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PREPOSITIONAL PREFIXATION IN LATIN AND ANCIENT GREEK

The paper examines the specifics of prepositional prefixation in Latin and Ancient Greek, in particular, the structural features of derivatives, the influence of the meaning of prepositions on the lexical meaning of derivatives, and the changes that the content plan and expression plan of the original elements of composites underwent in the process of word formation.

The main research methods are comparative-historical, comparative, statistical methods, as well as methods of component and structural analysis.

The article emphasizes that a derived word is a complex formation, the result of categorical interaction of different parts of speech. Turning to the substantive side of derivatives, they can be defined as lexemes that denote objects by revealing a particular connection between a given object of reality and others.

In Latin and Ancient Greek, beyond the two types of morphological word formation – affixation and stemming – the most productive is the first method, i.e. the formation of new words using prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes in Latin and Ancient Greek have a common origin with prepositions.

The study found that the meaning of a derived word consists not only of the meanings of its producing stem and morphemes, but also manifests itself in the process of their interaction. A derived word, built according to a certain model, is not simply the sum of the meanings of its constituent elements, but realizes a variety of specific meanings and their features, which are superimposed on the systemic meaning and fixed by linguistic usage and norm. A characteristic feature of the semantics of any word-forming prefix is its ability to narrow and specify the meaning of the producing base. This property of the prefix is due to the presence of a specific lexical meaning in it. For the most part, prepositions as prefixes retain their basic meanings, which are more expressed in combination with verbs than with nouns. Derived nouns, in addition to their basic meanings, often acquire transitive meanings formed in the process of interaction between the meanings of the preposition and the producing word.

Key words: *Classical languages, Latin, Ancient Greek, word formation, prefixation, affixation, preposition.*

Statement of the problem. A derived word is a complex formation, the result of categorical interaction of different parts of speech. Regarding the substantive side of derivatives, they can be defined as elements that denote objects by revealing a particular connection between a given object of reality and others. Modern linguistics suggests new approach to study derived words based on an understanding of the structure of human knowledge. The meaning of the derived word is directly related to some concepts, united into a single structure and served to form the future derived word.

It is a well-known fact that the specific weight of new words in modern developed languages is derivatives: complex words, affixal derived words, etc. (up to 70% in total). The number of derivatives in ancient languages is also significant. Based on this, there is an obvious need to investigate the specifics of derived words from a cognitive point of view, in terms of their fixation of new structures of knowledge.

Comparing simple and derived words, one can define a special property of derivatives: like simple words, they name a separate action, object, highlighting a certain fragment of the world, but derivatives also indicate its connection with another action, sign or object.

In addition, derived words are special descriptions of the signified, and since most derivatives are presented as dismembered structures, such a description can be considered analytical. At the same time, derived words meet specific discursive requirements for a linguistic unit – to express as much relevant information as possible using necessary linguistic means.

The study of the specifics of such a derivative model as prepositional prefixation in Latin and Ancient Greek remains a topic scientific problem and is of great importance for the further study of word formation in both Classical and Modern languages.

The specifics of word formation based on the material of Classical languages remains insufficiently researched, especially from the point of view of the modern development of linguistic knowledge, regarding cognitive principles of word formation as well as processes of nomination. Therefore, deepening knowledge in this area in Classical languages is particularly relevant.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

In modern linguistics, new trends are observed in the study of word formation, in particular, increased attention to functional and cognitive approaches, as well as the integration of formal and semantic aspects: Word-Formation 2016 [14], Jackson H. 2007 [11].

In Classical languages the problem of word formation in different aspect was highlighted by Alyoshina I. [1], Antoniuk S. [2], Chekareva Y. [8; 9; 10], Kuibida Kh. [4], Makar I. [5], Myronova V. [6], Seniv M. [7].

A derived word is a complex formation, the result of mental operations, reflecting the connection between objects and phenomena of reality. It is simultaneously a product of word formation (having formal-semantic connections with the forming lexical unit and belongs to a certain word-forming type) and vocabulary (having synonymous, antonymic, homonymic relations with other words). The close connection between word formation and vocabulary is strengthened by the fact that the replenishment of the dictionary occurs through word formation [1, p. 624].

Thus, having reproduced a sufficient number of word-formation correlations, one can make conclusions regarding the nature of the semantic connections established in each individual word-formation model, and regarding the forms of implementation of these connections.

The processes of nomination and designation in language cannot be reduced only to the processes of naming individual elements of reality. Processes of naming events constantly occur in parallel to the designated one. From this point of view, sign units can be divided into name signs and message signs. From the point of view of synchrony, message signs are based on name signs. From the point of view of diachrony, it can be assumed that the name sign is based on the message sign [3, p. 82].

Task statement. The main task of the linguistic aspect of nomination itself is to study the means and methods of naming individual elements of reality and denoting holistic events. Having a new progressive theory and prospective studies

of derivatives on the material of different modern languages we still have a lack of such researches on the material of Classical languages.

Thus, the **purpose of the study** of the work is to study Ancient Greek and Latin derived words with a preposition-prefix from the point of view of the role of the components in the semantic structure of the derivative word preserving or rethinking the original meaning of the designator (verb, noun or adjective) and the formator (prepositional prefix).

The main research methods are the comparative-historical method – for comparing the phenomena of prepositional prefixation in different periods of the formation and development of Classical languages; the comparative method – for systematic analysis of vocabulary; the statistical method – for determining the statistics of the preservation of the original meaning of prefixes and the productivity of each individual meaning; component analysis – to identify the belonging of prefixed formations to a particular semantic group and to study the influence of one component of a word on another in the process of word formation; structural analysis – to study the morphological structure of a word.

Outline of the main material of the study.

One of the ways of the semantic development of primary prepositions is functioning as prefixes of complex words. Primary prepositions are used as prefixes, introducing one or another aspect into the meaning of a new complex unit based on the characteristics of its own semantics. Prepositions have their extralinguistic meaning, like full-valued words, but, unlike the latter, they express really existing relations, as real as the things, qualities and phenomena between which they are established. The reflection of the concept of some specific relation is the meaning of the preposition.

In the common Indo-European language, in Indo-Iranian and Greek before the beginning of the historical era, prepositions and prefixes were identical and had a certain independence. During the development of Indo-European languages, ancient noun elements, which later turned into adverbs, began to adjoin directly to the verb. As a result of this merger, the phenomenon of thmesis (prefix separation from a producing stem) becomes impossible.

In Ancient Greek a stable position of the preposition as part of a compound word without the phenomenon of thmesis has been observed since the Classical period. It should be noted that prefix, being an integral part of a new word, mostly full-meaning,

retains a connection with a preposition as a separate word with its own specific features, influencing semantic and grammatical connections between words in a sentence.

The plenty of compound words with prefix-preposition in Ancient Greek can be examined depending on their model and constituent elements.

The first group of such compounds is formed by words consisting of a preposition and a noun part, which in a prepositional construction would function as a definite case form.

For example, ἀμφιβώμιος (Eur. Troad. 562) – what is carried out near the altar (about σφαγαί – slaughter); ἀντίλιου (Soph. Ai. 805) – those that are opposite the sun (about ἀγκῶνες – valleys); ἀπόπολις (Soph. Oed. r. 1000) – the one that is located far from the city; διαπόντιος (Aesch. Choeph. 352) (about γῆ – land) – land that you reach only through the sea = overseas land; περιανχένιος (Herod. 3.20) – what is worn around the neck (about στρεπτός – necklace).

In these examples, words are based on prepositional phrases as phenomenon that has been practiced in the language for quite a long time. An object that was expressed in a case form in a prepositional construction is part of a compound word. The second object required in the prepositional construction to compare some object with an object in a compound word can be directly designated (προθύριον – a noun that names what is πρὸ θυρῶν – in front of the doors), or only indicated (the word περιανχένιος only outlines an object that is located περὶ αὐχένα – around the neck).

The second category of compound words represents a situation when both compared objects receive their expression outside of the derivative lexeme. This category is the most numerous:

ὥς τέ με κουράων ἀμφήλυθε θήλυς αὐτή (Hom. Od. 6.122). – “It seems that a girl’s ringing voice was heard close to me.” αὐτή – “voice” and ἐγώ – “I” are compared here in spatial terms. Both of these objects are semantically outside the compound word. A complex word, in turn, contains a verb stem, which determines the nature of the relationship between objects, and a prepositional prefix, which causes the appearance of the accusative με, as it was in the prepositional construction.

τί μ’ ἀμφιβάλλεις χερσίν, ὦ τάλαινα παῖ, ὄρνις ὅπῳ κηφῆνα πολιοῦχρον κύκνος; (Eur. Bacch. 1364). – “Why do you hug me with your arms, unhappy child, like a white swan bird?”

In this example, the preposition ἀμφί belongs to the action βάλλω not only in content and meaning,

but also internally merged with it into one word. The preposition does not affect the case χερσίν (Dativus instrumenti), but remains an indicator of the relationship between objects, causing the appearance of the accusative με.

In fact, it happens that the preposition internally merges with the expression of action so closely that it can no longer influence the construction in the same way as in a pure prepositional phrase. For example, in ἔρχομαι διὰ πυλῶν – “to pass through the door” the genitive is used, and in διέρχομαι πύλας – the accusative.

The question arises which of these forms are earlier: those in which prepositions still influence the construction, or those in which the prepositions have merged with the verbal meaning and do not determine the appearance of a specific case form. Obviously, the primary situation was when the preposition in a complex word influenced the construction, maintaining a semantic connection with the primary basis.

The third category of compound words consists of words in which the first part, the prefix itself, only notes the meaning of the other part. For example: ἀμφιβολία – throwing back and forth, difficult position (ἀμφιβολίη ἔχεσθαι (Herod. 5.74) – get into a difficult position); ἀμφιδάκρυτος (about ὁ πόθος – melancholy (Eur. Phoen. 330) – melancholy, causing tears around; ἀνάγω – take from (μιχθεῖς ἀλλοδαποῖσι γυναικ’ εὐεῖδε’ ἀνήγεσ ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης (Hom. Il. 3.48) – you, having found yourself in a foreign tribe, took your beautiful wife from a foreign land).

The semantics of compound words of the third category is more complex and varied. It is closely related to the meaning of the word with which the preposition formed the compound word. In a compound noun a prepositional prefix cannot influence the construction. The same is for compound adjectives, but in this case a prepositional prefix remains an indicator of the relationship between objects.

Verb composition has its own characteristics. When combined with a preposition, the verb is the word that is defined, and the preposition is the word that defines. However, there is also feedback. In this case, the verb changes, but the preposition remains a constant defining basis. This situation can be called semantic dominance of the preposition.

In an expression, one of the two parts can be used only once. Thus, a preposition can correspond to a verb with a prefix. Conversely, a simple verb can correspond to a verb with a prefix. In this case the

“elimination” of preverbs is carried out, that is, the meaning of the preposition is included in the content of the simple verb.

An important issue is the preservation of common semantic features between prepositions and prefixes. The prefix-prepositional correlation is most clearly manifested in constructions with verbs of motion or with verbs of a specific physical action, where prefix retains real spatial semantics [7, p. 189–195].

The center of semantic relationships is made up of prefixes and prepositions that express the linear orientation of movement. The group of spatial prefixes is characterized by the symmetry of their opposite meanings: if some prefix is used to denote inward movement, then there is also a prefix to denote outward movement.

If the verb stem is connected to a prefix to indicate movement towards a goal, then it must also be connected to a prefix indicating movement from the goal: 1) ἀπό – from, ἐκ – from (ἀπερχομαι – to leave, ἐξέρχομαι – to go out) / ἐν – to, εἰς – to, πρὸς – to (ἐνέρχομαι – to enter, εἰσέρχομαι – enter, προσέρχομαι – approach); 2) κατά – down (καταβαίνω – go down) / ἀνά – up (ἀναβαίνω – rise); 3) ἐπί – on, ὑπέρ – over (ἐπιτίθημι – put, ὑπερτίθημι – put over) / ὑπό – under (ὑποτίθημι – put); 4) πρό – in front (προβάλλω – throw forward, put out) / μετά – behind (μεταβάλλω – throw behind the back).

The peculiarities of verb prefixation in Ancient Greek have been clearly presented in our previous articles [8; 9; 10].

In general, it should be noted that clarification of the meaning of a verb according to a certain characteristic is often carried out precisely with the help of prefixes, the system of which was quite widespread. Most prefixes and prepositions have a common origin. As a result they perform the same functions in the language being expressors of spatial relations. Therefore, the prefix-prepositional correlation is most fully manifested in constructions where the verb prefix and preposition retain real spatial meaning.

In Latin, beyond the two types of morphological word formation – affixation and stemming – the most productive is the first method, i.e. the formation of new words using prefixes and suffixes.

Prepositions in the role of prefixes mostly retain their basic meanings. But they are more expressed in combination with verbs than with nouns. Derived nouns, in addition to the basic meanings, often acquire transferable ones, formed in the process of interaction of the meanings of the preposition and the producing word.

Analyzing prefixed nouns in Latin, we can note that most of them originate from prefixed verbs and belong to their derivational groups.

As it has been noted for Ancient Greek, in Latin the semantics of verb prefixes and, based on this, prefixal verb formations is determined by the verbs' belonging to a particular lexical-semantic group. This is clearly manifested in the field of polysemantic verbs, which belong to the lexical-semantic groups of activity and movement.

The semantic relations between producing and derived prefix verbs are reduced to only an incomplete (partial) semantic correlation. This means that derived words do not acquire all the lexical meanings of the producing verbs without exception, but only some of them. This is explained by the developed system of polysemy of the studied original verbs. If the original verbs are unambiguous their full semantic correlation with derived formations is possible.

In an “ideal” abstract scheme, any derived (or complex) word constructed according to a certain model should be no more than the sum of the values of the constituent elements of the model. In practice, this or that model is implemented in language in words and fixed by language usage, norm. The norm gives the word individuality, idiomaticity, fixes the semantic changes that are taking place in it, “chooses” one and not another of the equivalent models for this or that word.

For example, the verb *competo* consists of the designator *peto* and the formator *com-*.

The word *peto* has ten main lexical meanings: 1) to try, strive, strive, seek, pursue; 2) to ask, to demand; 3) *legal.* have or make a claim; 4) get, receive; 5) apply; 6) rush, direct, attack; 7) threaten; 8) to be directed, to depart; 9) fly, take off; pour out, rush; to rise, rise; 10) approach, approach.

The preposition *cum* (in this case – *com*) as a prefix has five lexical meanings: 1) with, together (equally) with, on, simultaneously with, after; 2) with, accompanied by, together with, in union with; 3) with help, through mediation, under conditions, under circumstances; 4) with, against (fight with); 5) in, with (in clothes, with five legs).

In the process of word creation, the verb *competo* received seven lexical meanings: 1) strive together, achieve, strive; 2) converge, meet; 3) happen; 4) coincide in time; 5) respond, approach, coordinate; 6) to be suitable, capable; 7) *legal.* demand according to law.

Comparing the producing meanings of the designator and the formator with the lexical values

of the derived word *competo*, we can see that the producing ones in this case are four meanings of the designator and all five meanings of the formator (see Table 1).

It is important that some meanings of the designator *peto* were not used at all in the word formation process and did not form a derivative word: 1) to ask, to demand; 2) to get, to receive; 3) to address; 4) to rush, to attack; 5) to threaten; 6) to fly, to soar; to pour out, to rush; to rise.

This fact can be explained by the fact that for the indicated meanings some synonymous words are more commonly used. For example, for meaning 2) *to ask, to demand* we have the word *posco, poposci, –, ere*; for meaning 4) *to get, to receive* – we have the word *capio, cēpī, captum, ere, etc.*

Four nouns were formed from the verb *competo*: *competentia ae f*; *competitio, onis f*; *competitor, oris m*; *compitum, i n*.

Each of these words received certain lexical meanings from the verb which produced them:

1) from *competo* – to strive together, to strive were formed: *competitio* – competition; *competitor* – contender, rival, competitor;

2) from *competo* – to converge, to meet: *competentia* – combination, connection; *compitum* – crossroads;

3) from *competo* – to coincide (in time): *competentia* – consistency of parts, correspondence, symmetry; *competentia* – (sc. siderum) combination of celestial bodies;

4) from *competo* – to correspond, to approach, to agree: *competitio* – agreement, consent;

5) from *competo* – *legal.* to demand according to the law: *competitio* – *legal.* lawful claim, demand; *competitor* – plaintiff, complainant.

Among these derived words, the formator **cum** influenced the derived meaning in the following way:

1) from the meaning *cum* – with, together (on a par) with, on, simultaneously with, following: *competentia* – consistency of parts, correspondence, symmetry; *competentia* – (sc. siderum) combination of celestial bodies; *compitum* – crossroads;

2) from the meaning *cum* – with, accompanied, together with, jointly with, in union with: *competentia* – combination, connection; *competitio* – agreement, consent;

3) from the meaning *cum* – with, against (to fight with): *competitio* – competition; *competitio* – *legal.* claim, requirement; *competitor* – applicant, rival, competitor; *competitor* – plaintiff, complainant.

Having considered the influence of the designator and the formator on the meaning of derived words,

Table 1

Producing meanings of the verb *competo*

<i>peto</i>	<i>cum</i>	1) with, together (equally) with, on, at the same time as, after	2) with, accompanied by, together with, together with, in union with	3) with help, mediation, conditions, circumstances	4) with, against (fight with)	5) in, with, with (in clothes, with five legs)
1) to try, strive, seek, pursue		1) to strive together, achieve, strive				6) to be suitable, capable
2) to ask, to demand						
3) <i>legal.</i> have or make claim					7) <i>legal.</i> to demand according to the law	
4) get, receive						
5) apply						
6) rush, direct, attack						
7) threaten						
8) to be directed, to depart		4) to coincide (in time)	2) to converge, meet	3) to happen		
9) fly, take off; pour out, rush; to rise						
10) to approach		5) to respond, approach, coordinate				

we can note that some of derived words were more influenced by the designator, and the other part of these words by the formator. For example, in the word *competitor* – *plaintiff*, *complainant*, the meaning of *cum* – *with*, *against* (*to fight with*) had almost no effect on the meaning of the derivative *competitor*, while the meaning of *peto* – *legal*. *to have or make a claim* was fully preserved.

Conclusions. Thus, the meaning of a derived word consists not only of the meanings of its producing stem and morphemes, but also manifests itself in the process of their interaction.

A characteristic feature of the semantics of any word-forming prefix is its ability to narrow

and specify the meaning of the producing base. This property of the prefix is due to the presence of a specific lexical meaning in it.

As a rule, in Ancient Greek and Latin the number of common meanings of prepositions in the function of prefixes does not exceed five. Most of the meanings of each individual prefix have clear boundaries. This provides an opportunity to understand better the deeper meaning of each individual compound word.

Further analysis of derived words using the comparative-historical method makes it possible to clarify the deep meaning of each individual prefix derivative in both classical and modern languages.

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Чекарева Є. С. ПРИЙМЕННИКОВА ПРЕФІКСАЦІЯ В ЛАТИНСЬКІЙ ТА ДАВНЬОГРЕЦЬКІЙ МОВАХ

У роботі розглянуто специфіку прийменникової префіксації у латинській та давньогрецькій мовах, зокрема, структурні особливості похідних, вплив значення прийменників на лексичне значення похідних та зміни, яких зазнали план змісту та план вираження вихідних елементів композитів у процесі словотвору.

Основними методами дослідження є порівняльно-історичний, зіставний, статистичний методи, а також методи компонентного та структурного аналізу.

У статті акцентується увага на тому, що похідне слово є складним комплексним утворенням, результатом міжкатегорійної взаємодії різних частин мови. Звертаючись до змістовної сторони похідних, можна визначити їх як такі, що позначають предмети через виявлення того чи іншого зв'язку між даним предметом дійсності та іншими.

У латинській та давньогрецькій мовах із двох видів морфологічного словотвору – афіксації та складання основ – найбільш продуктивним є перший спосіб, тобто утворення нових слів за допомогою префіксів та суфіксів. Префіксація – важливий засіб словотвору. Префікси у латинській та давньогрецькій мовах мають спільне походження з прийменниками.

У ході дослідження встановлено, що значення похідного слова складається не лише зі значень його продукуючої основи та морфем, але також виявляється у процесі їх взаємодії. Похідне слово, побудоване за певною моделлю, становить не лише суму значень складових елементів, але реалізує різноманітні конкретні значення та їх відтінки, які накладаються на системне значення та закріплені мовним узусом, нормою. Характерною рисою семантики будь-якого словотвірного префіксу є здатність звужувати, конкретизувати значення продукуючої основи. Зазначена властивість префіксу обумовлена наявністю в нього визначеного лексичного значення. Здебільшого прийменники у ролі префіксів зберігають свої основні значення, які більше виражені у сполученні з дієсловами, ніж з іменами. Похідні імена, окрім основних значень, часто набувають переносних, утворених у процесі взаємодії значень прийменника та продукуючого слова.

Ключові слова: класичні мови, латинська мова, давньогрецька мова, словотвір, префіксація, афіксація, прийменник.