и прогнѣвающе ба спѣюще многажды долготерпѣниемъ биємъ и ничтоже приемлюще зла, но гобзоюще всѣмъ батъствомъ и блгодньемъ (εὐθηνούντες) ГА XIII–XIV, 77в. (*Тумченко, В.1:172*). Suffix -ова- in the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th–18th centuries is the most productive suffix in the intra-verb suffix word formation.

4. Prefixation of a verb word-formation

The prefixation of the verbal word-formation of the Old Ukrainian language is most profoundly represented in the nominative processes, as a transitional phenomenon perfective forms of denominatives composed of a prefix and an iterative base could arise, and this indicates that

in the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th – 17th centuries they inherited from the previous eras two formal means of creating perfect verb units: prefixation and suffixation and kept their motivational value (*Humetska, 1958*). Combining with simple imperfect denominatives, they performed a double, lexical-motivational and formal-grammatical function: they created lexemes with a new motivational and semantic shade or modified a new lexical meaning and at the same time produced a grammatical means of transitioning imperfect denominatives to the category of perfective verb derivatives. Some prefix formants revealed a new shade of meaning of the prefixed verb unit, and did not break the motivational connection with the original lexeme. Others belonged to the marginal sphere, had a weakening of motivational judgments (*Humetska, 1958*), in the conceptual scheme of the formal word-forming process, or completely destroyed the semantic connection with the relative verb.

The verbal language segment modified the compilation of the meaning of the main verbal motivator with the derived motivator, the most productive prefixes that indicated the finitive-resultative nature of the process: ВОЛОЧИТИ (1*), -ОУ, -ИТЬ v. To drag in: аще ли ключитса тако же проказа людѣи Русѣи. да пр(о)водимъ ю в Рускую землю. да продають рухло тоѣа людѣа. и аще что можеть продати ѿ(т) людѣа. воволочимъ имъ мы Русь. ЛИ ок. 1425, 14(912) (*SSUM, вып. 1:75*); ВАЛИТИСА (1*), -ЮСА, -ИТЬСА v. To roll over: Ненавиди наштоѣаштаѣа сеѣа жизни. видиши. бо ю ѣакы коло валаще са (κυλιόμενον) Изб 1076, 74 об. (*SSUM, вып. 1:7*); РОЗГРОМИТИ, v. To destroy, to smash. Хмельницкого полковникове [лядскіе] посилали на тіе поля имати и розгромити, але онііі тих посланнихъ лядскихъ погромилъ, а козацтво до оного пристало. Л.С. 7. (*Тумченко, В.2:279*); ВЪБРАНАТИ (1*), -Ю, -ЮТЬ v. To forbid, to prohibit (*SSUM, вып. 1:83*); ОБЗАРЪ, с.м. looking around; an attention, a respect. ОБЗИРАТИСЯ, v. To look back; to pay attention. Внруй тому пророцтву, ннчого ся не обзираючи на особу Хозроя. Пал. 868 (*Тумченко, В.2:9*); ПОЛАЯТИ, v. To scold. Учувши тое отецъ полаяль его. Рук.хр. 24 (*Тумченко, В.1:157*); ОГОРНУТИ, v. To embrace, to surround, to cover. Страхъ и жалость невимовная всхъ Троянь огорнула. Рук.хр. 80 (*Тумченко, В.2:128*); ПЛЮНДРОВАТИ, v. (нм. plindern). To rob, to devastate, to plunder. [Гриенній] панства его [цесара] плундроваль и ошдаль. Пал. 896 (*Тумченко, В.2:112*). The secondaryness of prefix formants had a polysemic character. Prefixes had a motivation and a grammaticalization only in combination with a motivating base, the action is characterized from the point of view of its passage and appealing to effectiveness.

5. Verbal denominatives in a figurative meaning

Verbal denominatives were used figuratively and lost their motivational connection with the motivator used in the direct meaning. Such verbal derived units cease to be realized with a derived verbal derivative. This group includes denominatives of a terminological nature, which segmental simple verb derivatives do not have. The motivational connection with the derived motivator is lost when the derived prefixed verbal derivative is used with a particle -ся-: ВЪВОДИТИСА (11), -ЖОУСА, -ДИТЬСА v. 1. To be introduced somewhere: двое се глѣа. г(с)и аще ариі заутра вводитса ѿ(т)пусти раба си. Гб XIV, 182б. 2. To experience some state, feeling: въводащеса въ великую надежу оупованиѣа. (διεξάγοντες) ФСт XIV, 84 а. 3. To be put into use, to legitimize, to be approved: въводи(т) са на(м) единосушьѣа лица по (пре)вели(ч)ству стго стхъ именуема. Гб XIV, 54г. (*SSUM, вып. 1:79*); ОДТИНАТИСЯ, v. To be cut off, destroyed. Тамъ найлпшшая згода, гдѣ гнилость одтинается. Диар.Фил. 134 (*Тумченко, В.2:34*); ОБВИСИТИСЯ, v. To hang yourself. Обвиситися для долговъ великихъ хотъ. Рук.хр. 325 (*Тумченко, В.2:6*); ОБВѢСТИТИСЯ, v. (пл. obwieść się)*. Make

yourself known. А коли Ковнянинъ прїдеть зъ Низу, а маєь рыбу, то маєь обвѣститься мытнику, а маєь обѣстки дати, любо шуку дбрую, а любо какую рыбу доброю, а не обѣствися, то промыта. АЮЗР. I, 26 (1500) (*Тымченко, В.2:7*); ОБЛИЧИТИСЯ, v. To settle accounts, to pay off. Оуподобилося црство небесное, члкоу цроу, который хотѣль ся обличати изъ слоугами своими. Пер. ев. 15 (*Тымченко, В.2:11*); ОДРУЖИТИСЯ, v. To get married. В одружився и купивъ грунтю Товстяка мужика. М. П. Кр. 10 (*Тымченко, В.2:34*); ПОПИСОВАТИСЯ, v. (пл. *popisywać się*). To show off, to brag. Есть... премного святыхъ а чудотворцовъ, который ся зъ тымъ не пописують, але сокровени суть. Пал. 811 (*Тымченко, В.2:170*). In the Old Ukrainian literary language there is a part of prefixed denominatives derived from simple verbs that have fallen out of use and have only a prefixed form. Such prefixed verb units of the Old book Ukrainian language were devoid of simple imperfect counterparts.

6. Conclusions

Denominatives performed a double, lexical-motivational and formal-grammatical function: they created lexemes with a new motivational and semantic shade or modified a new lexical meaning and at the same time produced a grammatical means of transitioning imperfective denominatives to the category of perfective verb derivatives. The verbal language segment of the Old Ukrainian language in the written records of the 14th–17th centuries modified the compilation of correspondence and regularities of the historical formation of the word-forming system and the verbal subsystem of the Ukrainian language, projecting nomination processes onto the national-linguistic picture of the world, extrapolating into the ethnic consciousness of Ukrainians. We see the perspective of further research in the analysis of the motivation and categorization of the verb as a class of sign words in a specific discursive context, which makes the grammaticalization of the verb derivative evident.

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