

WORD-FORMATION NEST AS THE MARKER OF THE DERIVATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE WORD

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The article focuses on the problem of identifying the derivative potential of verbal stems with the categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language on the basis of their valency, derivational and semantic feature within such a complex unit as a word-formation nest.

Key words: *verbal stems with the categorial meaning of active movement, generative stem, derivative stem, derivative potential, word-formation pair, word-formation paradigm, word-formation nest.*

Today the question of identifying derivative potential of different parts of speech, verbs in particular, is extremely relevant in the modern word-formation. According to the observations of scientists, verbs have the greatest derivative opportunities among all parts of speech. This is largely determined by the fact that the verb not only forms "extensive class of words, but also evinces an active penetration into the sphere of other classes, dictating them ways of replacement and rearrangement" [1]. To analyse the verbs of movement is relevant because: firstly, it is ontologically significant formation of lexical structure of language [2]; secondly, it has its own characteristics as a highly organized system [3]; thirdly, the development of society, the evolution of any language and human life itself are directly associated with movement. Finally, they have repeatedly been the subject of studies in the works of domestic and foreign linguists. Verbs of movement were studied in terms of semantic [4] and syntagmatic properties [5]; in typological – comparable terms [6]. Although their derivative features were studied fragmentary [7]. In our study, we identify verbs with categorial meaning of active movement as members of the dominant macrosystem of verbs of movement. They represent the situations where the carriers of active movement are living creatures that move with the help of natural and technical means [8].

The relevance of the article is determined by its orientation on the study of word-formative processes, special attention is paid to the function of generative stems in mechanism of derivation. The lack of linguistic research of derivative ability of generative stems of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement stimulates the need of studying their derivative, semantic and combinatorial properties in creation of new derived units. Paradigmatic relations between these units are studied in the relevant derivative groupings (word-formation pair, word-formation paradigm, word-formation nest).

The aim of this article is to determine the derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement, to identify their combinatorial, derivative, motivational and semantic properties, to establish paradigmatic relations within such groups as a word-formation pair, a word-formation paradigm, a word-formation nest.

The object of this article are verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language.

The subject of article are derivative, motivational, combinatorial and semantic factors contributing to derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language.

The scientific novelty of this study is to identify derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language on the basis of the aggregate of derivative, combinatorial and semantic factors.

As the basic unit of derivative analysis we analyze the basis of the generative word as a motivational basis from which new words are formed. It is considered as an obligatory constituent of word-formative structure, its lexical-semantic nucleus in the process of formation of derivative words.

Derivative potential, accordingly, is defined as the ability of word basis to be a generative basis for formation of semantically and structurally dependent new words. It is predetermined by nominative status of a word as a part of speech, its semantic features and power of derivation [9].

The most perspective grouping of verbal derivatives with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language representing their derivative potential is a word-formation nest. It is a group of cognate words, combined by the derivative relationship, with general invariant meaning inherent to basis-top of the nest as the motivating basis in relation to other members of the nest. Cognate verbs to indicate active movement are represented in word-formation nests by word-formation pairs and word-formation paradigms. The smallest unit of word-formation nests with categorial meaning of active movement is a word-formation pair, which represents a generative word and a derivative word, related with motivational relations and with the method of derivation: for example, *kriechen ankriechen; schwimmen entlangschwimmen*. Complex integrated unit, which clearly reflects the derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement is a word-formation paradigm, i.e. a set of cognate motivated words that have the same motivating basis. All words of word-formation nest involved in word formation have a word-formation paradigm and act as generative ones. In the word-formation nest there are as many word-formation paradigms as generative words. Typical for verbs with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language is three-zoned substantive-adjective-verbal word-formation paradigm with such semantic positions: in the substantive zone: "the performer of movement" – *m Läufer, m Springer*; "the subject, called by the generative basis" – *m Zieher*, "the person according to the kind of activity" – *m Flieger, m Kletterer, m Turner*, "the place of movement" – *m Ausgang, m Durchgang*, "the objectified movement" – *m Gang, n Schwimmen, f Fliegerei*; in the verbal zone: "the spatial modification of actions" – *ankommen, durchkriechen, umlaufen*; in adjective zone "the vesting feature, called by the generative basis" – *humpelig, strampelig*; "suited to anything" – *gangbar, fahrbar*.

An important parameter that defines qualitative and quantitative derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement is the depth of word-formation nest. The latter depends on the degree of derivation, i.e. successive rows of words formed by means of affixation (zero affixation also possible) from the generative basis. The depth of word-formation nests at different stages of derivation is not the same: the bulk of derivative words in the word-formation nests is accounted for I-II levels. The first level represents the biggest number of derivative ability of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language. The inventory of word-formative means serving to form derived units with categorial meaning of active movement on the first level of derivation is characterized by the greatest diversity. In the formation of verbs prefixes (*er-, ver-, zer-*); semiprefixes (*ab-, an-, aus-, durch-, um- and others*) are involved; as well as components of frequency (*auseinander-, dazwischen-, empor- and others*).

At the first level of word-formation (the original is a non-generative bases) one can form affixal verbal nouns (*m Renner*), adjectives (*fahrbar, humpelig*), verbs (*umgehen, entkommen*). At the first level of word-formation nouns are formed from all verbal stems with the help of conversion. Rare are nouns formed with the suffix *-e, -er, -ling, -t, -ung*. Adjectives are mainly formed with the productive suffix *-ig (eilig)*. The second level of word-formation is represented by nouns, adjectives and verbs. Adjectives are formed with the help of suffixes from abstract names expressing the process of movement (*gangbar*). Prefixal verbal stems are characterized by the activity in further formation of nouns by conversion (*m Aufgang, m Hinflug*). At the second level of derivation verbs with double prefixes (*umherfahren, vorbeigehen*) are observed.

The following word-formative steps are characterized by a gradual decline in generative activity as for generative stems of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement, and for their derivative formants. At the third level of derivation there are nouns and adjectives that have lost semantic connection with generative basis and do not express the categorial meaning of active movement. At the fourth level there is word-formative process associated with the creation of verbal derivatives to mean an active movement.

Word-formation nest with categorial meaning of active movement has a clearly defined structure, where each element (word) occupies a place that is supposed by the linguistic system and fixed by the norm. The structure of word-formation nest is based on the principle of hierarchy, i.e. successive subordination of one units to others. Components of a word-formation nest semantically and structurally depend on each other. The study has shown that verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement are characterized by different derivative activity. They form different word-formation nests with the number of words from 10 to 30 or more. The highest derivative activity is observed in non-generative verbal stems such as *geh-*, *komm-*, *lauf-*, *zieh-*, *flieg-*, *tret-*, *spring-*, *reit-*, *renn-* (volume of word-formation nest is more than 30 words of different parts of speech). The middle derivative activity belongs to such verbal stems as: *eil-*, *steig-*, *jag-*, *schleich-*, *schreit-*, *kriech-*, *schwimm-*, *gleit-*, *klett-*, *saus-*, *spaz-*, *dring-* (volume of word-formation nests is from 11 to 30 words of different parts of speech). The low derivative activity is observed in the following verbal stems: *ras-*, *hetz-*, *hump-*, *folg-*, *bumm-*, *stieb-*, *stolp-*, *hink-*, *polt-* (volume of word-formation nests is from 3 to 15 words or less of different parts of speech). Absolute minimum of derivational potency have the verbal stems with the categorial meaning of active movement as: *klimm-*, *pes-* (volume of word-formation nests – from 0 to 1), as they form the nests, the depth of which is one derivative step. Within the verbal word-formation nest with categorial meaning of active movement, its members come in different paradigmatic relations. The most common type among them belongs to synonymous relations based on generative stems similar or close in lexical meaning and derivative formants identical in functions and semantic structure.

Thus, the results indicate the fruitfulness of systemic-functional and nest approaches to the study of derivative potential of verbal stems with categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language based on the description of their valency characteristics and may be useful in the preparation of explanatory dictionary of word-formation of basic vocabulary of the modern German language, built on nest principle, where all word-formative system of the German language would be reflected.

Promising direction for further scientific research is the study of word-formation potential of generative stems of other parts of speech with various categorial meaning, typological-comparative analysis of derivative potential of stems in the modern Slavic and in the modern Germanic languages, which will serve as the creation of a comprehensive theory of word - formation.

СЛОВОТВІРНЕ ГНІЗДО ЯК МАРКЕР ДЕРИВАЦІЙНОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ СЛОВА

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Статтю присвячено виявленню дериваційного потенціалу основ дієслів з категоріальним значенням активного руху в сучасній німецькій мові на основі їх валентнісних, словотвірних та семантичних характеристик у межах такої комплексної одиниці як словотвірне гніздо.

Ключові слова: *дієслівна основа з категоріальним значенням активного руху, твірна основа, похідна основа, словотвірна пара, словотвірна парадигма, словотвірне гніздо, дериваційний потенціал.*

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ГНЕЗДО КАК МАРКЕР ДЕРИВАЦИОННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА СЛОВА

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Статья посвящена исследованию деривационного потенциала основ глаголов с категориальным значением активного движения в современном немецком языке на основе их валентностных, словообразовательных и семантических характеристик в рамках такой комплексной единицы как словообразовательное гнездо.

***Ключевые слова:** глагольная основа с категориальным значением активного движения, производящая основа, производная основа, словообразовательный формант, словообразовательная пара, словообразовательная парадигма, словообразовательное гнездо, деривационный потенциал.*

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