Word Formative Structure of Words with the Root Lěp- In Old Russian Written Records

Tatiana Galochkina

First Moscow State Medical University I. M. Sechenov, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Institute of Linguistics and Intercultural Communication

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Abstract

System of derivational morphology of the Old Russian language has its own characteristics based on the origin of the book vocabulary, which consisted mainly of Proto-Slavic words and calques from Greek words. The main morphological way of word formation was the heritage of the Proto-Slavic language, which developed together with the formation of morphemes as a language unit. Active derivation took place during the formation of the Old Russian book vocabulary. During this period an uninterrupted process began the creation of book translations from the Greek into Church Slavonic. The ancient scribes made extensive use of Greek words calquing, which especially intensified the creation of compound words. Compound words were formed according to the models of Greek composites, but using Russian morphemes. As a result of this process, the lexical fund of the literary language was created, which included words with the root *lěp-. Such words are contained in ancient Russian written records (“Life of St. Sava the Sanctified”, composed by St. Cyril Skifopolsky, “The Life of St. Andrew the Fool”, “The Chronicle” by John Malalas, “The Chronicle” by George Amartol, “History of the Jewish War” by Josephus Flavius, Christianopolis (Acts and Epistles of the Apostles), Uspensky Collection of XII-XIII centuries etc.). In the article will be considered the word formative structure of words with the root lěp-.

Keywords: derivational morphology, root lěp-, calques, Church Slavonic, Old Russian written records.

1. Introduction

The words with the Proto-Slavic root *lěp- contained in the Old Russian written records had a developed word-formation structure, which included different ways of creating such words and their word-formation motivation. The purpose of this paper is to show the development level of the word-formation structure in Old Russian period using the example of the words with the root *lěp-. The article considers the relationship between word-formation motivation of derivatives with the root *lěp-, their word-formation meanings and derivational formants.

The problem of word-formation motivation was widely represented in the works of Russian linguists: O. I. Blinova, E. A. Zemskaya, E. S. Kubryakova, V. V. Lopatin, A. N. Tikhonov, I. S. Ulukhanov, I. A. Shirshov and others.
2. Sources of analysis

2.1 General overview

As is known, a new concept formation, which is embodied in the word meaning, takes place on the basis of the available linguistic material. The word-formation system is based on the word, which is in a relationship of word-formation motivation with the producing word.

There are full and partial motivation, in each of which there are three types of word-formation motivation. Direct, transferred and peripheral motivation belong to the full motivation. Indirect, metaphorical and associative motivation – to the partial one. Selecting these types of word-formation motivation is due to the correlation of the producing word meaning with the derivative meaning.

Direct motivation is characterized by complete entry of the direct meaning of a producing word into the derivative meaning, and it forms the core of the lexical meaning in the derivative (see Shirshov, 1999: 156). (cf. каменный “stony” (abounding in or having the nature of stone) (URL: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stony)).

Full transferred motivation is observed when the figurative meaning of the producing word is completely included in the derivative meaning (cf. in Russian derivatives of the verb кусать “bite”. Their meanings are motivated by the second meaning of the producing verb кусать “to grasp with the teeth; to take a bite of something to eat”: обкусать “gnaw round”, откусить, “bite off”).

In the case of peripheral motivation, the producing word forms only a narrow section of the semantic space or the edge of the semantic field. Motivational meaning moves to the periphery of the semantic space and the core takes on a meaning that has a paradigmatic relationship with motivational meaning, most often – in genus-species relations (cf. белье “white goods”. Its motivating core is the generic meaning “color”, and the specific meaning “white” moves to the periphery).

Indirect motivation is observed when a direct reference to the producing word is impossible, and semantic relations manifest themselves indirectly through the lexical meaning of the producing word, or rather through its part (see Shirshov, 1999: 199).

Metaphorical motivation is characterized by the fact that only one semantic component is taken from the lexical meaning of the producing word, which becomes the basis of a new nomination (this happens through transferring by similarity). Thus, a new word is born and it is the carrier of the metaphorical meaning. Moreover, comparisons are an intermediary between the producing word and the derivative: “when a word is created, it turns into a metaphor, when describing the derivative meaning, the metaphor unfolds into a comparison” (cf.: каменеть “to turn to stone”) (Shirshov, 1995: 52).

Associative motivation might occur in instances where “the lexical meaning of the derivative is based on an associative feature which is in the semantic structure of the producing word in a latent state” (Ibid.: 53). An associative feature is usually not present in the interpretation of a word but accompanies it (ex. gr. сова “owl” is a nocturnal bird with large eyes and a hooked nose”. Its associative feature “the way of functioning in the daytime” is in a latent state, however, this feature is used as a basis for the new nomination советь “grow drowsy”, i.e. to be in a drowsy state like an owl in the daytime.

When a new word is created, it acquires a derivational meaning that belongs to all words of the same word-formation group within the grammatical class.

M. Dokulil distinguishes the following types of derivational meanings for simple words: transpositional, modificational, and mutational.
The transpositional derivatives acquire meanings that do not differ from the semantics of the producing words. At the same time, transposition involves the transition of a word from one part of speech to another, i.e. “deadjective quality nouns like Cz. *rychlý “quick” → rychlost “quickness”, (b) “an objectivisation of action”, cf. deverbal action nouns (nominalisations) such as Cz. *padat “to fall” → pád, padnutí, padání “the fall, the falling”, (c) derivations such as Cz. *statečně “to live bravely” → statečný “brave (life)” (Lehmann, 2015: 1023).

The modificational derivatives acquire supplementary modifying marks. Such derivatives belong to the same part of speech as the producing words: родительница “genitrix” (a female genitor), заступница “protectress” (a female protector).

The mutational derivatives acquire meanings significantly different from the meaning of producing words: творити “create” – творить “creator” creativity, лепити “glue”– лепитель “fowler who caught a tiny bird”.

Analysis of the word-formation structure taking into account the types of their word-formation motivation and derivative meaning carried out within the etymological group with the root *lěp-, showed the following results.

3. Discussion
We classify the simple words with the root *lěp- by types of motivation.

1. Direct motivation in the transpositional derivation system.

лѣпый “beautiful” → лѣпota “beauty”

Cf. The Chronicle: Поподоклия (Briseinda) же бѣ <...> лѣпα ~ Ἡ Βρισεις ἴν <...> εὐστολος (Briseis was <...> beautiful). Еὐστολος ‘compactly built; of a human frame’ (Lampe, 1961: 576).

Вдиих же его божию и человечю лѣпому и красоту. Ἐθεοσάμην τοιαροῦν τῇ ν θεάνθρωπον εὐπρέπειαν τε καὶ ὑπαίτητα (I gazed at the magnificence and beauty of the God-Man) (Rydéén, 1995: 56-57).

2. Direct motivation in the modificational derivation system.

Лѣпить “glue” → прилѣпить “adhere”

Cf.: прильну въ землю ~ ἐκόλλησεν εἰς τὴν γῆν (and cast down from heaven unto the earth) (СлРЯ XI–XVII, 19: 199).

3. Transferred motivation in the mutational derivation system.

Лѣпить “glue”– лѣпитель “fowler who caught a tiny bird”

Cf.: Глаголаше бо, яко подобь суть идоломъ кланиящися человеку лѣпителю, иже устройъ лѣпа, ятъ единъ отъ малыхъ птицъ, соловей сию нарочитъ. <...> и глагола [πτημα] къ лѣптителю: “Каи ти полза, человече, о моемъ заколении? Έλεγε γάρ ὅτι όμοιοι εἰσιν οἱ τῶν εἰδώλων προσκυνηται ἄνθρωποι ιερεί, δε κατέχουν ἐν τῶν σμικροτάτων στρουθίων, ἀλλὰν τοῖς ἐκείς καλοῦσιτ. <...> καὶ θυσι πρὸς τὸν ιερεῖν: Τι σοι όραλος, ἄνθρωπε, τῆς ἐμῆς σγαγῆς; “Idol worshippers, said he, are like a fowler who caught a tiny bird, called nightingale <...> the nightingale <...> said to the fowler, Man, what advantageth it thee to slay me?” (Barlaam and Ioasaph: 134, 136-137).

4. Direct motivation in the mutational derivation system.

Нелѣпое (нелѣпая Plur.) (as a noun) ‘smth. bad’.

5. Metaphorical motivation.

Безлпный “unwise” → безлпница “nonsense, blether”.
Cf.: безлпницю молвить (<he> talked nonsense) [Поуч. Вл. Мон.] (СлРЯ XI–XVII, Вып. 1: 112)

Thus, we find the unity of word-formation motivation, word-formation meaning and derivational formants in the word-formation structure. It is observed in the words with the root *лěп- used in Old Russian written records.

A significant number of new words with the root *лěп- were compound words. One part of such words were calques of Greek complex words and the other compound words were not directly copies, but owed their origin to the influence of the Greek language. However, "the phenomena of calquing were most characteristic feature of Old Slavonic word formation in the creating of two-root lexemes - both in a suffixal-addition way and in a addition method» (Efimova, 2007: 223).

A distinctive feature of compound words is the subordination of the components that make up their composition. Compound words include a supporting component and a previous stem of a “concretizing character”, which are combined with the connecting vowel -о- (-е-)
(Nizametdinova 2013: 81).

Models of compound words included in etymological group with the root *лěп- were as follows:

- R₁ + o (e) / + (R₂ + n);
- R₁ + o (e) / + R₂ + / o (e) / R₃ + n.

where R₁ and R₂ – root morphemes, S – suffix, n – ending of a compound word.

The study of the etymological group with the root *лěп- showed the presence of a large number of compound words in it. The scale of word-formation motivation for such words in 11–17th centuries included two stages:

1. Combination of the direct motivation with the direct one;
2. Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one.

The first stage of motivation includes composites, the meanings of which are formed on the basis of direct meanings of their producing words.

Благолпние “beauty, splendor” is a calque from Greek εὐπρέπεια, where благо- corresponds to εὖ (adj. εὖς), -лпн– -прелп- (v. πρέπω “be conspicuous, beseem”), -ие – -иа. Cf.: Помышляли небесныхъ благолпних добротъ, да ти о земельныхъ не бодреть никоемъ же похоти (Изб. 76: 67.5–8) ~ Дойдёшь твыхъ умнаго умнаго тыν еўпрēпеιαν кай пάθος ουδέν σοι τῆς γῆς (PG 79: 1256) (if you think about heavenly splendor you never want to think about worldly goods).

Word structure: благолпнии + -иа.

Word structure: **addition adj.+ adj.**

**Благолъпны** – the same as **благолъпны** (благолъпны is a calque from Greek adv. εὐπρεπός). **Благолъпны** may correspond to ἀγαθοπρεπός “as becomes the good, benignly” (Lampe, 1961: 4). Cf.: раждается отроche благолъпны мирови и спасителъ являемаго мужествынаго Исусова бождѣйства (Tvorogov, 2003: 316) ~ венениѣмѣнъ пайдѣ, тѣς ἀγαθοπρεπος и сютьріос тѣ кѣдомо ѐпрапансомѣнѣс андрикѣс тѣю Ѣсою тѣоургіас (PG 3: 181) (the son who was to be born <should be a prophet> of the God-incarnate work of the Lord Jesus, to be manifested to the world for its salvation).

Word structure: **благолъпныи + -тъ**

It is important to note some lexemes that do not copy Greek compound words in texts may be influenced by the Greek language. Cf.: hapax legomenon вельлъпославныи is a compound word with three stems recorded in the Christianopolis Apostolos of the 12th cent.: Приимъ бѣ шт бъ(от)а сѣ (отъ)ча и славу, глазою же пришдѣпно токовому шт вельлъпославны славы: съ ѐкст с(и)пъ мой възлъпленѣй, о нѣмѣге асѣ бли(a)говолихъ (Ап. Христъ: 89) ~ лабѣнъ гѣръ парѣ Ѣсоу патръс тимѣн и дѣзван фовѣнъ ѐнѣхѣйнѣс аўтѣ таиѣдѣ уѣгъ тѣс мегалопрепоўс дѣжъс, оўтос ёстѣн о вѣос мун о ѐнапѣтос, еиѣ дѣ егъ еудѣкопса (Петру В.’: https://www.elhpos.net/elpenor/greek-texts/new-testament/peter_2/1.asp).

The addition of the third component -славныи ‘glory’ is probably associated with the syntagmatic neighborhood and an indication of the importance of the word glory (вельлъпославны славы = мегалопрепоўс дѣжъс ‘excellent glory’) (see Novak 2004: 85–86).

Word structure: **addition adj.+ adj. + adj.**

The second stage of motivation includes compound words in which one of the components is motivated by a figurative meaning, and the other by a direct meaning.

The first component of such words may be motivated by its producing word in analogy with metaphorical relations.

As a rule the metaphorization sources are semantic spheres related to the material and animal worlds as well as the human world. Moreover, the most frequent cases of metaphorical transference are observed in spatial and anthropological vocabulary describing the human physiology. Consequently the diachronic analysis of the metaphorical system makes it possible to understand the metaphorization process and its role in the development of the lexical-semantic system (see Balashova, 2014: 55).

An analysis of the compound words with the root *лѣп- in Old Russian written records and lexicographic sources shows that metaphorized words were classified as social and family relations as well as religious beliefs.

**Religious beliefs:** Богъ “God”, ангель “angel”, святой “saint”.


Word structure: **addition subst. + adj.**

**Боголъпны** – the same as **боголъпны**. This adjective is a calque from Greek θεοπρεπῆς, where бого- corresponds to θεο- (от сущ. θεὸς “ Бог”), -лъп- – -прѣл-, -ъпныи – -ъс. θεοпрепѣс. Cf.: Приидѣша <къ градоу> въ боголъпны красосе ~ Εἰσήχοντο <...> πάνυ θαμαστѣ и θεοπрεπѣ (they came being very beautiful)(Vilinsky, Part 2, 1911: 66).
Word structure: addition subst. + adj.

Sibling relationship: мать “mother”, сынъ “son”.

Сынолѣпно “in a manner befitting a son” (сынолѣпны “the same as сынолѣпны”) (СлРЯ XI–XVII, 29: 138-139).

Матеролѣпно/Матерелѣпно is a calque from Greek μητροπρεπῆς “in a manner befitting a mother” (Lampe, 1961: 870). Cf.: Матерелѣпно всѣхъ родила єси творца (Jagić, 1886: 444) (She gave birth to the Creator in a manner befitting a Mother).

Word structure: addition subst. + adv.

Social relations: рабъ “slave”.

Active metaphorization in the vocabulary describing social connections shows how was important the relationship between the individual and society as a whole in the linguistic world-image of the early Slavs. Social distinctions influence the transference creation where the upper class has the best moral and ethical qualities and, on the contrary, the lower social class is associated with moral depravity and absence of will.

Раболѣпныи is a calque from Greek δουλοπρεπῆς, where рабо- corresponds to δοῦλος “slave”, the second one -лѣп- – -πρέπ-, -ныи – -ћѣς: в раболѣпнымъ помыслѣ (slavish thinking) (дουλопретоїς).

Word structure: addition subst. + adj.

Раболѣпие “slavery”

To clarify the derivational structure of this word, it is necessary to take into account etymological data. When analyzing the historical stem-composition, we should look at the Greek source. The word раболѣпие is a calque from Greek δουλο-πρεπεια “slavish spirit” (Liddell-Scott, 1883: 385), where the first component рабо- corresponds to δοῦλος “slave”, the second one -лѣп- – -πρέп- (← ν. πρέπω ’be conspicuous, beseem’) and -ие - -іα. Cf.: боголюбие corresponds to θεοφλία “love of God” (Lampe, 1961: 642), where бого- is θεο-, -люб – -φіλε (← φιλεω “love”), -ие - -іα. Compound words of this type defines an abstract action or state, which is called the supporting stem and referring to the substance expressed by the first stem of the word.

4. Conclusion

Consequently, the word-formation structure of words with the root *лѣп- was heterogeneous and had a systemic character. New words with the root *лѣп- were created by prefixal method, terminational manner of derivation, and addition two and more stems.

Word-formation motivation of simple words with the root *лѣп- has been classified according to the following types:

1. Direct motivation;
2. Transferred motivation;
4. Word-formation motivation of compound words with the root *лѣп- has been classified according to the following types:

5. Combination of the direct motivation with the direct one;
6. Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one.
Derivative meanings of words with the root *lěp- expressed by the word-formation formant belong to the following types: transpositional, modificational, and mutational.

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