

Certain lexicography features of the Russian predicative verbs describing the emotion concept

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Abstract

The article is devoted to problems of lexicographic derivative verbal lexemes. In work data of three Russian explanatory dictionaries are compared, inaccuracies in the creation of dictionary definitions of the described verbs come to light. As a result, need to include the initial derivative base morpheme in the interpretation of a derivative word is emphasized, the attention to an obligatory reflection of formal and semantic links of related words is paid. In conclusion, such creation of the dictionary entries understanding the value of a derivative that is especially important when studying the verbal lexicon having national and specific character.

Keywords: Russian, verb, concept of emotion, derivative

Ciertas características lexicográficas de los verbos predicativos rusos que describen el concepto de emoción

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado a problemas de lexemas verbales derivados lexicográficos. En el trabajo se comparan los datos de tres diccionarios explicativos rusos, las imprecisiones en la creación de definiciones de diccionario de los verbos descritos salen a la luz. Como resultado, la necesidad de incluir el morfema de base derivada inicial en la interpretación de una palabra derivada se enfatiza, se presta atención a la reflexión obligatoria de los enlaces formales y semánticos de las palabras relacionadas. En conclusión, dicha creación de las entradas del diccionario comprende el valor de un derivado que es especialmente importante al estudiar el léxico verbal que tiene un carácter nacional y específico.

Palabras clave: ruso, verbo, concepto de emoción, derivado.

1. Introduction

This article is dedicated to the derivative prefixal verbs describing emotions. Derivative words, as we know, at their lexicographic require special attention. It is connected with the fact that in domestic practice of drawing up explanatory dictionaries there is no uniformity in writing the dictionary definition. As the purpose of explanatory dictionaries consists first of all in the reflection of semantic structure of a word, in them all parties of lexicon, including the word formation phenomena, have to be subordinated to semantic aspect of lexicon consideration.

Concrete object of research in this article is the lexicographic registration of verbal prefixal derivatives with component (semic) emotion (on the example of verbs *разнежничаться*, *рассентиментальничаться*, *разнервничаться*, *возликовать*, *возненавидеть*, *восхвалить*, *позабавить*, *порадовать*, *побранить*, *похулить*, *отвеселиться*, *отругать*, *отбранить*, *наподличать*, *набезобразничать*, *переполошить*, *обхохотаться*) in three dictionaries of Russian (МАС, СО, СЕ). The special importance the designated problem gets in connection with national and specific character of the given Russian verbs and need applied (= methodical) uses of lexicographic information in practice of teaching Russian at the Dagestan higher and high school (Melkonyan, 2006).

2. Predicative verbs with the concept of emotion

It is known that the relation to initial, motivating as a word meaning with a derivative basis always defined by means of the reference to the value of the corresponding primary basis, and such explanation of the value of derivative bases, but not the direct description untrue a subject and makes actually linguistic task in studying of word meaning is the cornerstone of value of any derivative. The description of the semantic relations between derivatives and the making words is admissible only at the simultaneous accounting of the features of each of these semantic elements in the semantic structure of the derivative. Identification of these semantic relations, their versions is possible only in such comparative analysis value of a derivative and making bases in which the share of the value of the motivating words in semantics of a derivative and also difference in word-formation values of derivative words are considered (Vinokur, 1959).

In the considered prefixed derivative verbs this or that falls to the share of the word-formation formant adverbial (quantitative or temporary) value, and the root morpheme keeps value motivating bases, or as Tikhonov (1967) writes, acts as a function of some kind of gene - the heredity carrier providing continuity of semantics. At the same time the authors of dictionaries not always include an initial verb in interpretation. In this case we need to re-define. So, for example, in definition of a word *развеселиться* to come to cheerful mood, to become cheerful (an МАС, СЕ, СО) the cognate word *весёлый* which is not its derivative is used. Likhtman (1991) paid attention to the inconsistency of explanatory dictionaries in the choice of a way of interpretation of derivative words, noting that such words in a number of dictionaries are interpreted or without reference to a cognate word or with reference to different cognate words which are difficult for qualifying as making. Used as making for a verb *веселиться* the word *весёлый* is interpreted as 1. Full of fun, cheerful. || Expressing fun. 2.

Causing, bringing fun (MAC). As making it includes in the definition an abstract noun веселье though researchers (I.G. Miloslavsky, Z.A. Mirosnikova) consider that verbal names of actions and adjective derived names of properties should not meet in interpretation: instead of them it is necessary to use initial verbs and adjectives. The adjective весёлый could be interpreted so: full of joyful mood. It serves to make for a verb веселить which, in turn, through a reflexive verb веселиться, motivates a verb развеселиться. Means, развеселиться - to begin to have fun very strongly.

3. Verb РАЗНЕЖНИЧАТЬСЯ

The verb разнежничаться in DO is interpreted as too to be fond, showing tenderness, and in an MAC - to become very gentle. The semantics of this word consist of the value of the word-formation formant раз-...-ся the beginning of long intensive operation and value of a verb нежничать, being to derivatives. In our opinion, the most appropriate interpretation of this word is the formulation given in DE: to begin to be nervous excessively; to become excessively gentle with someone.

4. Verb РАССЕНТИМЕНТАЛЬНИЧАТЬСЯ

Рассентиментальничаться in an MAC it is interpreted as to become too sentimental, and in CE as to begin to show excessive sentimentality to be deeply moved. The value of the word-formation formant раз-...-ся is reflected in the definition given in CE, but there is no sending to the derivative base morpheme. In our opinion, the semantic formula designates to begin and continue to be soft too, the most adequately reflects the semantic and cognitive structure of the verb РАССЕНТИМЕНТАЛЬНИЧАТЬ (Efremova, 2000).

5. Verb РАЗНЕРВНИЧАТЬСЯ

In the interpretation of a prefixal verb разнервничаться the semic with quantitative value strongly is not reflected (= value of intensity of action). For this reason interpretation of this verb should not be limited, in our opinion, to formulas come to a nervous state (MAC), to come to the excited, nervous state; to get agitated (CE).

6. Verb ВОЗЛИКОВАТЬ

The word возликовать is derivative of a verb ликовать enthusiastically to rejoice to triumph (MAC) as the value of this derivative is distributed on morphemes воз- - to begin and continue and ликовать. The closest to the values of morphemes which are a part of a verb возликовать, interpretation of this derivative in is CO: to begin to exult, strongly to be delighted. For comparison: in CE возликовать - strongly to be delighted, enraptured (Ojegov, 1985).

7. Verb ВОЗНЕНАВИДЕТЬ

возненавидеть word to feel hatred, to like hatred to whom - to something (an MAC, CE, CO) it is impossible to consider ненависть derivative from ненавидеть as it is more correct to interpret it through a verb to test hatred to whom - to something, that is возненавидеть - to begin and continue to

hate strongly. The component which is contained in the definition is strongly characteristic of the derivative base morpheme, but it at the cognitive level is defined in the course of a derivation (Tikhonov, 1967).

The same updating is observed in a verb *восхвалить* to begin to praise strongly. The most acceptable interpretation of this derivative, in our opinion, is given in CE praising, to extol, glorify where the form making *хвалить* is specified - an adverbial participle praising, and semantics of a derivational affix are transmitted through words *превознести, прославить* (Likhtman, 1991).

8. Verbs ПОЗАБАВИТЬ, ПОРАДОВАТЬ, ПОБРАНИТЬ, ПОХУЛИТЬ

In definitions of derivatives *позабавить, порадовать, побранить, похулить* in explanatory dictionaries too there is no uniformity. So for example, value of a verb *позабавить* in an MAC and CE it is interpreted by means of synonyms a little to amuse, entertain something (MAC), to entertain to amuse (CE), and in CO - through an abstract noun to deliver an entertainment, to entertain. However the derivative rather accurately indicates communication with making *забавить*, therefore, to amuse - a little, to amuse a little something. When determining a verb *порадовать* with dictionaries a noun *радость* and a verb are used *обрадовать* to give some joy, a little to please (MAC); to give joy, pleasure (CE). In CO this verb is considered as specific in relation to *радовать*. For *порадовать*, cannot *радость* and *обрадовать* to be the making bases. *Обрадовать* is with the considered lexeme at one step of a word making. If to consider the derivative base morpheme *радость*, then one word-formation link will be missed - *радовать* which should be considered the only motivating basis. In this case *порадовать* verb it will be semantically presented as a little to please or as it is given in the dictionary by Ushakov, to spend some time, pleasing somebody.

In the given interpretation of a verb *порадовать* there is no shade of value of the derivative base morpheme *радовать* to cause joy, to give joy. | | (in combination with a pronoun. look, eye, and hearing): to be pleasant for a look, hearing, to give pleasure (MAC). A verb in phraseological unit's *радовать глаз/ слух* realizes a figurative sense: it is pleasant to look at them, it is pleasant to listen to them that are the joy source is characterized here, and the general appreciation of this source is given. In this value a verb *радовать* it is not capable to attach a prefix *по-* in restrictive value, (in this case semantic restrictions come into force) therefore in the interpretation of a verb *порадовать* the considered shade of value does not play a special role. Lexemes *побранить* and *похулить* are interpreted through synonyms. In an MAC both words are defined as to express some disapproval, condemnation, to scold; in CE to scold a little - to scold, scold; *похулить* - to respond disapprovingly, to scold. In CO a lexeme *похулить* it is not included. And *похулить* designates a little to give a good telling-off, express somebody disapproval for something. Such dictionary interpretation facilitates understanding of the sense of the words (especially with Russian not native), but complicate definition of the relations of derivativeness. It is possible to claim with confidence that *побранить* is based on a verb *бранить* offensive, sharp words to blame, reproach, abuse (MAC), and *похулить* - a verb *хулить* to discredit, to sharply condemn, wear (MAC). Really, *побранить* - slightly, not for long to scold, *похулить* - slightly, not for long to abuse. At the same time the word-formation formant the value of mitigation of action neutralizes a little, soothes bright negativity of the semantics of the making bases *бранить* and *хулить*.

9. Verb ОТВЕСЕЛИТЬСЯ

The word *отвеселиться* in an *МАС* *веселье* is interpreted through a noun to spend any time in fun, and it is presented to *СЕ* as multiple-valued: 1. to spend any time in fun. 2. To lose an opportunity to have fun. However the word is making *веселиться* to indulge in fun, to cheerfully spend time, to have a good time (*МАС*), and the word-formation formant *от-* contains value of limitation of action by time frames and cancellation. Means, *отвеселиться* - to have fun during some time and to cease. In *СЕ* differentiation of value of the word-formation formant for temporary and productive led to the formation of two lexic-semantic options.

10. Verbs ОТРУГАТЬ, ОТБРАНИТЬ

Definitions of verbs *отругать* and *отбранить* also do not contain sending to the derivative base morpheme. *Отругать* is to state in sharp words censure, condemnation to someone (*МАС*), to give a good telling-off, abuse (*СЕ*). In *СО* *отругать* forms an aspectual pair with *ругать*. In our opinion, it is not really correct as *от-* in this derivative is not a form-building prefix, he is a derivational formant. *Отбранить* it is interpreted through synonyms and cognate words: to abuse, give a good telling-off someone (*МАС*), to abuse, give a good telling-off (*СЕ*). However, word meanings *отругать* and *отбранить* consist of the semantics of a prefix *от-* action manifestation and the derivative base morpheme *ругать* or *бранить* respectively. Therefore *отбранить* is strongly to scold someone, and *отругать* - strongly to abuse someone. In such interpretation, there is both the motivating basis, and a component strongly, peculiar to a derivational affix both on denotative, and on cognitive levels.

11. Verb НАПОДЛИЧАТЬ

Verb *наподличать* in all three dictionaries *подлость* is interpreted through a single-root noun: to do meanness (*СО*), to make meanness, to do meanness (*СЕ*), to make meanness, to do meanness (*МАС*). These interpretations contain a sem result (meanness) and a sem quantity (to do), but the sem action is implemented by verbs *совершить*, *сделать*, *наделать*, which cannot be considered as the derivative base morpheme.

12. Verb НАБЕЗОБРАЗНИЧАТЬ

The lexeme *набезобразничать* also *безобразие* cannot be interpreted through a noun: to do an outrage (*СО*); to do excesses, an outrage (*СЕ*), to do an outrage, excesses (*МАС*). To this verb closer formally and semantic *безобразничать* to behave ugly; to commit excesses, be naughty (*МАС*). Means, *набезобразничать* - behaving outrageously, to create a lot of disorder (quantitative semantics is implemented). In such interpretation, it is used making *безобразничать*. Sem quantity is given by a word *много*, and the result of action is defined by a word *беспорядок*.

13. Verb ПЕРЕПОЛОШИТЬ

Derivative *переполошить*, on interpretation in an *МАС*, to cause, to make an alarm; to startle. | Strongly to disturb any it is necessary to consider derivative from *переполох*, and in this definition there are no components transferring values of a word-formation prefix *пере-*. And *СО* describes

semantics of a verb *переполошить* as to make an alarm among everything, many. This verb is presented to CE as multiple-valued: 1. To disturb, frighten all or many, having made vanity, confusion. 2. To strongly frighten, disturb someone. Two last dictionary entries contain word-formation value of a prefix *пере-* distribution of action on a set, on everything. Such semantic differentiation is represented to us excessive: both lexic-semantic options are among themselves similar and can be united in one value. The derivative base morpheme for the described verb will *полошить* not *переполох*, but a verb as it is given in the dictionary by (Tikhonov, 1985). Means, *переполошить* - to alarm everything, many, to be exact, using a form of perfective aspect, to startle everything, many. The noun an alarm is derivative in relation to a verb *переполошить*.

14. Verb ОБХОХОТАТЬСЯ

The verb *обхохотаться* it is a lot of, to exhaustion to laugh (MAC), to be tired of a continuous laughter over something (CO), to laugh much at something (CE) contains a cognate word only in the second interpretation, despite the obvious derivativeness. The described derivative cannot be considered derivative of a noun *хохот* as he is educated by means of accession of an affix *об-...-ся* to a basis *хохотать* where the word-formation formant *об-...-ся* matters for a long time and with big intensity to make the action called the derivative base morpheme. In this regard, it is not absolutely clear why in the given interpretation of all three dictionaries the making verb is not used *хохотать*. Moreover, the verb *обхохотаться* is defined by a verb *посмеяться* or *насмеяться*, used and in the interpretation of a verb *хохотать* in this connection *обхохотаться* is defined so: there is a lot of, to exhaustion to laugh loudly, laugh.

15. Conclusion

Thus, consideration of features of definitions of prefixal verbal derivatives in modern explanatory dictionaries of Russian allows to draw a conclusion on aspiration of a domestic lexicography to the integrated description of lexical units, to the representation of their features in a complex lexical (existence of synonyms) and word-formation (use of cognate words) paradigms. However prefixal verbal derivatives demand reflection in dictionary definitions of the relations of a word making as use of the making bases in dictionary interpretation of derivatives describes formal and semantic links of related words that facilitates understanding of a word meaning. In this regard, to us the inclusion of initial lexemes in definitions of prefixal verbal derivatives seems linguistically correct (and according to the principle of language economy). Such principle of interpretation of the derivative prefixal verbs describing a concept of emotion is, in our opinion linguistically reasonable and strategically important as facilitates understanding of the Russian derivative verbs of national and specific character in the non-Russian audience.

Conflict of interests

The author confirms that the submitted data do not contain the conflict of interests.

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