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Typological Combinatorics of the Noun Verbs in Written Monuments of the 14th - 17th centuries: the Synchronic-Diachronic Aspect

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The analysis of the cognitive-onomasiological nature of the nominative subsystems, in particular the nominative-derivational processes of denominative verbs in the written records of the 14th-17th centuries, which reflect the national-linguistic picture of nations who were in long-term linguistic contact, necessitates the study of word-forming processes of linguistic units in synchronous diachronic and typological aspects. What is relevant is not the synchronic-diachronic description of the language system at a certain stage of language development, but the clarification and identification of the comparative symbiosis of the correlation matrix of synchronous connections between linguistic phenomena that clarify, compare, reproduce the process of development of the derivation of one phenomenon from another, or level these processes. Synchronous-diachronic research in the word-forming subsystem of the language is significantly different from the generative word formation and word-forming synthesis [3]. These two directions model the synchronous structure of the language system (subsystem) with its linguistic units as a result of the functional semantic modification of the linguistic units of the same synchronous slice, where the linguistic segment is indexed by the codes of motivational processes of the onomasiological structures of names and the conceptual basis of their creation.

The study of language as a means of reflecting national mentality, culture, worldview is a priority in linguistics. Cognitive onomasiology is a new linguistic and, at the same time, inter-scientific branch of knowledge, the tasks of which are the identification of the cognitive-semiotic mechanism of the generation of names, the explanation of the connection between the onomasiological structure of a word and the structures of knowledge about the object of nomination, the analysis of motivational regularities of nominative units that reflect the peculiarities of the national conceptual system, ethnic internalization of reality in connection with culture, customs, traditions, myths, character, that is, the genetic code of the nation [4]. The orientation of generative research based on synchronic connections to the

connection of the functional nature of language units with the structures and operations of thinking is evidenced by the processes of diachronic reconstructions. Such a compilation produces the possibility of isomorphism (*from Greek isos - equal and morphē - form*) of synchronic connections and diachronic transformations. Дериваційні дослідження, що фіксують присутність чи відсутність ізоморфізма, мають важливе значення, тому що акумулюють до глибинних потрактувань, пояснень синхронних явищ та діахронічних процесів [1].

Synchronous word-formation models with motivational relations are not always isomorphic to diachronic word-formation compilations. Let's casually note that there is a significant number of words in the literature, the synchronous structure of which does not reproduce motivational processes, the direction of derivation of their origin. The typology of the relationship between derivation and motivation in the linguistic segment of written East Slavic monuments of the 14th - 17th centuries outlines both synchronic features of words (motivation / non-motivation) [6] and diachronic (derivative / non-derivative) [6]. In scientific studies of the synchronic-diachronic aspect, Rusanivskiy V. describes language units from the point of view of the presence/absence of the creative and motivating, extrapolating to distinguishing four groups of lexemes: 1) words that have a creative and motivating word-formation model; 2) words that do not have a creative element, but have a motivational matrix; 3) lexemes that have a creative word, but do not have a motivating one; 4) lexemes that have neither a creative nor a motivating element [3]. Appealing to the statements of Rusanivskiy V., distinct verb derivatives were observed in the written monuments of the 14th - 17th centuries, in which the creative and motivating are characterized on the basis of the possessive motivator: БЪСОВАТИСЯ, v. (About smth) To be mad, to rage: Для чого(ж) теды бѣсию(т)с на бльгочестіе, если нѣ мае(т) мису а ты мисо(м) его ведешъ, который есть вышше всякого примише(н)ѣ (Вільна, 1596 З. Каз. 90 зв.) [SUM, edit.3, p. 151]; ВАТАМАНИТИ. To be a vataman, to act as a vataman. Взяли у Микитки у Лодыги на сына гривну Варсоноф<ъ>ева долгу в Неноксе ватаманиль. Ки. прих. Корел.м.№939,5об.1571г. [Materialy, B. 1, p. 71]; ВОЕВОДИТИ. To be a leader, lead an army. И сия отмыщати повелѣваемъ не тѣчию гражаньскимъ, нѣ и воеводящимъ кѣняземъ. Ефр. Корм., 788. XII в. [Materialy, B. 1, p. 71]; ВОЦАРИТИСЯ. Take the throne, become a king. И вскорѣ треклятый воцарися того же 113 году, июля въ 1 день недѣльный, и пача многия пакости въ царствующемъ градѣ творити. Ин. Сказ., 55. XVII в. [Materialy, B. 1, p. 71]; ВОЦѢСАРИТИСЯ. The same as to reign. Поите, яко царь всеи земли бѣгъ, поите разумно. Въцсарися бѣгъ надъ языки (Сл. мт. Илариона) Мус.– Пушк. сб., 57. 1414 г.~ XI в. [Materialy, B. 1, p. 73]; ГОСУДАРИТИСЯ. Take over the power of the sovereign; govern the state. И мною владѣсте, и всю власть съ меня снясте, и сами государилися, какъ хотѣли, а съ меня есте государство сняли: словомъ язъ былъ государь, а дѣлом ничево не владѣлъ. (Ив. Гр. Посл. II,120.XVIIв.~1577г.) [Materialy, B. 1, p. 79]. In the process of creating Old Ukrainian denominative verbs, represented by a relative - the subject of a certain social relationship is a direct motivation with the arguments of the dictum, which establish cognitive connections with the predicate of the verbal unit, and is used as

one of the most essential features of the subject, which is the object of the name,. In Old Ukrainian denominative verbs with a suffix -и- during word formation, motivational processes take place due to the diffuse nature of integration by analogy of two conceptual spheres in the absence of a transfer algorithm, the motivator of a verb is connected not with one component of a dictum, but with a whole complex of associations.

This type of motivation includes diffuse metaphorical: **ВОЗДИЧИТИСЯ**. To resemble a wild animal, to rage. Своего цесара не пощадиша и своего > сродника.. тако ся въздичиша. Флавий. Полоню Иерус., II, 4. XVI в. ∞ XI в. [Materialy, В. 1, р. 41]; **ЗВЪРИТИСЯ**. To get angry, to rage. Толико есть смиреномудрие добро! толико есть прибытокъ не хапатыся еже отъ инѣхъ укоризнами, ниже звѣритися противу искрѣняго досадамъ. ВМЧ, Сент. 14-24, 835. XVI в. [Materialy, В. 1, р. 65]; **ЗАЮШИТИСЯ**, v. Get mad, become bloodthirsty. Яко волци пастырообразные на стервѣ церковного лихоимства крѣпко сѣдять и заюшилися суть. АЮЗР. II, 240 (И. Выш); **ЗАЯДОВИТИСЯ** v. To get angry, to become enraged, to go into a frenzy. тые жолнере мѣстцы поведали вп#т своимъ, иж зъ вчю того жольнера, хтоколвекъ былъ, бо не вѣдали жебы то Атыл# был, искры >къ бы вгнистые блискали с#, кгда на них за>довитившы с# гледел (Атыла, 222) [Materialy, В. 1, р. 101]; **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 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 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 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 491]; **ОБРАДА**, с. ж. (пл. obrada). An advice. – **ОБРАДИТИСЯ**, v. To decide with advice. Прето ужесмо всѣ такъ старшій, яко и найменшій на тое обрадилися, ижъ нѣчого наймнѣй надъ комисію куруковскую не втягаемо, анѣ тежъ призволяти не призволяемо. Вел. IV, 255 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 18]; **ПОПАСЪ**, с.м. A halt, a parking, a rest. – **ПОПАСОВАТИ**, v. Feed the horses on the way. Мл.Сл. 66 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 170]; **СОРОМОТИТИ**, v. To shame, to insult, to offend. Они того дѣцкога лаяли, соромотили. АЮЗР. I, 15 (1444) [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 340]; **СРОДКОВАТИ**, v. (пл. srodkować). To be in the middle; to mediate. Во всемъ любовь и продковала, и сродковала, и кончала. Пал. 714 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 356]; **СТАТКОВАТИ**, v. To live well, to behave well. Завжди пянствомъ ся бавила и статковати не хотѣла. Ак. Полт. с. (КС. XXII, 215) [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 362]; **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 изъ шафарьства твоего, бо юж далѣй не боудеши могль шафовати. Пер. ев. 60. Марне копійками и иншими гришми шафуеъ. Ак. Полт. с. (КС. LXXII, 22) [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 490]; **ПЛЮГАВЕЦЪ**, с.м. (пл. plugawiec). A bastard; filthy. **ПЛЮГАВИТИ**, v. (пл. plugawić). To defile, to blackguard. Не будемъ плюгавити святого мѣста Божего офѣрами поганскими. Рук. хр. 201 [Тумченко, В. 2, р. 112]. The illustrative material presented above highlights the selection of an onomasiological sign from the dictum component of the sentence - true, uncontroversial knowledge about a certain

situation, verbalized in signs with a direct meaning. Synchronous-diachronic and typological research in relation to diachronic derivation and synchronic motivation should be considered in the cognitive-onomasiological aspect, which will make it possible to reveal the semiotic mechanism of the generation of names. The consideration of the noun verb derivatives in written records of the 14th - 17th centuries in the plane of conceptual analysis makes it possible to clarify the processes that reveal deviations from the parallelism of derivation and motivation in the word-formation models, as well as to explain from a historical perspective many irregular modifications of the synchronistic-typological word formation. The problem of multiple derivation and multiple motivation deserves special study, which serves as a perspective for further studies.

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