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**DERIVATION POTENTIAL OF VERBAL BASES WITH  
CATEGORIAL MEANING OF ACTIVE MOVEMENT IN THE MODERN  
GERMAN**

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*This paper focuses on the derivation potential of verbal bases with the categorial meaning of active movement in the modern German language on the basis of valency, word-formation and semantic features of verbal derivatives as well as paradigmatic relations in word-formation pairs, word-formation paradigms and word-formation nests.*

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

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**ДЕРИВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ОСНОВ С  
КАТЕГОРИАЛЬНЫМ ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ АКТИВНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В  
СОВРЕМЕННОМ НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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*В данной работе рассматривается деривационный потенциал глагольных основ с категориальным значением активного движения в современном немецком языке на основе валентностных, словообразовательных и семантических характеристик отглагольных производящих основ, а также парадигматических отношений в структуре таких словообразовательных группирований, как словообразовательная пара, словообразовательная парадигма, словообразовательное гнездо.*

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

Over time a key role in organizing, interpreting and classifying of derivatives was assigned to the word-formation formants. Numerous works in the derivation of the modern German language mainly focused on the study of nominative opportunities of affixation, word-formation semantics, the function of individual word-formation patterns. At present there has been the new approach in research of derivatives within which the starting point is generative base of word, its potential ability to combine with a certain set of word-formation formants, promoting derivational potential of generative bases and word-formation formants[1].

For today, the relevance of this work is defined by its focus on the study word-formation processes, drawing on the functional load of generative bases in the mechanism of derivation based on Stem Derivation. The lack of linguistic studies of word creative power of generative bases important for German verbs with categorial meaning of active movement stimulates the need to examine their derivational, semantic and combinatorial properties for the creation of new derivative units, paradigmatic relations between them are discussed in the relevant word-formation groupings (word-formation pairs, word-formation paradigms, word-formation nests). The most promising grouping of verbal derivatives with categorial meaning of active movement in modern German, that represents its word-formation potential is word-formation nest – group of words

with the same root, combined by relations of word creative derivation with a common invariant meaning inherent to basis - top of the nest as the motivational basis related to other members of the nest [2; 3]. Verbal derivatives with categorial meaning of active movement are represented in word-formation nests by word-formation pairs and word-formation paradigms. The minimum unit of word-formation nest with categorial meaning

of active movement is word-formation pair of words: generative word and its

derivative are linked formally and semantically, for example, *kriechen* – *ankriechen*, *schwimmen* – *entlangschwimmen*. Complex system-unit, that most clearly reflects the word-formation potential of verbal bases with categorial meaning of active movement is word-formation paradigm, i.e. the series of derivative words, that are combined in system by class of referents denoted by them.

Typical for verbs with categorial meaning of active movement in modern German language is a three-zone substantively – verbal – adjectival word-formation paradigm with such semantic positions: in the substantively zone: «doer of movement» – *m Läufer*; *m Springer*; «person according to the type of movement» – *m Flieger*; *m Kletterer*; *m Turner*; «place of movement» – *m Ausgang*, *m Durchgang*; «process of movement» – *m Gang*, *n Schwimmen*, *f Fliegerei*; in the verbal zone: «spatial modification» – *ankommen*, *durchkriechen*, *umlaufen*; in the adjectival zone: «derivatives with the features called by the generative basis» – *humpelig*, *strampelig*; «fit to anything» – *gangbar*, *fahrbar*.

An important parameter, which shows a qualitative and quantitative word-formation potential of verbal bases with categorial meaning of active movement is the depth of the word-formation nest. The latter depends on derivational levels that are consistently spaced rows of words formed by affixes (and zero also) from the generative basis. Depth of word-formation nest at different levels of derivation varies: the bulk of derivative words in word-formation nests accounted for I – II levels. The most numerous is the first

level of derivation of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement in modern German. Inventory word-formation means that helps for creating derivative units with categorial meaning of active movement at the first level of word - formation is characterized by the greatest diversity. In the formation of derivative verbs involved prefixes: *er-*, *ver-zer-*, semiprefixes: *ab-*, *an-*, *aus-*, *durch-*, *um-* and others, as well as frequent adverbial and adjectival components: *auseinander-*, *dazwischen-*, *empor-* and others.

At the first level of derivation (output basis is non-derivative basis) are formed affixal verbal nouns (*m Flieger*; *m Renner*), adjectives (*fahrbar*; *humpelig*), verbs (*umgehen*, *entkommen*). Rare are the suffix nouns formed with suffixes *-e*, *-ling*, *-t*, *-ung*. Adjectives are formed mainly by the productive suffix *-ig* (*eilig*). The second level of derivation is presented by nouns, adjectives, verbs. Adjectives are formed from abstract nouns by suffix method expressing process of moving, for example, *gänglich*, *gangbar*. Base verbs with prefixes are marked by activity in the future creation of nouns by conversion (*m Aufgang*, *m Hinflug*). In the second level of derivation frequency observes the formation of verbs with double prefixation, for example, *umherfahren*, *vorbeigehen*. A gradual decline of word creative activity is characterized for next levels of word - formation as for the generative bases of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement, and also for their word-formants. At the third level of derivation are rare formations of nouns and adjectives (have lost touch with semantic of generative basis and do not express the categorial meaning of active movement). At the fourth level of derivation derivational process associated with the creation of verbal derivatives to indicate active movement is completed.

As the study showed, verbal bases with categorial meaning of active movement are characterized by different word creative activity, are formed various derivational slot capacity from 1 to 100 or more words. High index of word creative activity is observed by derivative verbal bases *geh-*, *komm-*, *lauf-*, *zieh-*, *flieg-*, *tret-*, *spring-*, *reit-*, *renn-* (volume of word-formation nest more than 30 words of different parts of speech). Middle derivational verbal activity should have the following bases like: *eil-*, *steig-*, *jag-*, *schleich-*, *dräng-*, *schreit-*, *kriech-*, *schwimm-*, *gleit-*, *klett-*, *saus-*, *spreng-*, *spaz-*, *dring-*

(volume of word-formation nests – from 11 to 30 words of different parts of speech). Verbal bases are inactive: *ras-*, *hetz-*, *hump-*, *folg-*, *bumm-*, *stieb-*, *stolp-*, *hink-*, *polt-* and others (volume of word-formation nest – 3 to 15 words of different parts of speech or less). Absolute minimum of the word-formation potency has verbal bases with categorial meaning of active movement as: *klimm-*, *pes-*, *schlürf-* (volume of word-formation nest – from 0 to 1), since they form a nest, the depth of which is one derivational step.

So research of verbal bases with the categorial meaning of active movement can make such conclusions. Generative bases of verbs denoting active movement are divided into nominal and verbal. In accordance with their structural and morphological valency word-formation models with semiprefixes and frequent adverbial and adjectival components are productive for the creation of derivative bases under analysis. The meaning of prefixes agrees with the meaning of generative bases of certain semantic groups. The verbal bases under analysis realize their word-formation potential in two main ways: conversion and affixation.

Determination of word-formation potential of verbal bases with the categorial meaning of active movement by means of their grouping into word-formation pairs and word-formation paradigms, which in their turn are united in word-formation nests, facilitates the representation of all semantic and word-formation links between words within the corresponding word-formation nests.

Word-formation nests of derivative verbs whose vertices are the base verbs with categorial meaning of active movement are characterized by the following properties: center of semantic structure of generative bases of verbs *geh-*, *komm-*, *lauf-*, *flieg-*, *schwimm-*, *kriech-*, *klett-*, *spring-*, *gleit-* is a semantic-motivational feature of «active movement»; derivatives are located on the three levels, at least four levels of derivation combining into word-formation paradigms; the most saturated of derivatives is the first stage of word - formation. Productive way of creating words at the first level of derivation is a prefixal method.

Typical for verbs with categorial meaning of active movement in modern German language is a three-zone substantively – verbal – adjectival word-formation paradigm

with such semantic positions: in the substantively zone: «doer of movement»; «person according to the type of movement»; «place of movement»; «process of movement»; in the verbal zone: «spatial modification»; in the adjectival zone: «derivatives with the features called by the generative basis».

Research of generative verbs by the organization in the word-formation paradigms, which in turn are integrated into word-formation nests facilitates representation of all available derivational and semantic relations between the generators and derivative words included in their composition. A combination of such approaches to identify opportunities of derivational bases of verbs will serve the determination of word-formation potential of verbs with categorial meaning of active movement that make up the derivational base in the derivational system of the modern German language. Used a complex technique for analyzing inherent in modern Derivation and can be useful in the drafting of explanatory word-formation dictionary of basic vocabulary of the modern German language, built on the principle of nesting, which would reflect all German word-formation system, not its individual fragments.

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