

Confixal Verbs of Russian Language: Typology and Paradigmatics

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Abstract: The article deals with the status of confixation, determined for the first time, as a way of verbal derivation and form production, typical of languages, different in structure (Indonesian, Malay, Arabic, German, Japanese etc). We present a study of confixal verbs from the viewpoint of word-formative types and synonymic connections during the long historical period. The analysis results reveal common patterns of connection of word-formative formants with bases, quantitative and qualitative aspects of usage of word-formative types representatives and determine the interconnections of the derivative with the specific text blocks.

Key words: Word-formative type • Word-formative meaning • Verbal word formation • Confix • Word-formative verbal synonymy.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to reconstruct the history of interaction of word-formative types of confixal verbs and conditions of convergence and divergence of these types, it means, the revealing of reasons of semantic distance of word-formative units during the long period of history of Russian language, the study of synchronic and diachronic synonymic parallels of confixal verbs.

A confixation is not the original, but it is the way of word formation in Slavonic languages. A confix is widely used in many languages, different in structure: Indonesian, Malay, Arabic, German, Japanese etc. In the Indonesian language, for instance, the verbs with the meaning of state are formed by means of the confix (gabungan imbuhan): kedinginan - to feel cold (from dingin - cold). The Arabic language is determined as the inflective one, with the elements of fusion and agglutination. In the second half of the 20th century, the native semitists and linguists prefer characterizing the way of internal flexion as an agglutinative way of connection of the broken consonant root with the broken vocalic affix - "diffix" (in combined cases - confix, transfix etc). The notion of "broken" morpheme comes from here [2: 98]. German scholars understand confix as a bind

producing base, as bio-, -therm-, -drom [3: 144-159]. A confix in the German language together with the lexeme/word or another confix produces the composites (Thermostat), with the suffix - derivatives (Thermik) [4]. The notion of confix as a foreign morpheme with the restricted co-occurrence is present in the works of E. Donalis [5], A. Zayfert [6]. The confixation is rarely met in German word formation, but is productive in forming [7: 61]. The confixation problems in Russian language during the long period of time were gradually solved by the representatives of the Kazan Linguistic School (V.M. Markov, A.A. Aminova, G.A. Nikolaev, E. A. Balalykina, S.K. Chekmeneva, L.V. Vladimirova, L.B. Bubekova and others).

Procedure: In our work the confixal formations are studied, on the one hand, at the synchronous cut, thus, the specific peculiarities of definite periods of their existence, as well as the stylistic specificity, are taken into consideration; on the other hand, they are studied in diachrony, as the study takes into consideration the dynamics of development of language phenomena. The analysis of confixal formations in synchrony presupposes the use of *descriptive method* and the characteristic of semantic structure of formations, interesting to us,

several groups, based on word-formative characteristics, with the following meanings: 1) "a movement by means of action, named by the motivated verb" is expressed by the confix *вз...сь*, which points to the upward movement: *взвѣтѣсь* (to fly up), *взѣромозбѣтѣсь* (to clamber up); 2) "the intense development of process of state, named by the motivated verb", the bearer of which is the confix *вз...сь*: *взѣацитѣсь* (to get narky), *взѣуітовѣтѣсь* (to revolt); 3) "the exhaustiveness of action, named by the motivated verb": *отвѣдѣтѣсь* (to finish fighting); 4) "the unrestrained devotion to action, named by the motivated verb": *заврѣтѣсь* (to lie a lot), *истосѣовѣтѣсь* (to yearn), *оѣдоѣотѣтѣсь* (to laugh one's head off); 5) "the false or unsuccessful performance of action, named by the motivated verb": *оѣмѣритѣсь* (to be mistaken in measurements), *оѣсѣитѣтѣсь* (to miscalculate), *проворовѣтѣсь* (to be caught stealing); 6) "the achievement of any result by means of action, named by the motivated verb": *отмобѣтѣсь* (to keep silence); 7) "to return to normal state as a result of action, named by the motivated verb": *отвисѣтѣсь* (to hang down), *отоснатѣсь* (to sleep off); 8) "the mutually directed performance of action, named by the motivated verb": *нѣрѣѣбѣйтѣсь* (to exchange looks), *нѣрѣмѣйтѣсь* (to give a wink); 9) "the non-intense performance of action, for rest or pleasure, named by the motivated verb": *нѣоѣѣѣтѣсь* (to go for a run), *нѣоѣѣйтѣсь* (to go for a walk) [10: 55].

CONCLUSION

In the process of work over the word-formative types of confixal verbs, we revealed, that their total number in modern Russian language is 83, 41 of them belong to the type with final confix element *-и(тѣ)*, 7 types with final confix element *-ѣ(тѣ)* and 35 types have postfixal final element *-сь(сѣ)*. Besides, in pre-national development period of Russian language, there were distinguished 17 more types of confixal verbs with the final confix element *-и(тѣ)*, not obtaining further development in national period. At the same time in modern Russian language, 6 new types with final confix element *-и(тѣ)* emerged. It is very important that all word-formative types of verbal confixal formations were formed only in modern Russian language (in Old Russian language they are represented by singular examples). It proves that the verbal confixal formations appeared in Russian language later than the denominative ones.

Summary :

- From the moment of appearance and up to the present days, confixation, which is considered non-original way of Russian word formation, grew up to prefixation and suffixation in many parameters. Towards the modern times the number of confixal formation models of new verbs have been increasing. Alongside with that, there is a quantitative restriction of verbal confixes (as compared to the great variety of denominational ones), their greater formal stability and less formal convertibility.
- In the process of historical development of Russian word-formative system, the number of verbal confixal word-formative models constantly increased. At the present development stage of Russian language, the positions of verbal confixation are exclusively strong, what, however, became a result of not only growth of confixal verbal structures number, but also the change of confixation system status.
- In the sphere of confixal verbal synonymy, the same as in the history of any other variety of word-formative types, three types of evolution can be distinguished: 1) the formation of synonymous word-formative types; 2) "word equity" of stable synonymy; 3) differentiation of synonyms and destruction of synonymy.
- The disappearance of some synonymic parallels is conditioned by acquisition of absolute status by the synonyms, included to them. The historical development of word-formative system promoted the neutralization of previous semantic differences of confixal derivatives, what, in its turn, conditioned the loss of members of synonymic row, which became redundant.

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