Moisei L. T. Historical Semasiology of Gender Category

The article, presented, highlights the development of gender category from Proto-Indo-European period for further investigation in the English language evolution. It has been stressed that there existed no classification according to the gender at first, but according to the category of animate an inanimate nouns, which later were grouped into masculine, feminine and neuter nouns. Thus, the semantic and grammatical means of noun's gender expression in the Proto-Indo-European language and in the Proto-Germanic language have been analyzed. Being the languages of synthetic structure, flexions and affixes served as part of speech markers and within the part of speech – as the determiners of certain language categories. Formal and meaningful gender markers of nouns have been defined. It has been proved that neither of the markers was sufficient. The classification of nouns according to their thematic suffixes did not always correspond to the classification of nouns according to their gender. Gender shifts were also registered for nouns' derivational suffixes and flexions. Gender expression of noun through the agreement with adjective, pronoun, or numeral, which modified it in the sentence, prevailed.

Key words: gender category, the Proto-Indo-European language, the Proto-Germanic language, noun, flexion, suffix.

I. V. Mygovych

SECONDARY NOMINATION IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE: AFFECTIVE LEXICAL UNITS

The problem of emotions' interpretation, despite a long history of studies and a variety of related theories, is still looming large and defiant on the linguistic horizon. The contemporary linguistics with its anthropocentric paradigm of research investigates language through people, their mind, spiritual and practical activities. More and more scientists switch their attention from the formal properties of language to the exploration of human communicative capacity in all of its forms and varieties. As the result rapid development of such fields of language studies as gender, communicative, emotive linguistics, discourse analysis, etc. shows that none of these directions

of study can do without the profound knowledge of the emotive aspects of language and speech (following the traditional Saussurian dichotomy). It is exactly emotive linguistics (considered to be a novel and burgeoning field of research), which seeks to foster investigation into the emotive and cognitive dimensions of language at a usage-based level, as emotions are among indispensible components of human thinking process. Emotional reactions have turned out to be socially fixed and coded both in certain notions and in certain semantic units – emotive signs of the language. In our research we plan to focus on a specific layer of emotively colored vocabulary of the English language – affective vocabulary.

Topicality of the paper lies in the fact that in modern linguistics special attention is paid to the study of modes for the reflection of feelings and emotions. The problem of interrelation of language and emotions has been studied by V. Apresyan, G. Clore, I. Isard, O. Filimonova, A. Leontyev, I. Mygovych, A. Ortony, V. Shakhovsky, A. Wierzbicka. Affective vocabulary (affectonims) as a separate group within emotively colored vocabulary in European languages has been researched by Polish and Ukrainian linguists J. Perlin, M. Lesyuk. However, more thorough investigation of affective vocabulary is needed in order to get better understanding of the way emotions are conceptualized in the minds of separate language users and in the mentality of the whole society. *The aim of the paper* is to analyze morphological and semantic peculiarities of affective vocabulary as a means of secondary nomination in the modern English language. *Scientific novelty* of the paper is determined by the fact that the article is among the first academic papers which investigate affective vocabulary in the English language and gives a systemic description of language units that function as forms of address and reference in a close relationship between two people. The research contributes to the understanding of the term *affectonym* by enumerating all the aspects of functioning of this lexical group.

The relationship between language and emotions has two distinct lines of interconnection. First one takes its start from the psychological definition of emotions: «emotions are conscious mental reactions subjectively experienced as strong feelings usually directed towards a specific object» [1, p. 55]. Thus, language, in a broad sense, can be viewed as being done (performed) *emotively*. Taking this angle, it is commonly assumed that people *have* emotions, and that *being emotional* gains its own agency influencing a communicative situation in a variety of ways. This can take place extralinguistically (e.g. by facial expressions, body postures, etc.), in terms of suprasegmentational and prosodic features, and in terms of linguistic (lexical and syntactic) forms. From this perspective language and emotions can be viewed as two parallel systems in use, and their relationship exists due to the fact that one system (emotions) influences the performance of the other (language).

The second line, which represents the connection between language and emotions, is based on the assumption that language refers to, and therefore reflects objects in the world (emotions among them): languages have emotion

terms, and people across the whole world are engaged in conversations about and with the help of emotions – though not necessarily to the same degree and with the same obsession and reflexivity. In this view it remains unspecified whether emotions are *real* objects in the world such as behaviors or whether they are internal psychological states or processes (resembling other psychological processes such as thoughts or intentions). Language, in this view, is a means of making sense of emotions, and as such can be used as a starting point to explore the world of emotions in different languages. However, if language is conceived of as merely representing (in the sense of *mirroring*) the world of emotions and / or people's conceptualizations and understandings of emotions, language becomes *transparent*. If language, however, is conceived of as contributing to how emotions are understood, or even, to what emotions are, the relationship is not direct, but mediated. Most vividly it can be shown with the help of so-called **affective vocabulary** or **affectonyms**. Affectonyms are words or phrases used in specific situations of intimacy, often (though perhaps not exclusively) in the relations between spouses, engaged to be married, lovers and relations between parents and children. Affectonyms are strongly characterized by emotional, inherently positive coloring [2, p. 148]. They can be classified as a separate group of emotive vocabulary being additional (optional), secondary and substitutable names of people. Like nicknames, affectonyms can carry a wide range of social and semantic functions, the most evident of which is serving as a potential form of emotive address and reference. The characteristic feature of affectonyms (can also be called *intimate nicknames*) is that unlike the usual nicknames, they operate in the two-sided relationship, are characterized by strong emotional (usually positive) coloring, and are often unstable and even occasional.

The most commonly used affectonyms in all languages allude to various universally valued qualities, such as *sweetness, beauty, peacefulness, innocence, warmth, playfulness, worth, providence, cuddliness*. This means that affectonyms are positive descriptions easy to identify with, ensuring lasting use in any language. From the lexicological viewpoint, most of the affectonyms are the result of secondary nomination. Many European languages, such as English, French, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Dutch and others, have groups of affectonyms that originally mean names of animals (e.g. French – *mon chaton (my kitten)*, Polish – *misiu (bear))*, fruit / vegetables (e.g. French – *chouchou (little cabbage)*, English – *peaches*), sweets (Spanish – *pirulito (lollipop)*, Dutch – *lekker Ding (sweet thing)*), various nature phenomena (English – *my sunshine*), etc. [3, p. 14]. Such words may not, in their original use, bear any resemblance in meaning to the meaning attached when used as an affectonym (for example calling a significant other *pumpkin*). Some words are clearly derived from each other, such as English *sweetheart* and *sweetie*, while others bear no etymological resemblance, such as *baby* and *cutie*. The variety of affectonyms changes along with the historical development of the language: *honey* has been documented as a term of

endearment in ancient Greece, *baby* was first used in 1839 and *sugar* only appeared as recently as 1930 [3, p. 15].

The stock of affectonyms in the vocabulary of the English language is enlarged through such mechanisms of word-formation as suffixation, compounding, expressive symbolism, rhyme and novel creation. Morphological peculiarities of affectonyms are largely defined by the functions they perform in speech: they have to be nouns in order to serve as forms of address and reference, often combine more than one feature of the signified, have evident stylistic and emotional colouring. Morphological analysis of the stock of affectonyms represented by single words (in this research we are not analysing phrasal affectonyms) allowed us to single out some of the word-formation patterns, particularly characteristic of this layer of the English vocabulary.

Suffixation

A number of suffixes that perform both grammatical and semantic functions are typically used in the process of forming of English affectonyms: **1) «-IE» («-Y» / «-EY»):** suffix «-ie» can bear three meanings: 1) in the first case, semantic meaning of this suffix will be: «a person or thing characterized by being …» [4]: *Sweetie, Cutie, Hottie, Sparky, Tweety*; 2) in the second case (more common), it is a diminutive / hypocoristic suffix. It implies affection and / or protective attitude: *Birdie, Duckie, Goosey, Tootsie, Pookie, Kitty* [ссылка]; 3) Huddleston and Pullum suggest that in certain cases this suffix does not have any semantic content and performs rhythmic and decorative function: *Lovey-Dovey, Tootsie-Wootsy* [4]. **2) «-S»:** suffix «-s» is very productive in terms of contemporary colloquial English. It is used to create informal, slang versions of common words and phrases. The OED defines «-s» as a «shortened form of the hypocoristic diminutive suffix *"-sy"*» [4]. Evidently, it adds to affectonyms emotional and stylistic coloring: *Babe-s, Sugarcakes, Sweetiekins, Honey-Buns, Peaches Cutesy* [4]. **3) «-KIN»:** «-kin» is a diminutive suffix of Dutch origin, that used to be productive in Middle English [5]. Nowadays it has reappeared in slang expression. It usually adds to affectonyms emotional and stylistic coloring: *Lambkin, Babykin, Munchkin, Petkin, Sweetiekins* [4]. «-kin» can also be used to form endearing addressatives from proper names, *e.g.: Mollykins* [4; 5].

Compounding

Compounds form a large group of affectonyms. Several ideas and associations that appear in the mind of a speaker when thinking of the object of affection need to find reflection in a single addressative. One of the ways to do it is by joining stems. We can find compound affectonyms consisting of simple stems (a) and of derived stems (b). No connecting elements are used in either case: a) *Sugarbear, Lovedoll, Love-Bug, Honeymuffin, Honeydoll, Luvface, Sweetheart* [4; 5]; b) *Sweetlips, Sweetcheeks, Honey-Buns, Sugarcakes, Cuddlecakes* [4; 5].

Rhyme

Rhyme is sometimes thought to be an independent force of word-formation, and sometimes – as a subtype of compounding [6, p. 68]. In

English you can often meet affectonyms formed from two rhyming stems: *Lovey-Dovey, Honey-Bunny* [4; 5]. It is interesting to know that affectonym *Treacle*, for instance, originated from a cockney rhyme *Sweet-Heart-Treacle-Tart* [4]. However, there are words that are formally very similar to rhyming compounds, but are not quite compounds in English because the second element is not really a word – it is just a nonsensical item added to a root word to form a rhyme: *Tootsie-Wootsie, Cuddly-Wuddly, Sugar-Booger, Little-Diddle* [4; 5]. This formation process is associated in English with baby-talk (and talk addressed to children), technically called hypochoristic language.

Novel Creation

In novel creation, a speaker or writer forms a word without starting from other morphemes. Novel creations that are formed to serve as affectonyms also resort to baby-talk. Most of them are based on a special phonological model – with an [u:] serving as a root vowel. The root morpheme of such coinages contains an ***-oop/-ooh/-ook*** element plus one or more suffixes from described above: *Pooh, Pookie, Pookie-Pie, Pooker. Booh, BooBerry, Schnookums, Snookums, Snookie, Schmoopy* [4; 5].

Thus one can see, that affectonyms in the English language have obtained a number of specific morphological features that allow us to recognize them both in language and in speech. At the same time, the above-described word-forming patterns can be the basis for the further enrichment of the stock of affectonyms. All the above mentioned may serve as the basis to prove the connection which evidently exists between affective vocabulary and stylistic patterns of speech. Stylistics focuses on the expressive properties of linguistic units, their functioning and interaction in conveying ideas and emotions in a certain text or communicative context. Particularly, it interprets the opposition between the contextual meaning of a word and its denotative meaning. Affectonyms by their nature are the words or expressions used in their connotative meaning, thus in utterances they can serve as lexical stylistic devices, e.g.: *You're My Sun-Behind-the-Clouds* [7] – the underlined expression represents a *metaphor* in its classical understanding – as a stylistic device based on affinity of certain properties or features of the two corresponding concepts. From the communicative point of view metaphors are particularly useful in conveying subtle nuances of emotional experience because they have the potential to evoke vivid accounts that tap into actual physical experience, such as the experience of emotion.

Speaking about the stylistic peculiarities of affectonyms one also must define the functional style of the language that they belong to. The communication between lovers or family members is informal in its nature, and, as far as affectonyms emerge and function in this particular communicative situation, we suggest that they belong to the colloquial style and slang. Moreover, the above-described structural features of affectonyms prove that they are intentionally colloquial – specific affixes and phonological patterns are added to neutral words in order to give them stylistic and emotional coloring. The atmosphere of familiarity, care, affection and tenderness, that

affectonyms are supposed to create, is contrasted to impersonal formal communication on the stylistic level (*e.g.: «How are you, Cutesy?»*).

In terms of the present article we consider it appropriate to mention also the connection which exists between affective vocabulary and pragmatics of language. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of *context*, with actual communicative value of an utterance. It is up to pragmatics to explain the information one conveys, and the actions one performs, in or by saying something. It allows to understand the meaning of an utterance that is beyond the lexical meaning of its constituents, considering such facts as when, where, by whom the utterance is produced, what contextual knowledge is shared by the addresser and the addressee, what are the relevant social conventions for these communicants.

One of the main groups of facts in the focus of pragmatics are facts about the speaker's intentions. On the near side, what language the speaker intends to use, what meaning he intends to infer, whom he intends to refer to with various shared names. On the far side, what he intends to achieve by saying what he does. Affective vocabulary, as it has already been stated, conveys positive emotional coloring. Thus, the obvious intention of the speaker is: 1) to express his positive feelings (affection, sympathy, care, tenderness, encouragement and merely good mood) towards the addressee; 2) to provoke positive emotional response from the addressee, to make the above-mentioned feelings reciprocal: *Work it, Honey! It's not that difficult* [4].

According to R. Jacobson, speech acts perform six functions: referential, expressive, conative, phatic, poetic and metalingual [1, p. 57]. Basing on the example below we are going to analyze which of the functions are expressed in the phrases containing affectonyms: *«Hey, Sweetiepie! Shall we go to the movies tonight?»* [4]. The underlined greeting bears three obvious functions: 1) phatic – it is uttered for the sake of interaction, establishing and maintaining contact; 2) conative – engages the addressee directly; 3) expressive – gives the information about the speaker's internal state, i.e. how he feels about the addressee. The intentional meaning can be interpreted as *«I like you / You look good today / I'm in a good mood»*.

According to J. Searle who distinguished locutionary, perlocutionary and illocutionary speech acts, the phrase in the example is a perlocutionary speech act as it has certain consequential effects upon the feelings, thoughts or actions of the addressee. It also falls under the definition of expressive speech act – expresses speaker's attitudes and emotions. If to turn to the classification of direct and indirect speech acts, we could see that phrases with affectonyms in many situations function as indirect speech acts. The reason for this is that affectonyms are special and intimate names, they communicate to the hearer more than what is actually said by way of relying on speaker's and addressee's mutually shared background information. However, as any specimen of expressive lexis, affectonyms can acquire an innumerable implications depending on the context in which they are used.

To sum up, the term ***affectonym*** has recently been introduced to name the specimen of this group within emotively colored vocabulary. Affectonyms are words and phrases used in specific situations of intimacy between lovers or members of a family. Affectonyms are characterized by strong emotional, inherently positive coloring. These expressions serve as secondary, optional and substitutable names of people and perform semantic functions of address and reference. From the lexicological viewpoint, most of the affectonyms are the results of secondary nomination which appear due to metaphoric use of the words. They allude to universally valued qualities, such as sweetness, beauty, peacefulness, innocence, warmth, playfulness, worth, providence, or cuddliness. Affectonyms are culture-specific and vary from language to language and from speaker to speaker. English has a large stock of affectonyms. During the research we have collected 203 examples of affectonyms commonly used in the modern English language. Morphological analysis allowed us to identify the structural peculiarities of affectonyms and patterns of word formation according to which they are created. We have singled out some typical affixes added to neutral words in order to make up affectonyms: ***-ie /-ey /-y, -s, -kin***. We have also come to the conclusion that most affectonyms are formed in the process of compounding of two or more stems, and rhyming as a subtype of compounding. Novel creation of affectonyms resorts to hypocoristic language and is based on nonsense phonological stems: ***-oop /-ook /-ooh***. Communicative analysis of affectonyms allowed us to identify stylistic and pragmatic functions of this group of vocabulary. We have found out that affectonyms belong to the colloquial layer of lexis. They have a strong stylistic coloring indispensable from their emotional content. From the stylistic point of view, affectonyms can be identified as metaphors, metonymies, antonomasia. From the pragmatic point of view, affectonyms occur in expressive speech acts. They perform phatic, conative and expressive functions. According to Searle's typology, speech acts containing affectonyms are mainly perlocutionary, due to the fact that affectonyms express emotions of a speaker and, thus, provoke emotional response of an addressee.

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Мигович І. В. Вторинна номінація в сучасній англійській мові: афективні лексичні одиниці

Стаття пропонує комплексний підхід до вивчення засобів вербальної репрезентації емотивних лексичних одиниць з ознакою вторинної номінації (афектонімів), спираючись на лексичну систему сучасної англійської мови. Дослідження є спробою проаналізувати морфологічний, стилістичний та прагматичний аспекти мовної об'єктивації та когнітивної конденсації аксіологічного емоційного досвіду, репрезентованого в мові через афективну лексику.

Ключові слова: вторинна номінація, емотивна лексема, афектонім, типи словотворення.

Мигович И. В. Вторичная номинация в современном английском языке: аффективные лексические единицы

В статье предложен комплексный подход к изучению способов вербальной репрезентации эмотивных лексических единиц с оттенком вторичной номинации (аффектонимов) в лексической системе современного английского языка. Исследование представляет собой попытку проанализировать морфологический, стилистический и прагматический аспекты языковой объективации и когнитивной конденсации аксиологического эмоционального опыта, репрезентированного в языке через аффективную лексику.

Ключевые слова: вторичная номинация, эмотивная лексика, аффектоним, типы словообразования,

Mygovych I. V. Secondary Nomination in the Modern English Language: Affective Lexical Units

The paper presents an integrated approach to the investigation of the means of verbal representation of emotive lexical units which act as results of the secondary nomination process (affectonyms) in the modern English language. The choice of the topic is determined by the general direction of modern academic research in the area of language and culture studies investigating the nature of Universal language categories (category of emotivity is among them). The object of analysis for the category of emotivity is human emotion expressed in the process of communication by language units that convey emotive information. Emotion reflects not the objects of the real world but their role and place in the life of a human being. This fact explains growing interest of scholars in emotions, as well as in the means of their verbalization and conceptualization in language. However, the absence of the general theory of emotions makes it difficult to investigate their verbalization and conceptualization. Thus, a profound analysis of specimen of

emotively colored vocabulary (affectonyms) has been carried out in order to get a better understanding of how emotions are conceptualized in mind of individuals and in society.

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А. О. Парфіненко

**PREVENTIVE ЧИ PREVENTATIVE: ДО ПИТАННЯ
ПРО КРИТЕРІЇ РОЗРІЗНЕННЯ АФІКСАЛЬНИХ ВАРІАНТІВ
(на матеріалі сучасної англійської мови)**

Питання про варіативність і зміни у граматиці (разом зі словотвором) стало привертати помітну увагу лінгвістів у 2й половині ХХ століття і було розроблене такими видатними дослідниками, як О. Ахманова, В. Виноградов, І. Вихованець, В. Вольфрам (W. Wolfram), Л. Граудіна, А. Мартіне (A. Martinet), В. Лабов (W. Labov) та ін.

У розвитку мовної зміни існує певний перехідний період співваріативності (co-variation) між старими та новими варіантами [1, c. 8], результатом якої стає або розмежування значень цих форм, або усунення тієї чи іншої форми (нової чи попередньої старої). З цього твердження виходить, що й варіантність не може бути сталою і передбачає постійну зміну.

Актуальність представленого дослідження полягає у спробі комплексно-узагальнювального підходу до питань варіативності афіксальної підсистеми мови. Так, метою роботи визначаємо простеження на матеріалі англійської мови явища варіативності на морфемному рівні та виявлення основних критеріїв визначення афіксальних варіантів.

У роботі послуговуватимемося наступним визначенням. **Афіксальні варіанти слова** – постійно відтворювані, взаємозамінні форми слова, що є близькими з формального боку, тобто у плані вираження, відрізняючись в один афікс, і тотожними у плані значення (лексичного і граматичного).

У розрізі досліджуваного питання розглянемо конкретні пари афіксальних варіантів сучасної англійської мови.