

STUDYING THE MOTIVATIONAL RELATIONS OF LEXICAL UNITS

L. Shchiglo, Candidate of Philology, Senior Lecturer
Sumy State University, Ukraine

Motivational relations between the first stems and the secondary stems are determined in linguistics as the separate type of paradigmatic relations on the lexical level and are natural only for the secondary stems. There are three types of motivation on the lingual level: semiotic, formal (word-forming) and semantic. This article deals with the problem of motivational relations between the first stems and the secondary stems of lexical units.

Keywords: motivation, motivatedness, producing stem, derivative stem, motivational relations.

Conference participant

 <http://dx.doi.org/10.18007/gisap:ps.v0i6.856>

The problem of motivation in linguistics closely associated, first, with the understanding of language as a special sign of the system and, secondly, making a speech as the main sign language due to structural and social. The concept of motivation is featured in the postulates of ancient Greek philosophy, directly referring to the nature of the name, which reflects the nature of the connection between the name of the object and the object itself. This concept is intertwined with the nomination, with the analysis of the formation mechanism of the language represent different fragments of the world, which is the object of human knowledge.

A special place belongs to the concept of motivation in the derivation, as compliance with the nominative function derived words - the language of secondary units that are the subject of research in the derivation, is not directly, but indirectly, through the primary language units contained in them. Original and derivative words are related as motivating and motivated. However, only the derivative has a special type of relationship – motivational. “Motivatedness – an objective feature of the derived names reflects with its composition and its arrangement, its morphological structure the content structure” [1]. The concept of motivation in the derivation involves not only the existence of a common semantic component, but also the formal and structural compatibility of lexical items related word-formation relations.

Motivation – the process of formation of semantic and formal connection of derivative word with generating word within the sign code of the language system.

Motivatedness – the result of purposeful word-formation process, determined by the presence of a lexical unit, besides its non-derivative root, at least one word-formation formant [2].

So motivatedness is characterized by such lexical units that are exposed to word-formation processes, and provided that the producing and derivative words have a formal community.

Elucidation of the semantic relation of producing bases and derivative words requires the identification of integrating that combines producing and derivative words, and differentiating what distinguishes derived words from producing words both in terms of semantics, and structure.

The meaning of the producing word is based in derivative as its internal form, producing word gives some semantic volume to derivative. Each derivative stem arises on the basis of a certain meaning based on the producing base. Structural and semantic commonality of words is determined primarily by the presence of specific lexical relations, and how derivative stem acquires a certain meaning of the producing base. At the root of the word plays a crucial role in the formation of unity between producing and derivative words, the function of “bearer of unity, which ensures continuity of semantics, is a tangible expression of semantic unity and single-root words, combined with various affixes itself often semantically changes” [3].

Motivational meaning – the value that is shown on the basis of morphemic consist of word, the individual meanings of the word, as opposed to word-formation, as the value of the group [4].

Interpretation of word with its derivatives linked to the concept in its

semantic structure of such a definition, which should include as an integral part of the same root with a derivative formation - just a motivational word. Choice in the act of nomination directly motivating words match your tag name, or rather a basis for comparison – the understanding of the relations between an object or phenomenon, which must be determined. A derivative can be called a name with the status words, the semantic structure of which can be described not only by reference to another of the same root as the sign language, but with built according to certain rules of the semantic definition that discovers, first, directly motivating word, and second, – the nature of its relations with the referent object (phenomenon) reality. Since the first derivation covers derivatives of the name, and its role is to organize and summarize the types of relations that exist between objects of reality, and to make special recourses that can reflect these types of relations.

Motivatedness is the link between the form and content of the sign, one of its important characteristics. Internal form – a necessary characteristic of a semantic word, “mental image” of the object, objectified human social experience and “prompted” him the structural features of the word itself. Expanding the motivatedness of words, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the components of its value and the internal form. Motivatedness as a characteristic always potentially is involved into an internal form, without revealing all of its sides.

On the linguistic level are three types of motivatedness: the symbolic (semiotic), formal (derivational) and substantive (intensional). Symbolic motivatedness can be understood as

motivatedness in the tight sense, it is inherent in the lexical units that actually functions in the language as a language of signs, the word is motivated by the fact of the existence and use as there is not in language absolutely unmotivated words. They are all connected with the corresponding value at least at the level of general lexic-semantic category. Besides lexical unit is motivated by their system characteristics.

Formal motivatedness is divided into two types: the motivatedness for the external form (phonetic / absolute) and on the inside, where the morphological and semantic distinction. Morphological motivatedness is determined primarily formative model of a lexical unit in and out of the values of its components. It depends on the relationship between form and content derived from the relationship between the base and generating word-formation formant, the relations between the form and the internal value of the derivative as a whole. Semantic motivatedness is the result of the relations between word-formation formant and basis between acquired and previous values, between different modifications of internal forms [5].

Internal form, motivation and motivatedness have significantly differences as epistemologically and functionally:

- motivation – the process, the inner form – means, motivatedness – the result of word-formation act;

- inner form – the regular feature of any word, the motivation is not unique to all units of language (to, for example, do not have the root of the word), motivatedness – the optional feature in word-formation that is if you have one and the same act of motivation it can be realized or become irrelevant;

- motivatedness – the result of the relations between the inner form and meaning, while the motivation is mainly for internal form;

- motivatedness and motivation are characterized by synchronous and elucidation of the inner form often requires disclosure of the etymology of a language unit;

- the degree of motivatedness to change due to the evolution of words, while their inner form is stable;

- motivatedness provides to the

inner form such unusual properties that are showed the brightest sides of denotation;

- motivatedness and inner form (as and motivation) can vary in the amount of information they contain [6].

It should be noted that the producing base besides motivation has some predictive power, which is that it determines the location of the derivative in one of the semantic categories. Often, the same producing base can form with different affixes several derivatives, each of which relates to the corresponding semantic category. The ability of producing basis, to be a “foundation” for the derivatives of various semantic categories depends on the uniqueness or multiplicity of its denotative relatedness of its semantics.

In the structure of the derived word basis, becoming producing, keeps its word-formation potential inherent in simple words. Motivational stems take part in the creation of lexical values of derivative words providing them the values of producing units. Derivatives basics can be so many, how many meanings implements motivational basis.

A comparison of meanings of producing and derivatives words reveals the following regularities:

- if the producing basis is monosemical, the basis of the derivative will also be unique;

- if the producing basis is polysemical, then the derivative stems-variants can range meanings of producing base, often “inherit”, mainly basic, and not figurative.

Decisive role in the formation of a derivative basis of certain semantics plays semantic compatibility of affix with producing base, semantic features prevail, and then the formal characteristics – morphological, phonetic, with which the possibility of a new formation becomes a reality: a new word is formed. Affix choice depends on what part of speech belongs to a new formation, which should be its lexical meaning.

Between producing and derivatives stems of the words there is a close semantic link: “producing and derivative stems bind not some general idea contained in the root of the word and is common to all cognate words. Each

derivative base arises on the basis of a clearly defined value of producing basis. Semantical common of cognate words based on specific lexical meanings inherent in producing basis of word-formation nest “ [7].

Consequently, the presence of motivational relations between producing and derivative stems of the word provides an opportunity to explain a producing word through a derivative word, to describe its real content, as well as to determine the nature of word-formation processes in the cognitive and pragmatic aspects.

References:

1. Kubryakova E.S. Category Theory of nomination and word-formation. Language nomination (species name). – Moscow., Nauka [Science], 1977., pp. 39-67.
2. Kiyak T.R. Motivatedness of lexical units. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics. – Lviv., Vishcha Shkola [Higher School], 1988., p. 69.
3. Tihonov A.N. The main aspects of the study of the problem of compatibility of derivational morphemes. Actual problems of Russian word formation. – Tashkent., Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute , 1976., V. 74., pp. 208-209.
4. Fleischer W., Barz I. Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. – Tübingen., Max Niemeyer Verlag., 1995., V. 15–19.  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/9783110256659>
5. Ishchenko N.G. Derivational synonymy in modern German. – Kiev., Publishing Center KGLU, 2000., p. 213.
6. Kiyak T.R. Kinds of motivated of lexical units. Problems of Linguistics. – 1989., No. 1., p. 104.
7. Tikhonov A.N. Semantic correlation of producing and derivatives words. Problems of Linguistics. – 1967., No 2., p. 112.

Information about author:

1. Larisa Shchiglo - Candidate of Philology, senior lecturer, Sumy State University; address: Ukraine, Sumy city; e-mail: l.schiglo@mail.ru