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СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ГНЕЗДО С ГЛАГОЛЬНОЙ ВЕРШИНОЙ ХИРУНДЭЙ В ЭВЕНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Научная статья

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Аннотация

Целью статьи является анализ деривационного потенциала глагола движения *хирундэй* 'сползти, скатиться' в эвенском языке. Словообразовательное гнездо состоит из тридцати одного производного: глаголы (19), имена (12). Все производные образованы путем суффиксации. Высокая деривационная активность наблюдается на второй ступени словообразования. Выявлено шесть словообразовательных парадигм с глагольной вершиной. Образованные с помощью различных показателей глаголы относятся к глаголам способа движения, указывая на перемещение по поверхности.

Ключевые слова: словообразовательное гнездо; словообразовательная парадигма; глаголы движения; виды глагола; суффикс.

FAMILY OF WORDS FOR THE VERB HIRUNDEY [ХИРУНДЭЙ] IN THE EVEN LANGUAGE

Research article

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to analyse the derivative potential of the motion verb "*hirundey*" [хирундэй] meaning "to climb down, to slide down" in the Even language. The family of words is made up of thirty-one derivative: 19 verbs and 12 names. All the derivatives are formed through suffixation. High derivational activity is present at the second step of word-building. Six word-building paradigms for the verb were found out. The verbs formed through various markers are the verbs of the way of motion denoting the movement across a surface.

Keywords: family of words; word-building paradigm; verbs of motion; verbal aspects; suffix.

Introduction

Even verb *hirundey* [хирундэй] meaning «to climb down, to slide down» [2; P. 296] draw our attention because it is a derivatively productive motion verb. Since there is no particular study on motion verbs in the Even language, the purpose of this paper is to analyse the word-building capacities of an Even motion verb as exemplified by the verb *hirundey* [хирундэй].

The verb *hirundey* [хирундэй] is one of the verbs denoting a way of movement; it denotes moving across a surface: *Kuṅal emkerduk turkich hiruniten* [Кунал эмкэрдук туркич хирунитэн]. Children on sledge **slid down** the ice-hill. *Miko edey chakabakla amandar "Buran" hirunin* [Мико эдэй чакабакла амандар «Бурань» хирунин]. Mico **rode** the Buran snowmobile to get to the meeting on time. In the second example, the verb *hirunin* [хирунин] was used with the meaning "to ride", which the verb must have acquired recently due to the Evens familiarising with machines. So, we can say *motorkach hirundey* [моторкач хирундэй] — to go by motorboat; *mashinach hirundey* [машинач хирундэй] — to go by car, etc.

Text of article

The analysis of the derivative potential is conducted based on a word-family approach, where *hirundey* [хирундэй] is the base. The source of the research was the «Even-Russian dictionary» by V.A. Roobek, M.E. Robbek [2]. The analysis of the word-building and semantic relations between derivatives is carried out through a system of paradigmatic relations in the family. The word-building family consists of syntagmatic connections – derivational chains and paradigmatic – derivational paradigms. Derivational paradigm is a set of all words directly derived from a particular producer [4; P. 41]. The derivational paradigm is a set of derived words having the same generating base, being at the same derivation step [3].

The studied word family has thirty-one derivatives and consists of the following word-building paradigms:

At the first step, there is one derivational paradigm of the basic *hirundey* [хирундэй] building seven derivatives:

- HIRUNDEY [ХИРУНДЭЙ] to climb down, to slide down;
- HIRU/VEN/DEY [ХИРУ/ВЭН/ДЭЙ] to climb down, to slide down once in a while;
- HIRY/KET/TEY [ХИРУ/КЭТ/ТЭЙ] to slide down the mountains;
- HIRU/MKEN/DEY [ХИРУ/МКЭН/ДЭЙ] to have moved, to have put in motion, to have pushed down, to roll down;
- HIRU/MKET/TEY [ХИРУ/МКЭТ/ТЭЙ] to move, to put in motion, to push down, to push, to roll;
- HIRU/MET/TEY [ХИРУ/МЭТ/ТЭЙ] to roll down (on itself), to slide to and from;
- HIRU/N/DID/DEY [ХИРУ/Н/ДИД/ДЭЙ] to roll, to slide;
- HIRU/Ń/CHI/DEY [ХИРУ/Ң/ЧИ/ДЭЙ] 1) to be sliding down; 2) to be moving, to crawl.

The derivatives of this paradigm make up a verbal cluster of aspectual and vocal forms. By joining the generating base, the indicators of aspectual and vocal verb forms add various characteristics of the action to the newly formed word, according to their definitions. So, the aspectual form *hiruvendey* [хирувэндэй] – "to climb down, to slide down once in a while" denotes a rarely taken action; *hirukettey* [хирукэттэй] – "to slide down the mountains" denotes a repeated action; *hirundiddey* [хирундиддэй] – "to roll, to slide" denotes an action taking place at a particular moment in time.

The derivatives *hirumkendey* [хирумкэндэй] – "to have moved, to have put in motion, to have pushed down, to roll down"; *hirumkettey* [хирумкэттэй] – "to move, to put in motion, to push down, to push, to roll" come in the form of the causative indicators and denote the enforced action. Though the derivative *hirumettey* [хирумэттэй] – «to roll down (on itself), to slide to and from» is formed through the reciprocal voice indicator -met, it is not a vocal one. On this and other such verbs V.A. Robbek said, «...they do not denote the subjects' actions directed at each other, or performed one for another. Thus, these verbs and those like them in modern Even cannot be considered verbs of reciprocal voice, though genetically they do belong to the category» [1; P. 302]. We believe that the derivative *hirumettey* [хирумэттэй] denotes a repeated directed action.

At the second step, three derivational paradigms are based upon *hirukettey* [хирукэттэй], *hirumkendey* [хирумкэндэй], *hiruchidey* [хируңчидэй]:

- HIRUKETTEY [ХИРУКЭТТЭЙ] to slide down the mountains;
- HIRUKET/NE/DEY [ХИРУКЭТ/НЭ/ДЭЙ] to go sliding;
- HIRUKET/NES/TEY [ХИРУКЭТ/НЭС/ТЭЙ] to have gone sliding;
- HIRUKE/CHI/N [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/Н] sledging, skiing ;
- HIRUKE/CHI/M/DEY [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/М/ДЭЙ] to want to slide;
- HIRUKE/CHI/MEL/DEY [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/МЭЛ/ДЭЙ] to want to slide very much;
- HIRUKE/CHI/NMEY [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/НМЭЙ] sledging, skiing;
- HIRUKE/CHI/ŃKE [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/ŃКЭ] a sledge;
- HIRUKE/CHI/SCHI/DEY [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/СЧИ/ДЭЙ] to try to slide;
- HIRUKE/CHI/SEN/DEY [ХИРУКЭ/ЧИ/СЭН/ДЭЙ] to have slid;
- HIRUKE/CH/UKEN/DEY [ХИРУКЭ/Ч/УКЭН/ДЭЙ] to get sb/sth slid, to take sledging;
- HIRUKE/ЧЕК [ХИРУКЭ/ЧЭК] 1) sliding; 2) ice-rink.

In this position, six aspectual, one vocal verbal form and four nouns are formed. The aspectual form *hiruketnedey* [хирукэтнэдэй] "to go sliding" denotes action related to the doer's motion; *hiruketnestey* [хирукэтнэстэй] "to have gone sliding" denotes an action that is performed when moving from a certain point and returning; the derivatives *hirukemchidey* [хирукэчимдэй] and *hirukechimeldey* [хирукэчимэлдэй] express the desire, the readiness of the subject to take action; the aspectual indicator -schi of the derivative *hirukechischidey* [хирукэчисчидэй] "to try to slide" denotes the attempt, the desire to take action; *hirukechisendey* [хирукэчисэндэй] "to have slid" formed with the aspectual indicator -sen denotes instant motion; the causative form *hirukechukendey* [хирукэчукэндэй] "to get sb/sth slid, to take sledging" denotes the enforced action.

The derived nouns denote the name of the action – *hirukechin* [хирукэчин], *hirukechinmey* [хирукэчинмэй], both meaning "sledging"; the name of the object meant particularly for this action – *hirukechinke* [хирукэчинкэ] "a sledge"; the place of action – *hirukechek* [хирукэчэк] "1) sliding; 2) ice-rink".

The derivational paradigm based on *hirumkendey* [хирумкэндэй] makes up the nouns of the names of action:

- HIRUMKENDEY [ХИРУМКЭНДЭЙ] to have moved, to have put in motion, to have pushed down, to roll down;
- HIRUMKE/N [ХИРУМКЭ/Н] movement, moving;
- HIRUMKE/NMEY [ХИРУМКЭ/НМЭЙ] movement, moving.

The derivational paradigm based on the verb *hiruchidey* [хируңчидэй] consists of two nouns, two vocal and three aspectual verbal forms:

- HIRUŃCHIDEY [ХИРУŃЧИДЭЙ] 1) to be sliding down; 2) to be moving, to crawl;
- HIRUŃCHI/VKEN/DEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/ВКЭН/ДЭЙ] to put in motion, to make sth roll down;
- HIRUŃCHI/VKET/TEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/ВКЭТ/ТЭЙ] to put into motion, to move, to push, to roll sth, to start a motor;
- HIRUŃCHI/L/DEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/Л/ДЭЙ] to start moving, to start sliding;
- HIRUŃCHI/N [ХИРУŃЧИ/Н] movement, moving, riding;
- HIRUŃCHI/NMEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/НМЭЙ] movement, moving, riding;
- HIRUŃCHI/SCHI/DEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/СЧИ/ДЭЙ] to try to slide;
- HIRUŃCHI/SEN/DEY [ХИРУŃЧИ/СЭН/ДЭЙ] to have moved (on itself).

Here, among the derivatives, there are the aspectual verb forms: *hiruchildey* [хируңчилдэй] – "to start moving, to start sliding" formed with the suffix -l meaning the start of action; *hiruchischidey* [хируңчисчидэй] – "to try to slide" formed with the indicator -schi meaning the attempt, the desire to take action; the derivative *hiruchisendey* [хируңчисэндэй] – "to have moved (on itself)" having the suffix -sen denoting the instantaneity of an action.

The vocal forms: *hiruchivkendey* [хируңчивкэндэй] – "to put in motion, to make sth roll down"; *hiruchivkettey* [хируңчивкэттэй] – "to put into motion, to move, to push, to roll sth, to start a motor" are formed through the causative suffixes -vken, -vket and denote the enforced action.

The derived nouns denote the names of action: *hiruchin*, *hiruchinmey* [хируңчин, хируңчинмэй] having the same meaning "movement, moving, riding".

The third step has two paradigms made up of the noun derivatives of the name of the action:

- HIRUŃCHIVKENDEY [ХИРУŃЧИВКЭНДЭЙ] to put in motion, to make sth roll down;
- HIRUŃCHIVKE/N [ХИРУŃЧИВКЭ/Н] the act of putting in motion, movement;
- HIRUŃCHIVKE/NMEY [ХИРУŃЧИВКЭ/НМЭЙ] the act of putting in motion, movement;

- HIRUDCHIVKETTEY [ХИРУҢЧИВКЭТТЭЙ] to put into motion, to move, to push, to roll sth, to start a motor;
- HIRUDCHIVKE/CHI/N [ХИРУҢЧИВКЭ/ЧИ/Н] the act of putting in motion, movement;
- HIRUDCHIVKE/CHI/NMEY [ХИРУҢЧИВКЭ/ЧИ/НМЭЙ] the act of putting in motion, movement.

Conclusion

This way, the size of the word family based on *hirundey* [хирундэй] forms 31 derivatives. The author determined six derivational paradigms based on verbs, high efficiency at the second step of word-building is noted.

Aspectual and vocal forms of the verb (19) make up the greater part, and nouns (12) are derived from them. Of the twelve new nouns, ten denote the name of the action. Derivatives formed with the help of aspectual verb forms indications are semantically enriched, representing various characteristics of the course of action, such as phases, multiplicity, intensity, desirability, imitation, and the direction of movement. The derivatives formed through the vocal verb forms indications denote the way action is related to the subject (the one taking action) and the object (affected by the action). New derivatives keep the semantic meaning of the word-family's base – the action verb *hirundey* [хирундэй] and belong to the verbs of the way of action, denoting movement across the surface.

Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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