FEATURES OF VERBAL QUASIUNIVERBATION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Introduction. Theoretical linguistics contains numerous definitions for univerbation and univerbs. The first term nominates a process while the second one nominates the results of that process. Practically all the scientists-predecessors consider them as the ones belonging to the domain of word formation.

We single out the following definitions of univerbation among the most thorough ones: «word formation based on naming that act as a combination of words» (Kudryavtseva, 2004: 74–75). Moreover, there are other terms to define the mentioned process. Thus, univerbation is considered not only as a process but also as a phenomenon of semantic contraction or semantic condensation meaning the loss of semantic partitioning of complex nominations consisting of two or more lexemes (Isachenko, 1958: 408). V. Niemchenko denotes contraction as the formation of derivative words as a result of ellipsis of a forming word combination with parallel suffixation (Nemchenko, 1984: 241). The indicated phenomenon should be accompanied by two forms for the denomination of common semantics by a word combination, available in a language – analytical form – and a word – synthetic form. O. Isachenko understood univerbation as a concept determining loss of formality and semantic partitioning of the nomination (Isachenko, 1958: 339).

We believe that univerbs as the products of a univerbation process should be analyzed as a verbalized equivalent of a word combination, i.e. as a word appeared as a result of verbal modification of a word combination; it has lexical and grammatical meaning along with syntactic function identical to the corresponding word combination. That verbal modification has appeared as a result of elliptic univerbation. We determine each abstract nominative linguistic unit implemented in speech in the forms of a word combination and a word as a nominatheme like «word combination + elliptic univerb» being a part of structural varieties of nominathemes with a dominant word combination.

Consequently, a nominatheme is an abstract linguistic unit implemented in a speech and textual forms (equivalents, modifications, glosses, doublets). In our specific case, doublets of one nominatheme are represented by word combinations and its semantically and grammatically identical word.

Purpose of the paper is to analyze the features of verbal quasiuniverbs as one of the speech implementations of nominathemes with a dominant word composition. The purpose means implementation of the following tasks: 1) to study motivational relations established between a word combination and its verbal modification; 2) to describe the criteria for determining a process of quasiuniverbation and quasiuniverbs as its products.

Methods and methodology of investigation. The study involves a set of methods being in compliance with the topic: a method of continuous sampling to accumulate the factual material; a methodology of distributive analysis to differentiate the notions; a descriptive method to describe and generalize the status of the units under consideration.

Results and discussion. The most comprehensive analysis of verbal univerbs requires examining different types of such formations. Thus, the techniques for differentiation of quasiuniverbs and lexicalized univerbs are of great importance. Etymologization is one of those techniques. It helps specify the word combinations that are the univerb-formation sources, which
further demonstrate their development into lexicalization with all its outcomes, i.e.: de-etymologization, loss of a corresponding word combination, formation of a quasiuniverb. Thus, the main function of etymologization is represented by the determination of a real semantic identity of a verbal univerb and a corresponding verbal word combination. A methodology of etymologization makes it possible to find out that each verbal quasiuniverb is motivated by the form and content of a simple word. We determine motivational relations between a forming word (noun, adjective etc.) and a derivative word as the relations of external motivation.

In general, quasiuniverbation is a process of univerb formation by analogy, in particular, «introduction of specific units into a group of univerbs basing on a certain quasiuniverbal parameter – development on the basis of a genetic derivate of a pseudogenerating word combination» (Diachok, 2016: 234).

Consequently, quasiuniverbation may be considered as the formation of verbal univerbs by analogy, relation of certain verbs to a group of univerbs in terms of the available quasiuniverbal parameter, i. e.: development of a derivate of pseudogenerating verbal word combination (verbal quasi word combination) on the basis of a genetic verbal derivate.

A tendency of linguistic units for their development by analogy is implemented in a desire to determine any derivate, similar to a univerb in its structure, as the univerbalizational syntactic one. Thus there arises the desire to find semantically identical word combination for it.

As a result of a quasiuniverbation process, a pseudogenerating word combination or quasi word combination appears. In its essence, it is a quasidoublet (primary derivate or underived verb). Functioning of a quasi word combination simultaneously with its corresponding synthetic unit is the key criterion for determining a quasiuniverb.

N. Diachok singles out two stages of the development of the units under analysis, which are «characterized by the available / non-available secondary word combination: 1) derivates – potential quasiuniverbs without the corresponding word combination; 2) quasiuniverbs with the corresponding quasi word combination» (Diachok, 2016: 235).

The research material proves the availability of the potential verbal quasiuniverbs being at the initial stage – before the origin of the corresponding quasi word combination; they can be called lexical univerbs or derivates (зажигать, прочитать, загорать etc.). Quasiuniverbs in their uniform sense are represented only by such synthetic nominations that form identical analytical units, or quasi word combinations, on the basis of their own semantics (зеленеть – становиться зеленым, белить – делать белым etc.).

Another criterion for determining verbal quasiuniverbs is represented by a structural-comparative analysis of two units – synthetic and analytic. In most cases, a quasiuniverb structure is successively more complex compared to the structure of its corresponding forming word; however, at the same time, it can be simpler corresponding to the number of structural elements of the dependent word compared to the structure of the dependent word of a quasi word combination, e.g. клоун – клоунствовать – быть клоуном; рыбак – рыбачить – быть рыбаком etc.

The last – auxiliary – criterion for determining verbal quasiuniverbs is the chronological one. This criterion is also universal as for the qualification of univerbs of different parts of speech. Owing to the analysis of different texts of corpus linguistics, we can understand mostly which formation was earlier to arise and, correspondingly, be recorded in the written speech, and which formation was the later one, i.e. which unit was primary, forming, and which one was secondary, derivative. The examples here are the first recorded occurrence of the units under analysis in the Russian-language texts:

Сей спор взялся разрешить рыбак и, выслушав дело, почел за справедливое устрицу разделить на две равные части (Д. И. Фонвизин. Решение рыбака [перевод басни Л. Хольберга с немецкого] (1761-1765); НКРЯ);

Съ меня довольно, когда я скажу, что Волжскія воды, начиная отъ урочища, называемаго Лашевской взвозъ, даже до Дойнихина изтока, принадлежать Сибирискому купечеству, гдѣ никому не дозволяется рыбачить безъ платежа или безъ подряда...
(И. И. Лепехин. Дневные записки путешествия доктора и Академии Наукъ адъюнкта Ивана Лепехина по разнымъ провинціямъ Россійскаго государства, 1768 и 1769 году (1768-1769; НКРЯ);

Кроме Белевута, не вскій бы захотел здесь быть рыбаком (Н. А. Полевой. Повесть о Симеоне суздальскомъ князе (1828); НКРЯ).

In addition, to determine verbal univerbation or quasiuniverbation, grammatical parameters are of special attention, i.e. categories of aspect, transitivity, and reflexivity (Ivko, 2016). When some specific grammatical meanings are found in a key word of the equivalent word combination, one can tell about the phenomenon of univerbation that will be illustrated by the examples. If there is no coincidence in these grammatical meanings in the main word (verb) of a word combination and in a verbal univerb, one can tell about quasiuniverbation.

Grammatical category of aspect is laid in the grammatical semantics of a dominant word combination, i.e. in its verbal component. In terms of corresponding univerbs, the markers of perfective / imperfective aspect are often represented by the opposition of a thematic verb suffix and suffix ова- / -ыва- / -ива- / -ева- abo -а-(.-я-), or the available prefix. For instance: осуществлять мониторинг (По замыслу военных дирижабли должны будут осуществлять мониторинг воздушного пространства и обнаруживать баллистические ракеты, направляющиеся в сторону США (В. Голубятников. Дирижабли набирают высоту) // «Наука и жизнь», 2007; НКРЯ) – осуществлять мониторинг (Осуществить мониторинг: эффективности реализации годовых государственных (муниципальных) заданий медицинским организациям с учетом оценки показателей качества и доступности медицинской помощи и их целевых значений, установленных территориальной программой на 2010 год (Ирина СЕВОСТЬЯНОВА. Шесть аппаратов искусственной вентиляции легких стояли в кладовке и не использовались для помощи пострадавшим в «Хромой лошади») // Комсомольская правда, 2010.02.03; НКРЯ); мониторить (Правительство Кении поддержало идею мониторить электронную почту в стране, чтобы бороться с «преступниками, ненавистью и спамом» (Мир в заголовках // «Русский репортер», 2012; НКРЯ) – промониторить (Как пишет издание, в мае проведение конкурсов было приостановлено, как объяснили в органах власти для того чтобы промониторить, как будет действовать новая система) (Владимир Семенов. Администрация Перми продлила мораторий на проведение конкурсов по распределению автобусных маршрутов // Новый регион 2, 2010.08.25; НКРЯ).

Special attention should be paid to the verbal univerbs like нострифицировать, стеннировать, which are traditionally qualified as the two-aspect ones. However, from the viewpoint of understanding nominathemes as the central linguistic unit, they are not of that kind: each aspect form is the verbal implementation of the corresponding dominant word combination. For example:

проходить нострификацию (imp. asp.) – пройти нострификацию (perf. asp.)

↓

нострифицировать (imp. asp.) – нострифицировать (perf. asp.);

Вопрос в следующем: нужно ли мне будет пройти процедуру нострификации (https://enic-kazakhstan.edu.kz);

Вам потребуется пройти нострификацию (https://jurklee.ua/blog/chto-takoe-nostrifikatsiya-i-kak-ee-sdelaty/);

В случае, если Вы благополучно получили образования заграницей, а теперь имеете желание работать на престижной государственной должности в Украине или продолжить образование в другом ВУЗе – Вам необходимо нострифицировать диплом в украинском министерстве образования (https://jurkleu.ua/nostrifikaciya-diploma-v-ukraine/).

Grammatical category of transitivity of a verbal univerb is also laid in a specific word combination, namely in the features of co-occurrence (valency) of its components while in terms of univerb, it is implemented in a verbal suffix -и- / -е- respectively. For example, делать (кого-либо,

Nevertheless, as the example shows, a verbal univerb белеть relative to a word combination стать белым is a quasiuniverb since in this case we observe only a coincidence within the category of transitivity; the meaning of the aspect of the main word of the word combination and univerb are different: стать (perfective aspect) белым – белеть (imperfective aspect).

Thus, grammatical categories of aspect and transitivity of verbal univerbs are the parameters for determining univerbation and quasiuniverbation.

Each separate verbal quasiuniverb and each corresponding quasi word combination built on its basis act as quasidoublets, implementations of the special-pattern nominathemes. Certain features of their functioning and development can be generalized by the schematic proposed by N. Diachok as a result of the analysis of noun univerbs.

KWCom

\[ \text{Word(D)} \rightarrow \text{KU} \]

NomW

\[ \text{WCom,} \]

where NomW – nominatheme with a dominant word, Word(D) – derivate word and WCom – word combination being the synthetic and analytic implementations of a concrete nominatheme; KU – quasiuniverb, KWCom – quasi word combination, KNomWCom – quasi nominatheme with a dominant word combination, invariant, abstract unit arisen on the basis of corresponding quasiuniverb and quasi word combination.

For example:

сделать счастливым (KWCom)

\[ \text{quasinominatheme} \]

(сделать счастливым)

осчастливить (D) \rightarrow \text{осчастливить (KU)}

nominatheme

(осчастливить)

осчастливить друга (WCom);

К любезной моему сердцу Антонине пойдите сами, скажите: я дурак, болван, хочу кефира и готов вас за это очастливить, мадемуазель (Олег Павлов. Карагандинские девятни, или Повесть последних дней // «Октябрь», 2001; НКРЯ);

On сможет, сможет свести с ума и сделать счастливым (Григорий Горин. Иронические мемуары (1990-1998); НКРЯ).

Conclusions. Thus, generally, univerbs as the product of a univerbation process have been considered as the equivalent to a word combination, i.e. as the word arisen as a result of speech modification of a word combination; its lexical and grammatical meaning as well as syntactical function is identical to the ones of the corresponding word combination. This verbal modification has appeared as a result of elliptic univerbation. We determine each abstract nominative linguistic
unit implemented in speech in the form of a word combination and a word as a nominatheme like «word combination + elliptic univerb» being a part of structural varieties of the nominathemes with a dominant word combination.

In the context of formation and functioning of verbal univerbs, a phenomenon of verbal quasiuniverbation is being observed. It has been identified that grammatical categories of aspect and transitivity of verbal univerbs are the parameters to differentiate the process of verbal univerbation and quasiuniverbation. Each separate quasiuniverb and each corresponding quasi word combination built on its basis act as quasidoublets, implementation of the special-pattern nominathemes.

REFERENCES


Abstract

A problem of linguistic and speech nomination is still rather topical being not completely solved in terms of the theory of modern linguistic. That is confirmed by numerous opinions of linguists concerning the one-word nominations that can replace a word combination. Theoretical linguistics contains numerous definitions for univerbation and univerbs. The first term designates a process while the second one designates the results of that process. Practically all the scientists-predecessors consider them as the ones belonging to the domain of word formation. The purpose is to analyze the features of verbal quasiuniverbs as one of the speech implementations of nominathemes with a dominant word composition. The purpose means implementation of the following tasks: 1) to study motivational relations established between a word combination and its verbal modification; 2) to describe the criteria for determining a process of quasiuniverbation and quasiuniverbs as its products.

Methods. The study involves a set of methods being in compliance with the topic: a method of continuous sampling to accumulate the factual material; a methodology of distributive analysis to differentiate the notions; a descriptive method to describe and generalize the status of the units under consideration.

Results. The most comprehensive analysis of verbal univerbs requires examining different types of such formations. Thus, the techniques for differentiation of quasiuniverbs and lexicalized univerbs are of great importance. Etymologization is one of those techniques. It helps specify the word combinations that are the unverb-forming sources, which further demonstrate their development into lexicalization with all its outcomes, i.e.: de-etymologization, loss of a corresponding word combination, formation of a quasiunverb. Thus, the main function of etymologization is represented by the determination of a real semantic identity of a verbal unverb and a corresponding verbal word combination. A methodology of etymologization makes it possible to find out that each verbal quasiunverb is motivated by the form and content of a simple word. We determine motivational relations between a forming word (noun, adjective etc.) and a derivative word as the relations of external motivation. As a result of a quasiuniverbation process, a pseudogenerating word combination or quasi word combination appears. In its essence, it is a quasidoublet (primary derivate or underived verb). Functioning of a quasi word combination simultaneously with its corresponding synthetic unit is the key criterion for determining a quasiunverb.

Discussion. Univerbs as the product of a univerbation process have been considered as the equivalent to a word combination, i.e. as the word arisen as a result of speech modification of a word combination; its lexical and grammatical meaning as well as syntactical function is identical to the ones of the corresponding word combination. This verbal modification has appeared as a result of elliptic univerbation. We determine each abstract nominative linguistic unit implemented in speech in the form of a word combination and a word as a nominatheme like «word
combination + elliptic univerb» being a part of structural varieties of the nominathemes with a dominant word combination. In the context of formation and functioning of verbal univerbs, a phenomenon of verbal quasiuniverbation is being observed. It has been identified that grammatical categories of aspect and transitivity of verbal univerbs are the parameters to differentiate the process of verbal univerbation and quasiuniverbation. Each separate quasiuniverb and each corresponding quasi word combination built on its basis act as quasidoublets, implementation of the special-pattern nominathemes.

**Keywords:** nominatheme, univerbation, quasiuniverbation, univerb, quasiuniverb.