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WORD-FORMING MOTIVATION OF THE DENOMINATIVE VERBS IN THE OLD UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE OF THE 14–17TH CENTURIES: A SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL ASPECT

The article clarifies the intra-linguistic motivation and the direction of derivation of the names of Old Ukrainian denominative verbs, which makes it evident the establishment of their morpheme structure and formal means of creation, modifies the connection of the formal and semantic structure of words with certain thinking algorithms, knowledge and their numerous relations in the minds of native speakers, which internalizes an object or phenomenon of the surrounding world or an internal reflective experience. The most used in the researched source is the predicate-argument variety of suffix nouns, and this gave rise to the discovery of a universal mechanism of creation of various onomasiological categories, which are most often represented by motivators of the slot places of the predicate of different semantics, object, other arguments (instrumental, mediative, comitative, factitive, destinative, finitive, transgressive, deliberative, etc.). In the studied source, the word-forming type of suffixed nouns belonging to the categorical type of motivation turned out to be productive. These are verbal nouns denoting actions, motivated by a predicate verb, having objectified verbal semantics, while belonging to different parts of speech. Almost no suffixed nouns belonging to associative-terminal, modus, and mixed motivation were found, which can be explained by the absence in the analyzed source of lexemes used in a figurative metonymic or metaphorical sense, although individual lexemes occur (occasionally, this is, as a rule, the formation of a diminutive or of a pejorative nature).

The semantic-structural aspect of denominative verbs is characterized, the main types reflected by the verb suffix subsystem of the Old Ukrainian language of the 14th - 17th centuries are defined and analyzed the motivational features of derived verb units. The paradigm of word-forming means of the Old Ukrainian verb subsystem is systematized as the embodiment of a fragment of the idio-ethnic language picture of the world of Ukrainians.

Key words: *motivation, word-forming derivation, verb derivatives from substantives, suffixation, verb categorization, a semantic-structural aspect, the Old Ukrainian language.*

Formulation of the problem. Researchers pay considerable attention to historical studies of word formation. What makes it possible to find out: ways of forming the foundations of the modern word-forming system of the language; changes and transformations of word-forming types in terms of their activation or extinction; continuity and progressivity in the development of the word-forming system of the language and its individual sections; criteria for the selection and involvement of creative words and affixes in word-forming acts; regularities and trends in the development of the word-forming system [4]. The written records record the peculiarities of the historical era, the regularities that operated at the previous stages of the development of the Ukrainian language and determined the current state of its development, this makes it possible to characterize the grammatical system of the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th–17th centuries, in particular its word-forming subsystem, which serves the **relevance** of research.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. In the field of the history of the Ukrainian word-form, in particular the suffixal word-form, it is worth noting the research of S. Bevzenko, L. Beregovenko, P. Bilousenko, A. Hryshchenko, L. Humetska, O. Krovytska, K. Lenets, A. Maiboroda, H. Nayenko, V. Nimchuk, L. Polyuga, S. Samiylenko, P. Tymoshenko, V. Tokar, O. Bezpoyasko, I. Vikhovanets, T. Vozny, K. Horodenska, V. Horpynych, V. Greschuk, L. Didkivska, I. Kovalyk, M. Kravchenko, O. Pinchuk, L. Rodnina, Z. Sikorska, L. Yurchuk, I. Yatsenko and others, which deserve attention for their factuality, perfection, representativeness and relevance. Investigating the history of the scientific study of the historical morphology of the Ukrainian language, S. Samiylenko emphasizes the role of M. Maksymovych,

O. Potebnya, K. Mikhalchuk, P. Zhitetskyi, P. Lavrovskyi, Ya. Holovatskyi, O. Ogonovskyi, I. Verkhratskyi, A. Krymskyi, who investigated and solved many basic problems of the historical morphology of the Ukrainian language. Word-forming derivation is qualified as the process of creating secondary nominative units with the status of a word. Word-forming derivatives arise through the transition from one linguistic sign – a source unit already present in the lexical fund, to another linguistic sign – a derivative unit that appears in the language as a new lexical unit to name a certain fragment of extra-linguistic reality through associative connections between the corresponding dictum and mechanism of word-forming motivation [1]. The most common method of morphological type of word formation in the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th – 17th centuries was the suffixation of bases, equally productive in the category of nouns, adjectives and verbs as in the modern Ukrainian literary language. The main trend of the semantic evolution of suffixes, clearly reflected in the literary language of the 14th – 15th centuries, was the decline of the semantic value of suffixes, the development in the direction from a real to a purely structural, word-forming meaning. Manifestation of such a tendency was widely developed in the language of the written monuments of the Old Ukrainian literary language of the specified period. The process of destroying the semantic value of suffixes affected unproductive and productive verb suffixes. It is noteworthy that non-productive suffixes mostly entered the Old Ukrainian language from the Old Kyivan language already with an erased meaning, as inanimate, unable to exert an analogical influence, and therefore ceased to stand out. Productive suffixal morphemes, as a rule, polysemic suffixes became poly-functional: in word formation (forming) with some bases they kept their real meaning, in connection with others they acted as neutral structural formants. The erasure of expressiveness of affixes was the reason for the phenomenon of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy of word-forming formants, widely attested in the language of written monuments of the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th–17th centuries.

M. Plyusch notes that the central task in the field of word formation is the study of the word formation system of the language from a synchronic point of view with a clear distinction between modern (living) and historical word formation [11, p. 86]. At the same time, for the scientific study of the language, diachronic word formation is no less important than synchronous word formation, since numerous word formation models of the modern language were formed in the past and went through a difficult path in their functioning, activating or losing their productivity. I. Vyhovanets gives special importance to the need to study the inter-level relationships of the morphology of the Ukrainian language in its history with the phenomena of historical word formation, historical syntax, historical phonetics and accentology in accordance with the principle of language system. Elucidation of the historical morphology of the Ukrainian language requires the involvement of comparative evidence of other Slavic languages [5, p. 67]. V. Rusanivskyi emphasizes the use of the principles of the system of language and the procedurality of phenomena in the study of the history of word formation and notes that the real linguistic meaning of all derivational phenomena can be clarified when approaching the word formation from the position of knowing the mechanism of the system's activity, that is, considering the word formation system in a dynamic aspect. This will allow us to see the word-form as a process of realizing the system capabilities of language on the basis of internal contrasts – as a process of finding closed and open ways of implementing a certain model, a process of choosing between possible and impossible implementations. [12, p. 75]. If in the analytical approach to the study of word formation the object is the suffix formations themselves (assuming the path of linguistic interpretation from the suffix to the meaning or from the meaning to the suffix), then in the dynamic approach the object is the process of transformation of motivating words into motivated, word-forming resources of the language into words. In such a case, the focus of the researcher's attention is the structural-semantic relationship between the motivating and the motivated in the living process of word formation, that is, the model in action [12, p. 6]. For the transformation of a motivating word into a motivated one, the character of the elementary derivational processes that flow between the creative morphemes in the word and the conditions of conjugation of word-forming units is of essential importance. The tendency to align creative bases and preserve the structure of motivating words [2, p. 27] are related, in our opinion, to the phenomena of linguistic analogy. The most productive types of word formation in the ancient Ukrainian language, as well as in the modern one, were morphological, dominant in the category of nouns, adjectives and verbs [5]. A common method of morphological type of word formation was the suffixation of bases, equally common in the category of the above-mentioned parts of speech.

Formulation of the purposes of the article. To find out the semantic-structural mechanism of

the creation of denominative verbs in the Old Book Ukrainian language of the 14th–17th centuries and the motivational algorithm, from the internal programming of the motivational base to the stage of selection of the onomasiological structure of the name.

Presenting main material. The word-forming structure of the verb both in diachrony and in synchrony has its own peculiarities. Verbs formed from Indo-European verb stems of thematic and non-thematic type are divided into primary, non-derivative, and derived, distinctive, verb formations with one stem, and in other cases – verbs composed of two stems. According to the researcher U. Shtandenko, «...most of the verbs that function in the modern Ukrainian literary language are derivatives, they arose as a result of various derivational processes that took place during the centuries-old history of the language's development. Verbs belong to the oldest layers of vocabulary, some of them have their roots reaching back to the Indo-European era. As a result of nomination processes, the verbal composition of the language is constantly replenished with new lexical units, which in the Old Ukrainian language of the 14th–18th centuries. were most often formed as a result of substantive and adjective derivation» [13, p. 38].

Verb formations of nominal parts of speech are verbs of nominative and adjectival origin. Two categories are distinguished between these derived units: 1) denominatives that, due to the decline of the main word or the destruction of the motivational connection with it, were de-etymologized and ceased to be recognized as derivatives; 2) verbal derived units, in which the motivational and semantic connection of the motivator and the motivated, and conceptual structures, which are the basis of nomination processes, can be clearly traced [7, p. 3–10].

The first category includes denominatives, establishing the derivation of which is problematic, since these verbal units can be considered both as formed from nominal parts of speech and as creative with respect to them. Such nominative units belong to the peripheral zone: правити, твердити, лишити, жаловати, боронити, пустошити, робити, бранити, рубити, оумьти, which determine the diffuseness of the core and peripheral zones in the word-forming process. H. Kocherha notes that «... establishing the direction of derivation is associated with a certain number of problems, the solution of which requires taking into account the diachronic factors of the Proto-Slavic and East Slavic word-formation, the regularities of the modern word-formation system of the Ukrainian literary language, the principles of

its assimilation of foreign roots and lexemes, certain cognitive and onomasiological processes» [9, p. 11]. In linguistics, a field approach is widely used in derivational processes, which involves the isolation of a stable core with certain specific features and a periphery with weakened or sometimes erased marginal indicators: **СУПЛѢКА**, с.ж. (пл. suplika). Petition. – **СУПЛѢКОВАТИ**, v. То ає̆, о соцраі. [Рубашний] суплѣковаль на родителя до Румянцова. Дн.Марк. I, 67 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 378]; **СУХОТѢТИ**, v. То wiѣеъı аwау, о є оъıед. Духовнымъ голодомъ сухотѣючому свѣту правды живность роздаючій. Пал. 443 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 380]; **СХОВКА**, с.ж. A storage. – **СХОВАТИСЯ**, v. То ѣіде. Иж ледве от нихъ болотомъ утекъ и въ жито сховался. Кн. Луцк. 1565, л. 232 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 380]; **ФЕРОВАНЕ**, [-НБЄ], с. ср. (пл. ferowanie). A decree, a determination. – **ФЕРО-ВАТИ**, v. (пл. феъıоwаć). То десіде, о дееъıціе. [Римск. епископь] декреть свой фероваль. Пал. 574 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 453]; **ФУНДАТЪ**, с.м. Recording, an act of contribution, donation. – **ФУНДОВАТИ**, v. (лт. fundare). To found, to establish. Петръ ... фундоваль столицу въ Антіохіи. Рук.хр. 191 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 458]. Old Ukrainian denominative verb units modify the motivational judgment in the syntactic nature of derivational processes with an implied predicate and an explained motivator of the nominal part of speech. Linguists explain the existence of a marginal sphere in the motivational processes of word formation with several reasons. One of which is genetic, which dates back to the Proto-Slavic era, which makes it impossible to establish the genotypes of derived words – syntactic structures with a change in the structural-semantic aspect in nomination processes [6]. The functions of word-formation tools, which were productive even in the Proto-Slavic and Old Kyiv periods, historically began to become unexpressed, which led to changes in structural and derivational relations, and this served to the uncertainty of the word-formation direction and its bidirectionality: **ОБРОСЛЫЙ**, adj.. overgrown. – **ОБРОСНУТИСЯ,** v. (пл. obrosnąć). To grow. Да не оброснуться главы по мертвѣьь. Рк. хр. 52. [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 19]; **ОБЯВИТИ**, v. To open, discover, show, indicate. [Єліазарь] проешь Бога, абы єму жону годную для Ісаака обявиль. Рук. лет. 15 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 25]; **ОБЯВИТИСЯ**, v. To show up, to open up. Чого п. п. Черняки, ижъ не довели правдою, туть значне обявилося. Пр. Полт. с. 74 [Tymchenko, B. 2, p. 25]; **ОМАНА**, с.ж. An illusion. – **ОМАНЮ-**

ВАТИ, ОМАНИТИ, v. To lie, to deceive. **Бер. 121.** **Той же то шатанъ наши владыки оманивъ. АП. 1734** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 42]; **ПОПУДЛИ-ВОСТЬ, с. ж.** A haste, a hurry, a precipitance. – **ПОПУДИТИ**, v. To drive; to frighten, to confuse. **Подъ Клецкомъ оного [Дукгласъ Чарнецкого] надибавши, значнє попудилъ. вел. I, 246** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 172]; **ПОПУСТОШИТИ**, v. To empty. **Олтари попустошили. Рук. хр. 114** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 172]. Determining the nominative status of derived names, in particular denominatives in the ancient literary language of the XIV–XVII centuries, produces an onomasiological feature in the relevant cognitive field, as well as the involvement of other components of the motivational base, as well as the grammatical and semantic load of the onomasiological formant, modifies the mechanism of lexeme creation at the modeling stage structures of knowledge about the signified, is characterized by relative objectivity, internal consistency and is indicated by linguistic lexemes in direct meanings: **ПОРОЖ-НОВАНЄ, [-НЬЄ], с.ср.** (пл. próznowanie). An idleness, an inaction, an indolence. – **ПОРОЖНО-ВАТИ**, v. (пл. próznować). To be idle, to sit back. **Апостолъ Павелъ нєгыі не порожновалъ, завше працовалъ. Гал. I, 147** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 176]; **ПУБЛИКА, с.ж.** (лт. publica). A shame. – **ПУБЛИ-КОВАТИ**, v. To shame, to disgrace. **[Дмытриха Солоху] такожъ злымъ курєвствомъ публико-вала, алє того не доказала. Ак. Полт. с. (КС. XXIV, 416)** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 256]; **РОВНО-ВАТИ**, v. To share equally. **Питалъ єсми тыхъ мужей: гдѣ бы тотъ медь былъ, и если бы п. Богданъ тотъ медь съ паномъ Олекшимъ ровновалъ або делилъ? Они ведши, же не ровновалъ, а ни делшъ, алє взявши на возы до господы своєє попровадшъ. Кн. Луцк. 1575, л. 415** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 274]. It is notable that the denominative verb segment in the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th – 17th centuries is characterized by procedural signs of action, state, motivated by their onomasiological bases and embodied in their semantics.

The word-formative derivation of the nominative unit and the modeling of the corresponding conceptual structure of knowledge about the signified produces one more feature, which is related to the previous one – semantic-motivational. Let's casually note that the denominative verbs, according to general trends, clearly determine the direction of derivation from specific nominal parts of speech to verbs. Verbal units, in turn, can serve as a motivational base for abstract nouns [9]. Derived nouns

can develop specific secondary, usually metonymic, meanings, which is why it is so difficult to establish the derivation from abstract verb nouns, and the primary or secondary nature of abstract noun meanings. Researchers indicate the possibility of revealing the direction of derivation in similar cases by comparison with other Slavic languages, i.e. the absence of a verb counterpart in other languages indicates the denominative character of the Ukrainian verb: **РОСКОШЬ, с.ж.** 1. A joy, a consolation, a happiness. – **РОС-КОШОВАТИ**, v. To enjoy, to lead a fun life. Бер. 88. **Злыи роскошуютъ. Пал. 814** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 292]; **СОРОМОТИТИ**, v. To shame, to insult, to offend. **Они того дѣцкого ляли, соромотили. ЛЮЗР. I, 15 (1444)** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 340]; **СРОДКОВАТИ**, v. (пл. srodkować). To be in the middle; to mediate. **во всємь любовь и продко-вала, и сродковала, и кончала. Пал. 714 [**Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 356]; **СТАТКОВАТИ**, v. To live well, to behave well. **Завжди пянствомъ ся бавила и статковати не хотѣла. Ак. Полт. с. (КС.XXII,215)** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 362]. The process of categorization and conceptualization in ethnic consciousness, the peculiarities of trends and regularities of psychological and cultural stereotypes, as well as the specificity of the language system of a certain ethnic group affects the determination of nomination processes, the direction of derivation, the mechanism of lexeme creation: **ХИБА, с.ж.** An error, a miss. – **ХИБИТИ**, v. To be wrong, to miss, to make a mistake. **Рука... забша невинного человека, а окрутника хибша. Рук. хр. 144** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 461]; **ШАЦУНОКЪ, с.м.** (пл. szacunek). A price, a value. – **ШАЦОВАТИ**, v. (пл. szacowac). 1. To evaluate, to appreciate. **Все шацовано на три, албо и чтири тисячи левовъ. вел. I, 48** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 491]; **ОБРАДА, с. ж.** (пл. obrada). An advice. – **ОБРАДИТИСЯ,** v. To decide with advice. **Прєто ужесмо всѣ такъ старшій, яко и найменшій на тоє обрадилися, ижъ нѣчого наймнѣй надъ комисію курукôвскую не втяга-ємо, анѣ тежъ призволяти не призволяємо. вел. IV, 255** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 18]; **ПОПАСЪ, с.м.** A halt, a parking, a rest. – **ПОПАСОВАТИ,** v. Feed the horses on the way. Мл.Сл. 66 [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 170]; **РОЗДУВАНИТИ**, v. To devide. **Здо-бичи и користи Татарскіє всѣ себя пріобрѣли и роздуванили. вел. II, 16** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 280]. Word-forming and motivational processes in the verb system of the Old Ukrainian literary language of the 14th – 17th centuries are proof of the existence of a marginal peripheral zone in the denominative verb derivatives. Linguists make assumptions about the

impossibility of an unequivocal answer about the directions of derivation and even about the absence of such derivation. Denominative verb derivatives of the Old Book language, formed from nominal parts of the language, which belong to the peripheral zone, indexed in a broad structural-semantic format, actively functioned in various genres of the Old Ukrainian literary language and inherited by the verb system of the modern Ukrainian literary language. The Old Book denominative verb-derived units with a pronounced core zone depend on the semantics of the motivational bases of the formative nominal parts of speech. The definition of motivational regularities of denominatives and their symbolic semantics in the conceptual position of motivators determines the general cognitive relation that is formed in the mind of nominators during the creation of denominative verbal units in the Old Ukrainian literary language: **ОПАТРИТЕЛЬ**, с.м. (пл. opatrzyciel). A supplier; a trustee. Мл.Сл. 55. **ОПАТРОВАТИ, ОПАТРИТИ**, v. (пл. opatrzać, -rzyć). 1. To pet, to take care; to help. **Добра вшелякіи... варуєтъ и опатруєтъ. АП. 1098. 2. То зубру, о Фуъіизѣ. Потребами оную [церковь] и мѣшкаючихъ при ней опатрилъ. Диар. Фил. 51** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 45]; **ШАФАРЪ,** с.м. (ср.в.нм. Schaffaere). A housekeeper, a manager, a purser. **ШАФОВАТИ**, v. (пл. szafować). To host, to manage, to operate. **Здай ми личбу изь шафарьства твоего, бо южь далѣй не боудеши могль шафовати. Пер. ев. 60. Марнє копійками и иншими гришми шафуєтъ. Ак. Полт. с. (КЄ. XXII, 22)** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 490]; **ПЛЮГАВЕЦЪ**, с.м. (пл. plugawiec). A bastard; filthy. **ПЛЮГАВИТИ**, v. (пл. plugawić). To defile, to blackguard. **Не будемъ плюгавити святого мѣста Божего оферами поганскими. Рук. хр. 201** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 112]; **ПОВОДКОВАТИ**, v. To drink vodka. **По службѣ былемь у архиерея и, поводковавши, отойшо-лемь и обѣдалемь у Полянского. Дн. Марк. І, 285** [Tymchenko, В. 2, p. 120]. Beyond any doubt, the intra-linguistic motivation and direction of derivation of the names of Old Ukrainian proper verbs, as noted by H. Kocherha [9, p. 19], demonstrates the establishment of their morpheme structure and formal means of creation, modifies the connection between the formal and semantic structure of words with certain mental modifications, knowledge and their numerous relations in the consciousness of native speakers, which internalizes an object or phenomenon of the surrounding world or internal reflective experience.

Conclusions and propositions. Derived noun verbs, according to the concept of motivational and word-formative synthesis, were formed from derived nominal bases by grammaticalization and motivation of them under the category of verbal derivatives, which produces the definition of motivational features of denominatives and their symbolic nominative position in the structures of consciousness of native speakers. It is noteworthy that denominative verb derivatives in the Old Ukrainian literary language have the same grammaticalization as in the modern Ukrainian literary language, in particular, they appear with a segment of secularity of a fixed form, which in general corresponds to the species categories of verbal units of the modern Ukrainian literary language. Comprehensive research in determining aspects or directions of the historical word-form of the Ukrainian language: a) word-form of individual monuments; b) word structure of groups of monuments according to the genre principle; c) history of individual types and methods of word formation; d) the study of word-forming methods and means of the periods of the XIV–XVII centuries are promising for a multifaceted analysis of the word-forming subsystem of the Old Ukrainian language in diachrony and synchrony.

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Кочерга Г. В. СЛОВОТВІРНА МОТИВАЦІЯ ВІДІМЕННИХ ДІЄСЛІВ У СТАРОУКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВІ XIV–XVII СТ.: СЕМАНТИКО-СТРУКТУРНИЙ АСПЕКТ

У статті з'ясовано внутрішньомовну мотивованість та напрям похідності найменувань староукраїнських відіменних дієслів, що вочевиднює установлення їхньої морфемної структури та формальних засобів творення, модифікує зв'язок формальної та семантичної структур слів з певними мисленнєвими алгоритмами, знаннями та їхніми численними реляціями у свідомості носіїв мови, що інтеріоризує об'єкт або явище навколишнього світу чи внутрішній рефлексивний досвід. Найуживанішою в досліджуваному джерелі є предикатно-аргументний різновид суфіксальних іменників це і дало підстави для виявлення універсального механізму творення різних ономасіологічних категорій, які представлені найчастіше мотиваторами слотових місць предиката різної семантики, об'єкта, інших аргументів (інструментива, медіатива, комітатива, фабрикатива, дестинатива, фінітива, трансгресивна, делібератива тощо). У досліджуваному джерелі продуктивним виявився словотвірний тип суфіксальних іменників, що належать до категорійного типу мотивації. Це віддієслівні іменники на позначення дій, мотивовані дієсловом-предикатом, що мають опредмечену дієслівну семантику, при цьому належать до різних частин мови. Майже не виявлено суфіксальних іменників, що належать до асоціативно-термінальної, модусної та змішаної мотивації, що можна пояснити відсутністю в аналізованому джерелі лексем, ужитих у переносному метонімічному чи метафоричному значенні, хоч окремі лексеми трапляються (зрідка, це, як правило, утворення демінутивного чи пейоративного характеру).

Схарактеризовано семантико-структурний аспект відіменникових дієслів, визначено основні типи, віддзеркалені дієслівною суфіксальною підсистемою староукраїнської мови XIV–XVII ст. та проаналізовано мотиваційні особливості похідних дієслівних одиниць. Визначено співвідношення внутрішньомовних, зовнішньомовних і позамовних чинників розвитку дієслівного словотвору староукраїнської мови XIV–XVII ст. Систематизовано парадигму словотвірних засобів староукраїнської дієслівної підсистеми як утілення фрагменту ідіоетнічної мовної картини світу українців.

Ключові слова: мотивація, словотвірна деривація, відсубстантивні дієслівні деривати, суфіксація, категоризація дієслова, семантико-структурний аспект, староукраїнська мова.