

MODIFYING DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN LATIN ADJECTIVES

Slavka Oriňáková

(Translated by Alena Kačmárová)
University of Prešov, Slovak Republic

The to date research on Latin morphemes, conducted in Slovakia since 2000 [cf Oriňáková 2008] has contributed the inventory of derivational prefixes and suffixes of Latin nouns and adjectives. The detailed description of such morphemes is presented in the yet unpublished doctoral dissertation entitled *The Morphematic Structure of Latin Substantives and Adjectives* [Oriňáková 2008]

Drawing on the onomasiological categories operating in Slovak, proposed by J. Furdík [2004], in the category of modification, motivated adjectives can express downtoning, amplification, or negation. In Slovak, the term ‘downtoning adjectives’ covers lexemes as *chorľavý* (habitually ailing), *sladkastý* (syrupy), *nahluchlý* (hard of hearing); the term ‘amplifying adjectives’ covers lexemes as *slabučký* (flimsy), *dlhokánsky* (super long), *prekrásny* (exquisite), *supertajný* (top secret), etc. Slovak adjectives with negative meaning are formed by adding a prefix *ne-* (*nevelký* (not big), *nezdravý* (not healthy/good)) [Furdík 2004: 105 – 106]. It follows that the Slovak language uses derivation (both prefixes and suffixes) as well as combined word-formative means for expressing the category of modification.

In Latin, the category of modification is expressed likewise, through prefixes and suffixes. A combined word-formative process is rare; it occurs in diminutive adjective forms (cf Oriňáková 2008). The onomasiological category of modification in derivational prefixes was presented by the author of this article at the Students’ Scientific Conference in Prešov in 2006. The conducted research showed that in Latin adjectives the effect of amplification is achieved by adding derivational prefixes *per-*, *prae-*, *super-*, *vē-*, and partially by *con-* [Oriňáková 2006]. The downtoning meaning is not expressed by prefixes.

In the category of modification, adjectival derivational suffixes can express downtoning or amplifying meaning; negation is expressed, as in Slovak, through prefixes.

The downtoning effect appeared only in the suffix *-aster-/astr-*. The quite rare suffix appeared in four lexemes of the studied corpus, out of which only one lexeme was an adjective. It is linked with relational morphemes of the Declination I and II. The deadjectival adjective **surd**-aster- \emptyset formed by this morpheme acquires a downtoning meaning *trochu*, *polo-* (*nahluchlý*) (a little, half- (hard of hearing)). The morpheme appears in the form of *aster-* only in the Nominative, singular; in flexion, *e* becomes elliptical and, therefore, the variant of *-astr-* appears.

The amplifying effect was noticed in derivational suffix *-ulent-*, which belongs into the periphery of Latin suffixal system (23 lexemes, **fraud**-ulent-*us*). It is used to form mainly adjectives of Declination I and II; lexemes **op**-ulens- \emptyset , **vi**-olens- \emptyset a **pest**-ilens- \emptyset belong into Declination III and have the variant ending in *s* (*-ulens-*, *-olens-*, *-ilens-*) in the Nominative, singular. In all likelihood, it is caused by the contamination of this

morph with the frequent morpheme *-nt-*, in which the alteration of nominative final *s* (*-ns-*) with final *t* in flexion and in derivation is a matter of system. However, the adjectives **op-ulens- \emptyset** and **vi-olens- \emptyset** exist also in a regular form as adjectives of Declination I and II **op-ulent-us**, **vi-olent-us**; such a regular form of the word **pest-ilens- \emptyset** (**pest-ilent-us**) can be found only in Oxford Latin Dictionary (farther abbreviated as OLD) [Glare 1982].

The morpheme *-ulent-* has rather specific meaning in adjectives. It expresses an attribute based on a flagrant feature with an intensifying nuance: *full of something, having a lot of something or being provided with a lot of something*. Rarely can it refer to resemblance as a secondary, metaphorical meaning.

If the preceding morpheme ends in the sonorant *n*, the variant *-olent-* is used instead of the base form of the morpheme. This occurred only twice, in lexemes **sanguin-olent-us** and **vin-olent-us**; the latter occurs also with the base morpheme (**vin-ulent-us**). In the above-mentioned lexeme **pest-ilens- \emptyset** is a unique variant *-ilens-* (in OLD also as *-ilent-*). In lexemes with the root morpheme **-cru-** (**cru-ent-us**), a truncated variant is assumed after the morpheme ending in vowel *u* (cf Oriňáková 2008: 122 – 123).

The derivational suffix *-ul-* is used to form diminutive forms of both nouns and adjectives (**ac- \bar{u} :t-ul-us**, **dic- \bar{a} c-ul-us**). In my research, diminutives were assumed to be intensifying expressions and with regard to their semantic traits they were considered to be amplifying morphemes [cf Oriňáková 2006].

The suffix *-bund-* is more frequent than the above-discussed suffixes (39 lexemes, **bacch- \bar{a} :bund-us**). It is used to form adjectives of Declination I and II. It is added to the verbal root morpheme; only the lexeme **noct-u- \bar{a} :bund-us** is motivated by an adverbial element. The core morpheme *-bund-* does not occur independently of others; the only cases are extended or truncated variants. Lexemes with motivating elements from Conjugation I contain the extended variant *- \bar{a} :bund-* (**err- \bar{a} :bund-us**); it is the most frequent variant, and analogically it appeared in the only deadverbial adjective **noct-u- \bar{a} :bund-us**. In lexemes with motivating elements from Conjugation III are as many as three variants: *-e:bund-* (**gem-e:bund-us**), *-i:bund-* (**lud-i:bund-us**), the truncated variant *-und-* in the lexeme **sec-und-us** and its derivatives. The lexeme **pud-i:bund-us** that has a motivating element from Conjugation II contains the variant *-i:bund-*.

The adjective containing the morpheme *-bund-* is typically translated into Slovak as a participle form of the present tense in the active voice ending in *-ci*. Even the desubstantival form **noct-u- \bar{a} :bund-us** bears the meaning of a participle. Alongside this specific meaning, some polysemous adjectives containing the morpheme *-bund-* acquire also other meanings: dynamic with the nuance of intensification *plný, veľa, dlho* (full, lots, for a long time) etc (e.g. (napr. **cunct- \bar{a} :bund-us**, **laet- \bar{a} :bund-us**) and other mutations. Quite rarely is such a lexeme translated into Slovak as adverbial participle ending in *-c*.

The rare suffix *-cund-* (21 lexemes, e.g. **ir- \bar{a} :cund-us**) is used to form deverbal and desubstantival adjectives of Declination I and II. Deverbal adjectives have a dynamic meaning or that of result, sometimes they imply intensification (**rub-i:cund-us**). Desubstantival adjectives express an attribute based on a flagrant feature, or resemblance.

The core morpheme *-cund-* appears quite rarely; it might be anticipated only in *fē-cund-us* and *iū-cund-us*, and their derivatives. In most lexemes, this morpheme appears in the form into which the thematic vowel of the given conjugation or declination has been inserted [cf Oriňáková 2008: 63 – 64].

The suffix *-tīn-/-tīn-* is a marginal morpheme (12 lexemes, e.g. *vesper-tīn-us*) and it is primarily the means of forming adjectives of Declination I and II with the meaning of time specification. Occasionally, in the lexeme *pauper-tīn-us*, it can also contain an intensifying semantic trait (*veľmi chudobný, chudobnučký*) (destitute, poverty-stricken).

The suffix *-āt-* can be considered as highly frequent; it appears in 153 lexemes (e.g. *spīc-āt-us*). The function of this suffix is to form adjectives of Declination I and II, however, only some lexemes contain also a sememe of a higher intensity of the feature (*numm-āt-us*). The primary meaning of the adjectival morpheme *-āt-* is *opatrený, vybavený niečím, s niečím (na povrchu)* (provided with, equipped with, having something (on the surface)). From this meaning, secondary meanings are derived with regard to the semantics of the root morpheme, e.g. *oblečený, vyzbrojený, ozdobený, majúci niečo na povrchu* (dressed, equipped, ornamented with, having something on the surface) etc, (*crēt-āt-us*). Segments *-īt-* and *-it-* (e.g. *pell-īt-us*) are considered variants of the morpheme *-āt-*. If the motivating element of the adjective is from Declination IV, then in the lexeme, the variant *-ūt-* related with the root vowel of that declination, *u*, is present (*corn-ūt-us*).

In the conducted research, the meaning of down-tonement was expressed only in one derivational suffix in one adjective. It follows that Latin must use some other means for expressing this meaning. This is achieved by the modifying morpheme of the comparative form; using the mere comparative form without comparing it to anything else brings about the meaning concerned (this can be translated into Slovak periphrastically, using the lexeme *trochu* (a little), or using Slovak prefix *pri-*) [cf Šimon – Oriňáková: 2009]. Expressing amplification through derivational suffixes is not the only way of expressing such meaning either. In addition to the rather scarcely used morpheme *-ulent-*, all above-discussed morphemes contain the sense of higher intensity.

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Resumé

Sufixálne adjektívne derivačné morfédy v kategórii modifikácie môžu vyjadrovať zoslabujúci alebo zosilňujúci význam, negácia sa rovnako ako v slovenčine vyjadruje prefixálne. Zoslabujúci význam sa objavil iba pri sufixe *-aster-/-astr-* v jedinom adjektíve. Zosilňujúci význam nachádzame pri sufixálnej derivačnej morféde *-ulent-*, expresívne deminutívne *-ul-*, *-bund-*, *-cund-*, *-tīn-/-tin-*, *-āt-*. Okrem nie veľmi frekventovanej morfédy *-ulent-* všetky spomínané morfédy obsahujú sému vyššej intenzity sekundárne, okrajovo. V latinčine sa kategória modifikácie v adjektívach na úrovni morfédy vyjadruje v prvom rade modifikačnými morfédami komparatívu a superlatívu.

ВАРІАТИВНІСТЬ МОДЕЛЕЙ ВИРАЖЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНОГО ЗНАЧЕННЯ НЕОБХІДНОСТІ, КОНТАМІНОВАНОЇ ЕМОТИВНІСТЮ (на матеріалі італійської мови)

Охріменко В.І.

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка

Постановка загальної проблеми та її зв'язок з науковими завданнями. Сучасна лінгвістика, що характеризується поліпарадигмальністю, дає змогу комплексного дослідження категорії модальності та встановлення співвідношення між модальністю та модусом. Вплив на дослідження категорії модальності праць В.В.Виноградова [8] у русистиці та праць Ш.Баллі у французькому мовознавстві [1] призводить до абсолютизації категорій модальності і модусу та їх протиставлення, у результаті чого лінгвістичні дослідження у даній галузі спрямовуються переважно на вирішення питання про співвідношення між