

Typology of Ukrainian Verb Stems: Word-Forming and Morphological Aspects

Inna Demeshko

Correspondence: Inna Demeshko, Faculty of Ukrainian Philology, Foreign Languages and Social Communications, Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central Ukrainian State Pedagogical University, 25006, 1 Shevchenko Str., Kropyvnytskyi, Ukraine.

Received: May 8, 2022

Accepted: November 30, 2022

Online Published: December 17, 2022

doi:10.11114/smc.v10i3.5828

URL: <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v10i3.5828>

Abstract

The description of word-forming morphology of deverbatives of the modern Ukrainian language in view of its functional character, dynamic processes in the language, shifts that have taken place in its corpus in recent times, provides good grounds for determining new classification principles of morphological analysis of deverbatives. The article identifies morphological types of basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language. The word-forming units play a dominant role in the systematization of Ukrainian word-formation, as it clearly traces the patterns of the internal mechanism, which is characterized by hierarchical connections between other complex units of the word-formation system (word-forming pairs, chains, series and word-forming paradigms). Reconstruction of the basic verbs of word-forming units makes it possible to correctly determine the direction of word-forming motivation, morphological type and to establish a morphological model. Their properties are clarified by the nature of the basic verb stem, morphological transformations into morphologically marked derivatives at different degrees of derivation. The spectrum of morphological types of basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language covers word-forming units of morphological types of indivisible and divisible basic verbs of word-forming units. With indivisible basic verbs there are 5 morphological classes, with divisible basic verbs – 7.

Keywords: word-forming morphonology, deverbatives, word-forming unit, basic verb, alternations

1. Introduction

Modern research on word-forming morphology should be based on a basic-centric approach, which will allow to establish the rules, reasons for morphological variation of derived stems. The latest scientific attempts are aimed at determining the morphological classifications of verb stems in the Ukrainian language. The word-forming unit illustrates the word-generating activity of the derivative word, visually presents a perspective approach with a retrospective one, provides a complete description of the word-forming processes and morphological transformations that accompany these processes (Dolynska et al., 2020; Korbozerova, 2020; Nurgali et al., 2021; Goussous & Al-Hammadi, 2018). The accumulation of factual material makes it possible to move to a new stage of describing the Ukrainian word-forming morphology at the level of paradigmatics and syntagmatics. The relevance of the study is due to the study of morphology of word-forming units with basic verbs, description of morphological transformations of verb stems and the influence of suffixal morphemes on them, establishment of morphological models of deverbatives, formulation of the rules of combining verb formative stems with word-forming means (activity aspect).

Since the word-forming morphology of deverbatives in grammar is insufficiently studied, the method of studying morphologically marked derivatives also needs to be improved (Korbozerova, 2021; Toktagazin et al., 2016). At the present stage of morphological analysis, it is appropriate to rely on word-forming units, in order to identify word-forming potential, inventory of word-forming means of deverbatives, derivational capacity of specific (indivisible, divisible) and foreign (divisible) derived stems. The type of realization and regularity of morphological phenomena in word formation during the creation of deverbatives are influenced by structural and phonemic peculiarities, characteristics of derived stems and word-forming affixes, features of the contact zone on the morphemic seam, morphological transformations, types of morphological alternations, stress position, truncation, number of syllables (Nurgali et al., 2018; Zhambylkyzy et al., 2018; Zhakupov et al., 2020). Indivisible verb stems are characterized by open and closed verb stems, and divisible verb stems are characterized by open verb stem. For divisible verb stems, the open structure of the suffix (V, VCV) is typical, open or closed-open (CV).

Analyzing the basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language, it is appropriate to take into account the indivisibility and divisibility of the basic verbs, the final of the derived stems, the variability of verb stems, the initial of the formant, morphonological transformations and compatibility with the formant.

The aim of the article is to establish the typology of the Ukrainian verb stems in the word-forming and morphonological aspect. Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks: 1) to consider current issues of word-forming morphonology of verbal derivatives in the Ukrainian language; 2) to establish morphonological types of verb stems in the Ukrainian language; 3) to determine the morphonological rules in the forming of deverbatives.

The material for the study was performed by more than 2 thousand self-composed word-forming units with a basic verb using explanatory, dialectal, word-forming, morpheme, etymological dictionaries, more than 450 text units with morphonologically marked deverbatives with the author's files.

2. Literature Review

At the beginning of the XXI century there are the works devoted to the study of morphological processes in word change and word formation of the Old Ukrainian language of the second half of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries (Rusachenko, 2004), derivational morphology of Russian dialects (Orazbayeva & Nurgali, 2017), typological analysis of morphology of unrelated languages (ancient Greek, Latin, Germanic languages), the Russian morphological phenomena, morphological variation in word change and word formation (Khaybullina et al., 2020).

Accordingly, the interest of morphologists to the description of language systems and their fragments has significantly increased (Nurgali, 2013; Pirelli and Battista, 2000; Shabanov, 2008; Kim et al., 2022). At the same time, the question of word-forming morphology of verb derivatives in the Ukrainian language remains open. This determines the relevance of the study of word-forming morphology of deverbatives in synchronous aspect with elements of etymological analysis in order to study the features of morphological transformations of word-forming units with basic verbs (indivisible and divisible, specific and foreign). The word-forming units became the subject of derivatological studies by V. V. Greshchuk (2009), O. V. Diak (2006), E. A. Karpilovska (2002), M. P. Lesyuk (2007), L. Ye. Rybachkivska (2017), O. K. Stepanenko (2011), G. M. Potapova (2008), G. V. Pristai (2011); M. Yu. Fedurko (2005), L. V. Shchiglo (2009) and others. K. A. Starodub (2009), considering the classification of derivational units according to the criterion of the ratio of the content plan and the expression plan to one-dimensional language units, refers word-forming category and word-forming method to two-dimensional language units by the nature of material representation of language unit – morpheme, word-forming pair, word-forming paradigm and word-forming unit.

M. Yu. Fedurko (2005) carried out the research of Ukrainian word-forming morphonology of complex units on the material of substantive word-forming units, O. V. Diak (2006) – structural-semantic organization of word-forming units with roots for metal designation, L. V. Shchiglo (2009) – structural and semantic features of word-forming stems with basic verbs with categorical meaning of active movement in modern German, S. Yu. Zharko and I. M. Shpitko (2011) – structural and semantic features of the word-forming unit with the top word "sea" in the Russian, Ukrainian and Slovak languages, G. V. Pristai (2011) – on the material of adjective word-forming units, L. Ye. Rybachkivska (2017) – the structure of word-forming units with onymic stems in Ukrainian and English, V. D. Ponomarenko and O. O. Dudka (2018) – structural-semantic characteristics of the word-forming unit with the basic word "Winter".

At the present stage of Ukrainian word formation development, the problem of classification of basic verbs in the word-forming unit is quite acute, which contributes to the morphonological qualification of deverbatives and forecasting word-forming means that determine the morphonological specifics of word-forming units with basic verbs, as well as in the forming of new words. Modern research on word-forming morphonology should be based not only on the morphemocentric approach, but also on the basis-centric one, which will make it possible to establish the rules and causes of morphonological variation of derived stems (Korbozerova, 2019; Seok et al., 2020).

The latest scientific attempts are aimed at determining the morphonological classifications of verb stems in the modern Ukrainian language. The word-forming unit illustrates the word-generating activity of the derivative word, shows a clearly perspective approach with retrospective, thus providing a complete description of word-forming processes.

3. Method

Research tasks led to the choice of a set of methods for techniques. The study uses linguistic methods based on the fundamentally centric aspect of the study. The main are: descriptive method in synchronous and diachronic aspects; the method of linguistic description of linguistic facts – for the implementation of a full inventory and systematization of deverbatives, the characteristics of their structural and semantic features in the morphonological aspect; unit method that helps to use, classify and describe a set of indivisible and divisible specific and foreign verb stems of word-forming units; structural method with component, structural-semantic and functional-transpositional analysis – to determine the morpheme structure, isolation of word-forming means and ways of creating derivatives, establishing directions of word-

forming motivation between motivator and motivat, partly etymological method.

The descriptive method (analytical-descriptive) enabled theoretical generalization of research results, systematization, classification, inventory of derivational means and determination of ways to form deverbatives in the word-forming unit, interpretation of morphonological transformations in the Ukrainian derivatives, forecasting the prospects of language-forming system.

The method of interpretation, which covers paradigmatic and syntagmatic methods, that helped to establish their differential features on the basis of comparison and contrast of morphonological units, and on the basis of common and distinctive features to unite in different morphonological classes.

The method of linguistic modeling – for the diagnosis of word-forming units for the presence of differential features, for different-vector characterization of the variety of verb representatives of structural propagators in relation to word-forming paradigms and word-forming units, dynamics of word-forming system; method of identification and transformation, statistical method.

The comparative method is aimed at identifying typological characteristics of word-forming units of different morphonological classes and types of deverbatives of the Ukrainian language, for analysis of new vocabulary compared to the codified in normative academic publications to identify morphonological rules and patterns of word-forming system.

One of the general methods of linguistic research is structural, the main purpose of which is the knowledge of language as a holistic and hierarchical functional structure, the elements and parts of which are connected by a clear system of linguistic relations.

The structural method, represented by the methods of structural-semantic, oppositional analysis, is to distinguish the common between linguistic objects through similarities and differences in the set of morphological phenomena; method of component analysis – to identify word-forming paradigms, units, to distinguish morphonological classes and morphonological types of word-forming units with a top verb, their subtypes and varieties. At different stages of the research the method of quantitative calculations was used – to establish the degree of productivity of word-forming types, word-forming categories, word-forming units, morphonological models and the method of distributive analysis – to identify features of compatibility of verb stem with derivational means within word-forming paradigm.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Structural Types of Verb Bases

The study of word-forming units with a basic verb makes it possible to distinguish 6 structural types of verb stems:

1. Closed root verb stems (CVC): *нec/ти, їc/ти, й/ти*.
2. Closed unstressed suffixal verb stems: *пись-м(о), леж-ák*.
3. Open root verb stems (CV): *дý/ти* (дму); *дý/ти*²(дую); *жу/ти, ста/ти*.
4. Open stressed suffixal verb stems: *чит-ач, дубл-ер, корект-ýр(а)*.
5. The roots of the verb stem are built up by the consonant: *бу/ти – бит-ком, ву/ти – вит-ок, да/ти – дан-ин(а), дода/ти – додат-ок, жу/ти – жив-ець, жил-ець, жу/т'/-йї; жа/ти – жат-н(ий), жат-ник; паc/ти – паст-ух*.
6. Consonant verb stems added by the consonant: *пересел-ен/ець, обра-н/ець, посла-н/ець, копіюва-ль/ник, кореспонд-ен/цїj(а), рят-ів/ник, ряд-ильн/ик*.

Analysis of the root structure of the verb stem and formant allowed to determine the following basic morphonological rules:

1. Closed verb stems ending in pairs of hardness – soft consonants, depending on the formants, have a hard or soft morphological variant: *вод/у/ти – во/д'/-йї, плат/у/ти – пла/т'/-їж*.
2. Closed verb stems and formants that create incompatible combinations of phonemes on the morphemic seam undergo truncation of the verb stem, which is accompanied by alternation of the vocalized variant of the verb stem: *крój/и/ти – крїй-0; ход/у/ти – обхóд-и-ти – обхїдник*.
3. Open stems which have closed extended variants of the root morpheme, accompanied by alternation of the vocalized variant of the verb stem: *бú/ти*¹ – *бїj-ák бoj-ák, бúт-в(а), бoj-ець, бїj-ýр(а)* (stick); *бор/ó/ти – бороть-б(á); доj/и/ти – дїй-л(о), дїй-нїк*¹ (cattle), *дїй-нїк*² (vessel); *жá/ти*² (68) – *жом-0, жм-ен'(а)*.
4. The closed verb stem and the formant, which create incompatible combinations of phonemes on the morphemic seam, are truncated by the verb stem, which is accompanied by the alternation of the consonant variant of the verb stem:

берег/ті – *береж-ін'н'(а)*, *берéж-ен(ий)*, *береж-к(ий)*, *берéж-н(ий)*; *біг/ти* – *біж-енець*; *двигати* *воздвигати* – *воздвиг-ен'н'(а)*; *жál/и/ти* – *жал'-ін'н'(а)*.

5. Verb stems which have a stressed variant with closed extended variants of the root or suffix morpheme: *жі/ти*, *знá/ти*; *брá/ти* – *брá-нець*; *дá/ти* – *дáт-ок*.

6. Verb stems which have an unstressed variant, vocal or consonant alternation in the root morpheme: *берег/ті*, *вес/ті*, *мог/ті*, *нес/ті*, *нек/ті*, *тек/ті*, *цвіс/ті*.

For the contact zone at the measure of the root and word-forming morph it is necessary to return the following parameters: 1) formal subordination/indivisibility of the word-forming stem; 2) the organization of the root morpheme; 3) class and character of the initial formant. The morphonological qualification of word-forming units is determined by: morphonological structure, morphonological position, morphonological transformation and morphonological model. Word-forming units with basic verbs are divided into morphonological classes and morphonological types based on morphonological transformation, which indicates the morphonological structure of derivatives of the corresponding word-forming paradigm and determines the morphonological specificity of each class.

Thus, the surveyed tops of word-forming units of verb derivatives are characterized by different categorical-derivational potential of morphonologically marked deverbatives. This made it possible to distinguish morphonological classes and types of open basic verb stems of word-forming units. All word-forming units with an indivisible verb are divided between 5 morphonological classes and 7 morphonological classes with a divisible verb, taking into account the nature of the verb stem, complex morphonological transformations (consonant or vocal alternations, types of final consonant stems, the nature of the indivisible verb stem (open, closed), increasing the root or suffix morpheme, changing the accent positions (shifting the emphasis to the root or suffix (formative or formant) morpheme).

4.2 Morphonological Classification of Verb Stems in the Ukrainian Language

It is necessary to analyze the basic verbs of word-forming units taking into account their morphonological classification of verb-forming stems. The open verb stems are characterized by truncation or extension of root or suffix morphemes. Taking into account the nature of the verb stem, the following morphonological types of basic verbs of slot-forming units are distinguished:

Indivisible open verbs: **MT-1** (the first morphological type): *вити* – *вит-ок*, *вит-к(ий)*; **MT-2**: *бути* – *прибути* – *прибу-ток*; **MT-3**: *брати* – *бра-нець*, *давати* – *дава-лець*; **MT-4**: *жити* – *жит-л(о)*; *пити* – *пит-в(о)*, *пит-éць*; **MT-5**: *дути* – *видути* – *видимати*; **MT-6**: *зріти* – *зрі-лк(а)*; *піти* – *пі-вень*, *пі-сн'(а)*; **MT-7**: *мати* – *май-н(о)*; *дати* (628) (Proto-Slavic *dati*, *davati* (*dǫ-, dǫ-u-)) (ЕСУМ, 2, с. 13) – *давати* – *дава-лець*, *дát-ок* (gift, sacrifice); **MT-8**: *крити* – *кр-óвл(а)*, [кр'-íвл'(а)] (roofing); **MT-9**: *їня/ти* (649) – the result of the modification of the sound form *яти* (< jęti) "to take": *вийняти* – *виїм-к(а)*, *прийняти* – *приймати* – *прийом-0*; **MT-10**: *мити* – *миј-уч(ий)*, *нити* – *ниј-уч(ий)*; **MT-11 -ó-**: *полóти* – *пол-ен(ий)*.

Indivisible closed verb stems: **MT-12**: *весті* – *вед-ен'н'(а)*, *вед'-ін'н'(а)*, *бресті* – *бродити*, *брод'-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-13**: *пряті* – *пряд'-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-14**: *месті* – *мет'-іль*, *плеті* – *плет-ен(ий)*; **MT-15**: *верзті* – *верз'-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-16**: *зризти* – *зриз-ун*; **MT-17**: *пасті* – *паст-ух*. The second class includes derivative verb stems on the sonorous **r**: **M 18**: *дерти* – *дер'-ій*. The third class includes derivative verb stems ending in sonorous **v**: *ревті* – *рев'-ін'н'(а)*; *пливті* – *плив-ун*. To the fourth – verb stems ending in labial: **M 19**: *зребті* – *скреб-óк*, **M 20**: *скубти* – *скуба-н'н'(а)*. To the fifth – verb stems ending in the posterior (**k, x**) and pharyngeal **g**: **MT-21**: *могти* – *мож-лив(ий)*; **MT-22**: *бігти* – *біж-енець*; **MT-23**: *волокти* – *волочити* – *волоч-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-24**: *ректи* – *річ-0*, *відректи* – *відреч-ен'н'(а)*; *сікти* – *січ-0*, *січ-ен(ий)*; *текти* – *тік-0*, *теч-0(а)*; **MT-25**: *рости* – *ріст-0*.

Divisible open verb bases: **MT-1 -á-**: *писати* – *писа-н'н'(а)*, *пись-м(о)*; **MT-2 -á-**: *лизати* – *лиз-ун*, *лиж-уч(ий)*; **MT-3 -á-**: *буяти* – *буя-н'н'(а)*; **MT-4 -á-**: *держати* – *держ-ák*; **MT-5 -á-**: *ламати* – *поламати* – *поламл-ен(ий)*; **MT-6 -á-**: *зав'язати* – *зав'язь-0*; **MT-7 -á-**: *пускати* – *пú/шч/-ен'н'(а)*, *пú/шч/-ен(ий)*; **MT-8 -á-**: *лежати* – *ліж-к(о)*; **MT-9 -á-**: *кусати* – *кус'-ій*; **MT-10 -á-**: *слати* – *сл'-ух*; **MT-11 -а-**: *вішати* – *віша-лк(а)*; *читати* – *чита-лк(а)*; *гадати* – *гада-лк(а)*; **MT-12 -а-**: *жати* – *жн-ець*, *жн'-ій*, *жменя*, *падати* – *пад'-іж*; **MT-13 -а-**: *плакати* – *плач-0*, *плáч-уч(ий)*; **MT-14 -а-**: *казати* – *каж-учи*, *різати* – *ріж-уч(ий)*, *різ'з'-0(á)*, *різь-б(á)*; **MT-15 -а-**: *відати* – *повідомити* – *повідомл-ен(ий)*; **MT-16 -á-**: *валіти* – *вар'-ій*; *варіти* – *вар'-ін'н'(а)*; *говоріти* – *говор'-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-17 -á-**: *носіти* – *нос'-ій*, *нош-0(а)*; **MT-18 -á-**: *водити* – *водж-ен'н'(а)*; **MT-19 -á-**: *творіти* – *твор'-ін'н'(а)*; *варіти* – *вар'-ін'н'(а)*; **MT-20 -á-**: *місити* – *вимісити* – *виміш-ен(ий)*; **MT-21 -и-**: *вабити* – *вабл-ен'н'(а)*, *ва́бл-ен(ий)*, *ва́бл'-ач(ий)*; **MT-22**

-и-: *креслити* – *кресл'-áп*; **MT-23 -á-**: *давіти* – *давл-ен'н'(а)*; *графіти* – *графл-ен'н'(а)*; *кропіти* – *кропл-ен'н'(а)*; **MT-24 -á-**: *простіти* – *проц-ен(ий)*; **MT-25 -и-**: *разити* – *вразити* – *вразж-ен(ий)*; **MT-26 -и-**: *їздити* – *їждж-ен(ий)*; **MT-27 -á-**: *робіти* – *робл-ен(ий)*, *робóч-0(ий)*; **MT-28 -á-**: *садіти* – *сад'-ачи*; **MT-29 -á-**: *родіти* – *зáрид-*

0, зародж-ен'н'(а); будіти – б'удж-ен'н'(а); валіти – переваліти, перевал'л'-(*)j'(а); МТ-30 -і- корити – покорити – покір-лив(ий); МТ-31 -і-: спокусити – спокуш-ен(ий); МТ-32 -і-: переселити – пересел-енець; точити – точи-лк(а); МТ-33 -і-: журити – жур-б(а); МТ-34 -и-: зичити – позичити – позик-0(а); МТ-35 -и-: радити – рад-0(а); МТ-36 -і-: хотіти – хоті-н'н'(а); МТ-37 -і-: вертіти – верт-ун; МТ-38 -і-: висіти – виш-ак; МТ-39 -і-: летіти – підлетіти – підліт-0; МТ-40 -і-: кипіти – кипл'-ач(ий); МТ-41 -о-: кроїти – крій-0; МТ-42 -у-: гн'ути – гну-т(ий), згинати – згин-0; МТ-43 -у-: прагнути – прагн-ен'н'(а); МТ-44 -ну-: киснути – кис-л(ий) – кисл-ієк(а), кис'-іль; МТ-45 -с-: п'я'сті (144) – п'я'-льц'(а); МТ-46 -увá-: віниувати – віниувá-н'н'(а), диктувáти – дикт-áнт, інформувати – інформ-áтор; МТ-47 -увá-: абстрагувáти – абстрáк-цїj(а), претендувати – претéнз'-їj(а).

In morphological types (MT), dominant autoaccent strong suffix morphemes are distinguished. For zero-suffix deverbatives formed from verbs with the thematic suffix *-а-, -і-*, the stress is recessive (in the initial syllable of the accent unity, the prefix morpheme is emphasized): *зáпис, перéказ, вівіз, зáрід, вівуєск, вівбір, але накáз, дороговкáз, відвáр, добір, забір, перебір*.

Thus, in the Ukrainian language word-forming units with a basic verb are divided into morphological types, which take into account the indivisibility / divisibility of basic verbs of word-forming units. Morphological classes with indivisible apical verbs are 5, with divisible apical verbs – 7. With indivisible apical verbs – 25 morphological types, with divisible apical verbs – 47. The examined tops of word-forming units of verb derivatives are characterized by different categories.

4.3 Morphological Classification of Open Verb Stems in the Ukrainian Language

Open verb stems are divided into two types – indivisible and divisible. Indivisible verb stems are characterized by the growth of root or suffix morphemes. For divisible verb stems – truncation of the infinitive suffix *-ти* or verb ending, vocal or consonant alternations in the root morpheme. Suffix verb stems increase predictability of morphological type and emphasis positions. The type of the final consonant helps to establish a set of variants of the verb stem, alternation on the morphemic seam, features of emphasis transfer from the stem to inflection or to previous syllables – prefix or root morpheme.

Most Ukrainian verb stems are open root suffix stems of the infinitive. Indivisible verb stems in the Ukrainian language undergo the truncation or consonant increase of root or suffix morphemes when adapting the verb stem to the formant. For an open indivisible verb stem (MT: *крі/ти*) the increase of the root morpheme by the consonant is usual (*в*, changes in the stem before the suffix **-j-* (*вј > вл'*) (roof), *жу/ти, пі/ти – жу-вець, пі-вень, крáп/а/ти – крáпля* (*пј > пл'*). In divisible specific verbs (MT: *платіти, проплатіти – про-плáч-ен(ий)*) there is a consonant alternation, shifting the emphasis to the root morpheme. For derivatives MT: *жá/ти* there is the alternations in the root morpheme (V//0, C//C' (morphological position of palatalization)): *жá/ти¹ – жá-т(ий), жн'-ій, до-жáти¹, дожн-á-ти – дожін-0*. In divisible borrowed verbs (MT: *дубл'/увá/ти* (11 derivatives)) – *дублювáти-ся, дубл'-áє, дубл'-éр, дублér-ськ(ий), про-дублювáти* there are alternations in the root morpheme (C//C (morphological position of depalatalization)).

Morphological analysis of verb stems involves their word-forming behavior in the derivative. When creating deverbatives of substantive and adjectival blocks, the following specifics are in the stressed position. (*-ав-, -ак, -ар, -ець (-енець), -іє, -ій, -ун, -ух; -ач-, *-j-* and suffixes of foreign origin (*-ає, -ант, -атор, -ер*)).

The morphological structure of word-forming units is determined by the morphological structure of the basic verb, morphological transformations, morphological positions, morphological type. Elements of the verb stem, which undergo changes under the influence of the initial of the formant, signal possible morphological changes (truncation, consonant, vocal alternations, increase of suffix or root morphemes, change of stress) in the deverbative.

The nature of the action of the formant in the derivative stem depends on the phonological structure. The first stage of word formation is most actively morphologically marked, and for prefixal verbs – the second one. In subsequent stages, morphological processes decrease. The structure and filling of word-forming units with basic verbs depend on the word-forming meanings formed by the lexical-word-forming group of creative verbs and the word-forming means, origin, frequency of verb use.

4.4 Morphological Classifications of Indivisible Closed Ukrainian Verb Stems

The range of variation of the derivative stem can be determined taking into account phonemic and grammatical factors. Depending on the final consonant of the derivative stem, there are different types of closed stems: 1) closed types of stems, which create conditions for alternating hardness – softness; 2) stems with one – soft option; 3) stems ending in sonorous; 4) verb stems ending in labial; 5) verb stems ending in *к, х* and pharyngeal *з*.

Morphological means inform about the formal properties of morphemes combined in the derivational act, features of the contact zone, the constituent organization of the derivative stem, the type of accent position, to differentiate the formation from specific and borrowed verbs: *лежати – ліг-в(о); абстрагувати – абстрáк-цїj(а), претендувати – претéнз'-їj(а)*.

The specificity of morphological alternations, in contrast to phonemic, in hardness – softness, that it can be three-membered, because this alternation involves even and odd in hardness – softness units – hissing or consonant combination: *вести – водити, водіння, вождь*. **МТ-11:** *вести – вед-ен'н'(а), вед'-ін'н'(а), бресті – бродити, брод'-ін'н'(а)*; **МТ-12:** *прясти – пряд'-ін'н'(а)*; **МТ-13:** *месті – мет'-іль, плесті – плет-ен(ий)*; **МТ-14:** *верзті – верз'-ін'н'(а)*; **МТ-15:** *гризти – гриз-ун*; **МТ-16:** *пасті – паст-ух*; **М 17:** *дерти – дер'-ій*; **М 18:** *гребті – скреб-ок*;

М-19: *скупти – скупа-н'н'(а)*; **МТ-20:** *могти – мож-лив(ий)*; **МТ-21:** *бігти – біж-енець; стригти – стриж-ен(ий)*; **МТ-22:** *бігти – біж-енець; стригти – стриж-ен(ий)*; **МТ-23:** *волокти – волочити – волоч-ін'н'(а)*; **МТ-24:** *ректи – річ-0, сікти – січ-0, січ-ен(ий); текти – тік-0, теч-0(а)*; **МТ-25:** *рости – ріст-0*.

The root stems of the infinitive are a morphologically complex level of verb stems, which are divided into closed (*вести, нести, лізти, пекти, текти*) and open (*дати, ді/ти² (put), мати, жати, брати, жити, пити*). Their common feature is to create the deverbatives, where the infinitive suffix is truncated **-ти**, consonant and vocal alternations, change of stress, for open – also increase of root or suffix morphemes (*прибут-ок, пит-ець, паст-ух, бри-тв(а)*).

Morphological characteristics of the derivative store information about the structural and semantic rearrangements of specific and foreign language stems and their influence on the inventory of derivational means inherited in the corresponding word-forming unit. Morphological modeling of deverbatives of a certain synchronous section will achieve the goal providing the possible morphological transformations of derivatives are taken into account, the allomorphs are established in a certain microsystem; in such conditions, synchrony reflects the dynamics of the system – diachrony. The description of the morphonology of word-forming units contributes to the study of the derivational potential of basic verbs, morphological transformations at all stages of word formation and within word-forming zones, identification of morphological models of deverbatives of substantive, verbal, adjectival and adverbial zones, establishment of national paraphrases. Complex morphological operations (covering two or more types of morphological operations) predominate in the forming of deverbatives of the substantive and adjectival zones.

Thus, the specificity of the morphonological structure of deverbatives of morphonological type is determined by the morphonological operation of truncation of the verb stem, which interacts with consonant and vocal alternations, which mark the structure of deverbatives independently or in interaction with the change of accent position. At the second stage of derivation, the morphonological truncation operation usually interacts with consonantal and vocal alternations and changes in emphasis in the forming of verb derivatives: *заместі – замет'-іль (с/т')*, *міт-л(а) (е/і)*. The morphonological originality of word-forming units depends on the morphonological characteristics of the final basic verbs.

4.5 Morphological Classifications of Divisible Ukrainian Verb Stems

All divisible verb stems are open. Divisible verb stems in the Ukrainian language during the adaptation of the verb stem to the formant undergo truncation, alternation of consonants in the root morpheme. The word-forming ability of verb specific and foreign-language verb formations are influenced by their functional and stylistic characteristics: in common-language verbs the word-forming zones of the word-forming paradigm are filled differently: it is mainly four or three word-forming zones: (*ход/і/ти* (591 derivative) – *хóж-ува-ти – хóж-ій, хóдж-ен(ий), дохід-лив(ий) – дохідлив-ість, дохідлив-о, приходить – прихід-0, прихож-анин*).

Consonant alternations in the finals of the verb stem of the basic verb accompany the processes of word formation, prediction, prediction and information about morphonological positions, transformations. The morphonological type makes it possible to predict the type of consonant alternatives, morphonological phenomena in morphonologically marked deverbatives, to differentiate lexical homonyms: *сл/а/ти¹* (113) (direct): *засл/а-ти¹ – з/асла-н(ий)¹ – засл/ан-ець; сл/а/ти²* (41) (lay) *сл/ати-ся² – сла-нк(ий), сла-нь-0*. Modifications of the derivative stem before the formant prepare to expose the information that will be expressed by the deverbative, in particular morphonological transformations, word-forming meaning.

Thus, the ending of the derivative stem and the initials of the formant determine the nature of morphonological support of word-forming processes. These patterns must be taken into account in morphonological, morpheme, word-formation, morphonological analysis and description of deverbatives in the Ukrainian language. All word-forming units with a basic verb are divided between 12 morphonological classes, taking into account the nature of the verb stem, complex morphonological transformations (consonant or vocal alternations, types of final consonant stems, character of the verb stem, root or suffix morpheme increase, accent position change).

When creating derivatives from divisible verb stems, the verb ending is truncated, consonantal and vocal alternations are changed, the accent is changed. The study makes it possible to predict morphonological operations, to establish transformations of verb derivatives, to predict the morphonological structure of derivatives of word-forming units with a basic verb, taking into account the specifics of the morphonological system when creating new words (mostly complex

words sometimes simple words formed by the suffix method): *виступовець, відроджувальник, гулозаміщення, духозрушення, енергоподіл, Європравоохоронець, життєлов, законотворення, мандотоносець, пролазництво, сіткоріз, слововиявлення, україновиховання, форматорка, шанолілюбний, юрмоутворення; важкотворний* (Nelyuba & Redko, 2017). *Благодійний фонд "Добротвір" вітає з Міжнародним жіночим днем* (The first electronic newspaper, 08.03.2021). *Книжки були середовищем, у якому я ріс. Цього майже неможливо уникнути, якщо ти з "глибоковчительської" родини* (The first electronic newspaper, 19.03.2021).

Therefore, the end of the morphonological structure of the derivative stem and the initials of the formant determine the nature of the morphonological support of word-forming processes (Novikova, 2013; Koshekov et al., 2021). The morphonological structure of word-forming units is determined by the morphonological structure of the basic verb, morphonological transformations, positions, class, type, model. The nature of implementation, the regularity of morphonological phenomena in the forming of deverbatives are influenced by structural and phonemic properties, characteristics of derivative stems and word-forming affixes, features of the contact zone on the morphemic seam, change of emphasis, truncation, number of syllables.

The study of current issues of word-forming morphonology in modern linguistics involves a conceptual and theoretical approach, a comprehensive study of different types of morphonological changes in the derivation process, developing a methodology using methods of morpheme, word-formation, morphonological, etymological, contextual analysis, descriptive method in particular, distributive analysis, methods of analogy, quantitative method. Morphonological characteristics of the derivative store the information about the structural and semantic rearrangements of specific and foreign language stems and the influence of the inventory of derivational means on them which is inherent in the corresponding word-forming unit.

The study of the peculiarities of morphonological adaptation of deverbatives in the Ukrainian language makes it possible to investigate the mechanism of stem modification, morphonological properties of the main body of formants, which cause morphonological modifications of the motivator. The elements of the verb stem, which undergo changes under the influence of the initial of the formant, signal morphonological changes. The morphonological marking of word-forming unit depends on their word-forming potential. The study makes it possible to clarify and predict morphonological operations, to establish transformations of deverbatives, to predict the morphonological structure of derivatives of word-forming units with a basic verb in the formation of new words.

The range of morphological types of basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language is quite capacious, it covers word-forming units of morphonological types of indivisible and divisible verbs of word-forming units. With indivisible apical verbs there are 5 morphonological classes, with indivisible apical verbs – 7. With indivisible apical verbs there are 25 morphonological types, with indivisible apical verbs – 47. Analyzing the basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language, it is appropriate to take into account the indivisibility and divisibility of the verbs, the final formative stem, variability / non-variability of verb stems, initial formant, morphonological transformations, positions, presence / absence of restrictions in compatibility with formant (Demeshko, 2020). The visualization of the morphonological factor in the process of word formation makes it possible to study the valence features of the forms of the modern Ukrainian language. The purpose of the study of syntagmatic connections in word formation is to identify the types of restrictions on the compatibility of morphemes and to establish within the motivated word elements that have semantic, structural, stylistic properties.

Accordingly, the end of the morphonological structure of the derivative stems and the initials of the formant determine the nature of the morphonological support of word-forming processes. The morphonological structure of word-forming units is determined by the morphonological structure of the basic verb, morphonological transformations, positions, class, type, model. The nature of implementation, the regularity of morphonological phenomena in the creation of deverbatives are influenced by structural and phonemic properties, characteristics of derivative stems and word-forming affixes, features of the contact zone on the morphemic seam, change of emphasis, truncation, number of syllables.

5. Conclusions

Verbal stems (open and closed) have different variants of word-forming stems creating derivatives of verbal, substantive, adjective, adverbial blocks in a word-forming unit. For indivisible verb stems open (MT-1 – MT-10) and closed (MT-11 – MT-25) verb stems, for divisible verb stems the open (MT-1 – MT-47) verb stems are usual. For articulated verb stems, the open structure of the suffix (V, VCV) is typical, open or closed-open (CV). Word-forming units with basic verbs are divided into morphonological types on the basis of morphonological transformation, which marks the morphonological structure of derivatives of the corresponding word-forming paradigm and determines the specificity of the morphonological type. Consequently, analyzing the basic verbs of word-forming units in the Ukrainian language, it is appropriate to take into account the indivisibility and divisibility of the verbs, the final formative stem, variability / non-variability of verb stems, formant initials, morphonological transformations, positions, presence / absence of restrictions

in formant. The specificity of each morphological type is determined by the nature of the final verb stem, by morphological transformations in morphologically marked derivatives in the word-forming unit.

Elements of the verb stem, which undergo changes under the influence of the initial of the formant, signal morphological changes. The conducted research makes it possible to clarify morphological operations, to establish transformations of deverbatives, to predict the morphological structure of derivatives of word-forming units with a basic verb when creating new words. Thus, the nature of the implementation and regularity of morphological phenomena in word formation during the creation of deverbatives are influenced by structural and phonemic properties, characteristics of creative stems and word-forming affixes, features of the contact zone in the morphemic seam (final stem and suffix initials), stress position, truncation, number of syllables.

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