

THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF DERIVATIVE MODELS WITH VERBS AND PREFIXES IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN

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Abstract. *This article discusses the integration of the newly coined verbal lexicon by means of verb prefixes in the modern Russian and Bulgarian languages. This question is relevant, as both production and understanding of derivative verbs in a foreign audience is difficult. The main findings of our study are associated with the establishment of the most productive word-formation models in adapting of the newly coined verbs with prefixes in Russian and Bulgarian, as well with the differences in conceptualization of the verbal action by native speakers of Russian and Bulgarian, which reflect the processes of production and understanding.*

Key words: *word formation, verbs, prefixes, neologisms, occasional words, conceptualization, Russian, Bulgarian*

New verbs and dictionaries of new words: the terminological vocabulary

The language today due to the dynamic development of modern society, expanding spheres of spontaneous communication, intense dialogical and personalized nature of communication as well as the new roles of mass communication participants provides quite many new phenomena and words for the analysis. Many of them have not been registered in dictionaries yet, others are occasional facts of colloquial speech, but they all are equally interesting for research purposes since they cause difficulties in interpretation and translation from and to different foreign languages. This trend has caused the main motive of our work - the study of new phenomena in the field of prefixal verbal word formation in the Russian and Bulgarian languages in comparison. Despite the affinity of the two languages, both creating and understanding of many verbal derivatives with prefixes in speech of native speakers is associated with overcoming imprecise interpretation or ambiguity.

The heart matter of word-formation mechanism which presupposes potential use of a myriad of derivative words according to the language laws, linguistic competence of the speaker and conditions of communication, draws researchers' attention to linguistic identity, to the principles of categorization and information processing, to the certain vision of the world by an individual, and methods of its conceptualization in the language. As R.I. Pavilenis states, word-formation meaning, as well as linguistic meaning, proceeds from certain cognitive structures - concepts, "meanings that form the basis of cognitive subsystem of opinions and knowledge" [Pavilenis 1983, 241].

In this context, the study of prefixes of verbal forms of modern coinage in comparative terms is of special significance, in our view, since a prefix added to verbs that are mostly borrowed somehow "domesticates" them, adapts to the language system in accordance with the experience and pragmatic relations.

In terms of verbal neologisms represented in the dictionaries of new words both Russian and Bulgarian abound in new borrowed forms which enrich the terminological vocabulary. The largest relative number of terms are supposed to serve the new information technologies: *arhiviram, kriptiram, keshiram, kompresiram, kiriliziram, konfiguriram, instaliram, daunlodvam, brauzvam, upgeidvam, uploudvam, etc*; banking and economics: *kapitaliziram, koncesioniram, konvertiram, reimbursiram, diversificiram, sponsoriram, odiram, transferiram, tranzitiram, etc*; science and technology: *kloniram, cifroviziram, digilitaliziram, teleportiram, etc*; social relations and processes: *liberaliziram, migriram, kriminaliziram, monitoriram, partiziram, reketiram and others*.

The dictionaries edited by G.N. Sklyarevskaya (Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Late Twentieth Century. Language Changes, 1998 [DRLC] and Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Beginning of the XXI Century. Current Vocabulary, 2006 [DRCV]), each of which contains 8,500 new words and meanings in modern Russian, and in the Explanatory Dictionary of Foreign Words by L.P. Krysin (2006), containing 25 000 words [EDFW], the ratio is the same, with a slightly more words coming from the fields of business and social sphere: *avtorizovat', administrirovat', deklarirovat', dissidenstvovat', akkreditovat', ideologizirovat', immigrirovat', lidirovat', monitorirovat', reitingovat', piketirovat', shefstvovat'*; *akcionirovat', deval'virovat', diversificirovat', dollarizirovat', dotirovat', importirovat', investirovat', indeksirovat', komp'iuterizirovat', kvotirovat', limitirovat', stagnirovat', eksportirovat', etc.*, from science: *klonirovat', kodirovat', mutirovat', sintezirovat', implantirovat', immunizirovat', ponsirovat' (in technology)* [EDFW 2006, 612], from sports: *driblingovat', pressingovat', etc.*

These dictionaries also contain some information on the stylistic stratification of the borrowed vocabulary and their stylistic synonyms: *monitorirovat'* and *monitorit' (colloq.)*, *kserokopirovat'* and *kserit' (colloq.)*, *fanatstvovat'* and *fanatet' (colloq.)*, use of more than one suffix options: *radikalizirovat'* and *radikalizovat' (in politics)*, some data on prefixal variants: *oplombirovat'* and *zaplombirovat'* [EDFW 2006, 601].

Along with the neutral terminology reflecting the development of computer and information technologies, such as: *arhivirovat', progammirovat', redaktirovat', rusificirovat', skanirovat', tabuloirovat', formatirovat'*, there is a large number of stylistically marked words in this area: *apgeidit', daunlodit', konektit'sia, chatit'sia*, and such like.

Prefixation as the tool of integration of the neological verbal lexicon of foreign origin in Russian and Bulgarian

In our previous study, a large-scale monographic research, we pointed out that in the Russian language, in contrast to Bulgarian, the process of integration of neological lexicon of foreign origin is very active [Ivanova, 2007]. Almost all the verbs have the second degree derivatization by prefixation that, in its turn, has led to the formation of new word families: *sovet kak bistro i legko **poindeksirovat'** saiti; kak **proindeksirovat'** sait poiskovimi sistemami; on ne hochet **otindeksirovat'** moiu stranicu s novim zagolovkom; esli saiti ne indeksirujutsia – **proindeksirovat'**, esli indeksirujutsia – **razindeksirovat'**; inogda /kraine redko/ voznikaet neobhodimost' **pereindeksirovat'** pol'zovatel'skie bazi dannih; kto **profinansiruet** proekt? **Zafinansirovat'** armiju nado v 3-4 raza bol'she (Vedomosti 02.2006). Prezident podcherknul, chto delegirovannie polnomochia federal'noe pravitel'stvo obiazano **otfinansirovat'** (the official website of the Russian Government).*

The process of integration of verbs of foreign origin with prefixes in Russian is accompanied by colloquialization. In our view, some of the prefixed correlates begin to function as neutral stylistic synonyms of Russian verbs. Meanwhile, these prefixed correlates are wider in terms of semantics, but economical in terms of expression: **perelobbyirovat'** (win by lobbying), **otlobbyirovat'** (support by lobbying), **proreketirovat'** (achieve by extortion).

In the Bulgarian language, the processes of integration of newly derived verbs are also quite active, but prefixation covers a small part of them. Its activity is noticeable in the group of verbs which mean 'the impact of the subject on the material object': *izgraviram, otblokiram, razbroniram, prebaziram, preakordiram, predatiram* and actions which reflect the 'activity of the subject', where, regardless of the colloquial coloring of the prefixes, the most abstract meaning of the prefix is expressed: *izdirizhiram, izreagiram, izimproviziram, proagitiram, otrepetiram, otremonitiram, etc.*

At the same time, Bulgarian abounds in an increasing number of verbal forms, mainly of occasional character, that describe the subject in relation to one's profession, occupation or quality and that actually are a compressed nomination of the entire predicate structure, from which possible or assumed current state of the subject can be explicated. Existence of these verbal forms, in our opinion, can be explained by a highly "expressive charge" of the modern communication and growing tendency to save linguistic efforts of our contemporaries in the actively developing colloquial space: *Ima dve vuzmojnosti za eksport na piratski kaseti – bulgarski firmi **piratirat** na chisto turgovska osnova ili chujdenci iznasiat evtini kaseti (Kesh newspaper, .11. 1993); V nachaloto sred redaktorite imashe kolebania dali izobshto da **revuirame** singli (Bulgarian National Radio .01.1997); Narodut se **mutree**. (E. Dainov, 24 chasa Newspaper, .07. 2001); Sled 40 godini Bulgaria shte se **ciganizira**. (Novinar Newspaper, .11. 2005); Peperudite **kakavidirat ... metamorfozirat** (scientific film, 2007); Az vednaga shte **prioteriziram** semeistvoto (tv interview, 2008); E.E. prizova da ne se "**isterizira**"(Trud Newspaper, .10. 2008);*

*Purvanov: Gerb se **atakizira** (Trud Newspaper, .10.2008); V Bulgaria imalo nepisano pravilo politicheskijat debat da ne se **etnizira** (Sega Newspaper,10.2008); Ima opasnost predizbornata kampania da se **etnizira** (Dariknews, 2014) and others.*

The essential feature of modern prefixal verbal forms is also connected with the significant expansion of the range of possible derivative bases. Most commonly, occasional verbs are motivated by different names: *Seichas mnogie ansambli i ispolniteli slishkom **zafol'klorivauitsia** – daje ne poimesh', tak li peli nashi predki ili ne tak. Odevaiutsia tak je sootvetstvenno "**zafol'klorennomu**" ispolneniu (A. Strel'chenko, interview); Filosofi "**razvolshebstvujut**" mir. Eto nachalo ih raboti (scientific text)*

Language "extravagance" attracts readers' attention. Unusual combination creates an associative context; however, its perception requires some common language and background knowledge. The prefix is a kind of joker which activates an analogy with the semantics of a particular word-formation model [more on the topic: Krongauz 1998, Petrukhina 2002, Ivanova 2007]. These non-standard correlates differ from the stereotypes of their expressiveness and, last but not least, implicit information about the personal assessment of the speaker or writer on the subject of actual events or persons, which is expressed in the fact of choosing a particular model.

Thus, prefixal correlates reflect the views of their author on the whole situation, refer it to other events, include some information relevant for the moment or add emotional evaluation of the individual. The main conclusions of our analysis are also related to the distinction in understanding aspects of verbal actions in verbs derived by prefixation in the Russian and Bulgarian languages.

Conceptualization of the verbal derivative models with prefixes za-, iz-, pro in Russian and Bulgarian

In the Bulgarian linguistic mentality, a verbally expressed action (situation) is perceived as a holistic quantum, the possibility of change is usually seen as its repetition: expressed by correlates with prefixes **pre-, de-, re-**. In the pragmatic respect, phases of starting and finishing an activity are important, the stylistic marker being a combination of multiple prefixes with one motivating basis [Ivanova 2007, 79].

In Russian, the verbal action is most often seen as dispersed in different parts of the object and space. Inner limit of the agentive subject in the Russian language is usually complemented by a variety of implications, prefixes being quite often stylistic markers. [Ivanova 2007: 70, 102]

We have also found out the high productivity of perfectivation of newly coined verbs in Russian with the following prefixes:

za- (meaning: "to perform an activity" - 67%): *zaformalizovat', zaabonirovat', zamaskirovat', zapaketirovat', zastandartizirovat', zaplanirovat', zaplombirovat'*: *V sluchae priniatia zakona process kupli-prodaji zemel'nih uchastkov chrezvichaino vozrastet. Odnako process prav sobstvennikov na*

*zemliu na segodniashnii den' nastol'ko **zabiurokratizirovan**, chto delat' eto chrezvichaino nakladno (DRCV).*

A large number of them have the implication "to lead to unintended consequences by carrying out activity" (30 %): *zaaplodirovat'*, *zabiurokratizirovat'*, *zaredaktirovat'*, *zaorganizovat'*, *zacitirovat'*, *zapolitizirovat'*, *zaideologizirovat'*, etc.: Sluchis' kartina Brat-2 v Amerike, ona bi bila nemedlenno **zaboikotirovana** (ei bil bi o'javlen boikot) prokatchikami (a to i sniata s proizvodstva (DRCV) and **zaboikotirovat'** uchastnika foruma (perestat' obshtat'sia); opposite effect of the activity is implied: 'provalit' na viborah, ne izbrat': **zaballotirovat'**: Larush trebuet **zaballotirovat'** Boltona v Senate (Press-release of the Committee on Political Activity of Larouch, 13 .05. 2005 www.laroucherep.com/russian); "Initial stage of an activity" is represented by occasional examples (3%): **zamitingovat'**: Chto nam meshaet **zamitingovat'**, **zaprotestovat'**; **zafunkcionirovat'**, **zanostal'gorovat'** (oral speech)

Pro- : there is a large number of forms with this prefix that cover both newly coined verbal units and other motivating verbs in Russian; they express actions not connected with time reference points or deadlines, but seen as complete, with the active participation of the subject in his function of the performer being in control: *proannotirovat'*, *proannonsirovat'*, *proaprobirovat'*, *promodelirovat'*, *prodegustirovat'*, *prointervuirovat'*, etc., with the filled valence of object of an action.

In the Bulgarian language, correlates with the prefix **za-** sporadically have purely aspective meaning: *zaangajiram* (Tazi rabota mi **zaangajira** mnogo vreme), *zaregestriram* **zaregestriram** (Zaregestrirah firmata si; Industriata **zaregestrira** golemi uspehi) with the implied meaning of the successful completion of the action: *zaalarmiram*, *zaaplodiram*, *zagravitiram*, *zadeklariram*, *zastimuliram* (Dvijenieto **zagravitira** okolo B.B. – Monitor Newspaper .02. 2006) and derivatives with the prefix **pro-** are quite few and are frequently seen as a result of the influence of the Russian language: *prokomentiram*, *prointervuiiram*.

Empiric evidence proves the highest efficiency of the derivative models with the prefix **iz-** in the Bulgarian language, which means 'bringing the action to its end" with the implication of high intensity. In colloquial Bulgarian today derivatives with this prefix can be formed from almost every verb having the suffix *-ira-* [Lilov 1980: 454]: *izrepetiram*, *izkopiram*, *izcitiram*, *izkomentiram*, *izreagiram*, *izdirijiram*, *izimproviziram*, *izdiktuvam*, *izplagiatstvam*, *izfantaziram*, *izchertavam*, *izpechatvam*, etc; occasional forms: *izkadruvam*, *izhumoriram* niakogo, *izmurzeluvam* se, etc. The meaning of full coverage of the action is enhanced by repetitive perfectivation – *izpochupia*, *izpozastreliaha* se.

Although the limited volume of this paper does not allow taking a closer look at all the issues relating to newly coined verbal lexicon and its adaptation in the Russian and Bulgarian languages by means of verb prefixes, in our opinion, the research findings once again confirm the idea that by analyzing word-formation processes and constructs, a researcher can reveal in the semantics of verbs and their

derivatives not only the procedural world, but, first of all, the knowledge of people about it, their perception and subjective interpretation.

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