

## DERIVATIONAL SLOTS OF PARAMETRIC ADJECTIVES: COGNITIVE ASPECT

Marina Sergeevna Achayeva, Nadezhda Vladimirovna Pospelova, Natalia Sergeevna Subbotina

Elabuzhsky Institute of the Kazan Federal University, Elabuga, Kazanskaya str., 89 (RUSSIA)

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### ABSTRACT

This paper realized a new, modern approach to the study of a substantive aspect of the studied linguistic structures: correlative derivational slots are considered in the cognitive aspect, and also from the point of view of a language consciousness of certain linguistic culture carriers - Russian or English one. The current actual interest to the content of the word-formation processes, the analysis of the derivational-semantic space of a language allow to obtain the information about some features of nominative-cognitive activity of a man, namely to specify the structure of knowledge embedded in a derivative word. The comparative analysis of Russian and English derivational slots of parametric adjectives allows you to determine the ways of development and modification concerning the dimensional characteristics of objects in the acts of word formation, as well as to identify the national specifics of the derivational-nominative space of each of the slots.

**Key words:** derivational slot, derivative, cognitive aspect, languages with different structures, specific internal form

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Word formation is the process in which the relation between consciousness and the structure of a language is most evident. The description of system word-formation phenomena in the languages with different structures reveals certain realities related to the culture and consciousness of a people.

The greatest attention in the study of a person linguistic abilities, his vocabulary is attracted by the cognitive aspects of speech, giving the most obvious and natural access to a man's thought and behavior, to the appearance, storage, processing and retrieval of information, to the "language of brain". Cognitive semantics relates the study of values with the study of knowledge structure, reveals the interaction of linguistic and extra-linguistic information in a word, a universal and ethno-cultural, since knowledge is largely presented as cultural knowledge [5].

From the viewpoint O. Y. Kruchkova, the importance of a cognitive approach to the study of all derivative subsystems is determined by the fact that derivational meanings accumulate the most important meaning elements for this language community. Word formation has a critical role in the nominative process, presenting the features of a person's perception of the world, the specificity of the cultural and historical experience of the people. In the microsystems of derived words (motivated in this synchronic section of a language, preserving an internal form) such conceptual information is expressed explicitly [2].

### 2. MAIN PART

The cognitive interpretation of the semantic structure for a word-forming slot reveals idio-ethnic component of its derivatives, which are communicative and conceptually significant for native speakers. As is known, the same reality may be represented by words, a language material, which varies in different languages, as well as during different periods in the same language. The difference in the meanings of words denoting the same, but belonging to different languages, has always been of particular interest to linguistic science.

The important role of word formation in language picture of the world modeling and its axiological orientation is evidenced by the fact that some semantic areas of the lexical system are open for derivation acts, while others, on the contrary, are closed [1]. In a broader sense, the term derivation is understood as the process of new lexemes creation in this language [9].

The comparative study of derivatives reveals unique phenomena, reflecting the peculiarities of mentality, culture and existing national traditions of a linguistic community. The thinking of a people is not mediated by its language, "however it is expressed, fixed, nominated, described by a language, and the study of reality representations, captured in the language of a certain period, allows to judge indirectly about the thinking of people, to reconstruct, to some extent, within the main terms its cognitive picture of the world at that time" [4].

It is important for linguistics to show the way of division through the separation and subsequent naming of the reality around us, the principles on which this division is usually based on condition that in the act of naming a name takes the form of a derivative word. It seems appropriate to answer the question what objects in nature and society are named in relation to derived vocabulary and the ways of the world reflection or representation by it [3]. The derivative is the nomination by a specific reference to the existing character or characters of a language; It is a kind of an unknown element designation through a known one, through a familiar and a clear sign or signs of a language; This is the compound of a new experience with an old one; a derivative represented in a divided form, helps to associate a designated object, an action or a feature with the one that is familiar from previous experience [8].

This article discusses the derivational slots of parametric adjectives (short, wide, narrow, full, etc.) in Russian and English.

### 3. RESULTS

In Russian and English the derivational slots of parametric adjectives include a large number of compound adjectives which may nominate physical parameters of a person, as well as identify his appearance. For example, the Russian derivational slot 'wide' includes the following lexical units: broad-hipped, broad browed, big-eyed, broad-chested, big-boned, broad-faced, bullheaded, high-cheeked, etc. The availability of a large number of such adjectives points to the urgency for the Russian language consciousness of this parametric feature at a person's appearance description.

In the Russian slot 'low' we also identified similar nominative units: low-chested, low-bottomed, low-browed, stunted. At the comparison of two languages only isolated cases of using the equivalent of word-building structures are recorded: *низколобый* - low-browed. However, unlike the Russian, English composites are characterized by the presence of figurative meanings in their semantics, compare: low-browed - *низколобый*; *нависший* (об утесе); *темный, мрачный; малообразованный, невысокого интеллектуального уровня*. The word *низкий* in Russian language is the basis for the development of special lexical units. Thus, the derived adjective *низкопоклонный* develop the derivatives with the idiomatic component of meaning: *низкопоклонничать* - "bow slavishly to smb., smth., to please smb; be obsequious, to cringe".

The comparative analysis of the internal form of cognate words from two languages allows you to determine the mechanism of linguistic consciousness at the nomination of the same denotations, the attributes and associations put into the names of various objective realities, the conceptual areas of two languages more prone to derivative determination [6].

The derivation slots with the peaks *полный/full* also includes the derivatives which are the nominations that identify a person's appearance or characteristics. In Russian, they include the following derivatives: *полноголодый, полногрудый, полнощекий, полнолицый, полнородный, полнотельный*, many of these derivatives may be transferred into English by equivalent derivational structures: *full-faced - полнолицый; full-breasted, full-bosomed - полногрудый* etc. However, the update figurative meanings may be observed in the semantics of English derivatives: compare full-bodied - fat, prone to obesity; but full-bodied wine - strong wine; full-bodied coin - the coin containing precious metal in the amount corresponding to its nominal value. When two languages are compared the specificity of associative relations is in focus, which may be different: full-eyed - big-eyed, pop-eyed (lit.: large eyes); full-hearted - courageous, self-confident (lit.: with a full heart);

In the derivational slots *длинный/long* the equivalent derivational structures are stated: long-haired; *длинноносый* – long-nosed; *длинношей* – long-necked, which indicates the general patterns of nominative derivation processes. These derivatives have a parametric attribute as the invariant component of the original adjective value [10]. Among the derivatives of Russian word-forming slot *короткий* a number of words is revealed used to describe the appearance or characteristics of a person: *коротковолосый, коротконогий, короткоукий, короткоусый*, etc. The analysis of correlative slot short points to the specificity of its adjectival area. Not all English nominative units are structural and semantic conformity in Russian: short-breathed - choking, suffering from shortness of breath (lit.: with a short, jerky breathing); short-spoken - taciturn, reticent (lit.: said briefly); short-witted - brainless (lit.: with short brains); short-tempered - the irascible, unrestrained (lit.: with a short temper). In combination with some nouns the derivatives of this type have a metaphorical meanings: short-sighted policy - policy without a strategy (short-sighted - *близорукий*; Figurative meaning - without foresight); short-winded exposition - a concise summary (short-winded - suffering from shortness of breath; Figurative meaning - short, unstretched).

It was found during the analysis that the derivational slots of parametric adjectives have the derivatives that are used to describe an inner state of a person, when his outlook or education is described. For example, in the English language such derivative units include the complex adjective low-spirited - depressed, despondent, dejected (lit.: droopy). When they are translated into Russian other adjectives or phrases are used: low-born - low origin (lit.: lowborn); low-bred - rude, ill-mannered, rough (lit.: low bred); low-minded - limited, narrow-minded, vulgar.

In the derivational slots of the adjectives *пустой/empty* a significant amount of compound adjectives is revealed. A large group of such adjectives in Russian is presented by nominations, designed to describe a person, for example *пустословный, пустозвонный, пустоголовый*, and the phenomena related with his daily life: *пустозвонное щегольство; пустозвонная, пустопорожняя фраза*. English slot also contains the derivatives of this kind, although in quantitative terms this area gives way to the correlative zone of Russian language. The studied semantic area is represented by the following complex derivational adjectives: empty-headed / empty-pated - rattle, thoughtless, frivolous. Nevertheless, it should be noted that some of them do not always find the structural and semantic matching in Russian: empty-hearted - heartless (lit.: with an empty heart); empty-handed - with empty hands (literally "empty hands"): to come empty-handed - to come without a present; to go empty-handed - to get away with nothing; an empty-headed young man - a rattle, frivolous young person [11].

The English lexeme "empty" makes the part of the phrases relating to a professional vocabulary, for example: empty glume - agricultural: chaff 'waste during threshing and cleaning of cereals and other crops; chaff'; empty-cell process (treatment) - the method of wood processing (when a chemical is applied the timber cells remain almost empty). Compare: full-cell process (treatment) - wood processing method (during which a cell is filled completely with a chemical) [12]. Such a terminological lexicon with the basis *пуст-* is not stated in Russian language.

The analyzed word-forming slots include a sufficiently large number of derivative nouns denoting as identical, so as and specific concepts: in short - *вкратце*, the long and the short of it – *короче говоря*; shortage - *нехватка, недостаток*; shortness – *короткость*, the shortness of vision – *слабость зрения*, the shortness of breath – *одышка*; shortening - *укорачивание, сокращение*, etc. The English derivational slot with the peak 'short' is characterized by a set of specific nominative units: shorts - *шорты* (Amer.) forest, short plates, waste; short-short - (Amer. Lit.) short story, miniature; Compare the derivational slot with the peak long: long-pig - (jocular.) food for cannibals (lit.: a long pig); long-cloth - linen fabric (lit.: a long cloth).

The derivational slots of parametric adjectives may include abstract nouns. Thus, the adjective *высокий* develops the derivative *высокость*, implementing the lexical-semantic variant of the original word 'full of deep, specific content; sublime'; as well as the noun *высота*, which may be motivated by the nominative value of an original adjective: *высота здания, высота в несколько метров*, and may also be used in a metaphorical sense: *высота славы, высота искусства*. In English the substantive correlative unit is represented by the following lexical units: high

- the highest dot; maximum: to be in the high - to achieve the highest level; sometimes the semantics of such units is reconsidered in the composition of stable combinations: on high - in the sky; high and low - (people) of all ranks (lit.: the higher and lower). The English derivative nouns are presented by the word height: height of a building - высота здания; height is used in the meaning of "growth": he is six feet in height - он ростом в шесть футов. In Russian the derivative высотка - 'small hill' is motivated by the word высота, in English it corresponds to the equivalent hillock, which is derived from a different basis: hill - a mountain.

Sometimes adjective-based nouns do not have structural and semantic correspondences in a comparable language. In English, these include the following ones: lowliness - low or modest position; modesty; humility; low lines of mind - (Bible.) humility. In Russian language the derivative низость is related to the lexical-semantic variant of an original adjective "бесчестный, подлый", and may be used in the following cases: низость поступка; прийти до такой низости! To express this value in English the lexical units of another semantic sphere are involved: baseness of conduct - низость поведения (cf. base - низкий, низменный: base conduct - низкое поведение); the same component of the meaning is realized in other derivatives of English: basely - низко, подло; base-born - низкого происхождения; подлый, низкий.

The English word-formation slots include the subject nominations with a national-cultural component of a meaning. These include names of artifacts: highboy - Amer. high chest of drawers with legs; cf.: lowboy - Amer. small chest of drawers with low legs; phytonyms: high cranberry- bot. viburnum. The English slots of parametric adjectives with are characterized by nouns with a specific internal form: high-lows - old. shoes with laces, highball - colloq. highball (whiskey with soda and ice served in a tall glass), high-day - a holiday. This kind of lexical units may be represented by the derivatives, naming individuals: highbrow - a man pretending to intelligence, "the aristocrat of the mind", "an intellectual" (lit.: a high forehead), despised. a scientist; cf.: lowbrow - colloq. a man who does not claim to a high intellectual level; a man with primitive tastes in literature, music, art (lit.: low-brow, low forehead). The specified value is realized in the following derivative chain: lowbrow → lowbrow (of low intellectual level): low brow amusements (primitive entertainment) → low-browed (undereducated, with a low intellectual level).

In the derivational slots пустой / empty, you can find lexical units similar in semantics and nominative function. Russian derivatives пустота, пустотность is described in English with an abstract noun "emptiness" (hollowness). In Russian, the word пустота serves as the basis for such derivatives as пустотный, пустотность, многопустотный. The adjective-based nouns under study in both languages are realized as 'an empty space without anything': a void space - the emptiness of a place, and a metaphorical 'state of spiritual emptiness': the feeling of emptiness. The physical term emptiness term is transferred into English by the equivalent vacuum: Torricellian vacuum - 1. The vacuum in the barometer space over mercury (named after the Italian mathematician and physicist of the 17-th century Torricelli 2. Fig. joc. A complete lack of anything anywhere - Torricellian vacuum.

The derivational slot empty includes the nouns with a specific semantic structure, such as: emptying - sediment (at the bottom of a vessel), residue; the plural of American English has the meaning of 'fermentation'. The noun empty (formed by conversion) has the following correspondence in Russian - порожняя тара, порожний вагон; railway: порожняк. This lexeme is used mostly in the plural: returned empties - returned empty bottles (cans, etc.), empties returned - reverse containers. In this case, at the translation of such adjective based derivatives into Russian the other nominative units are used.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

As you know, every single linguistic cultural community has its own linguistic picture of the world. A particular linguistic picture of the world is closely related with the language thinking and nominative activities of a person. During the study of semantic and nominative organization of derivational slots in different languages the analysis should be directed to the description of similarities and differences of certain fragments concerning the language picture of the world. The study of the verbal methods of categorization and conceptualization of spatial, temporal, and other relations becomes an important one. It should be emphasized that the semantics of derivative words serves as the means of storing and transmitting of human knowledge about objective reality, so the comparison of the words with similar roots within typologically distant languages is impossible without the elements of cognitive analysis. This approach from the standpoint of anthropocentrism helps to identify the national and cultural identity of linguistic units. The cognitive aspect of complex derivational units study, namely the derivational slots reveal the particular conceptual spheres, characteristic for the linguistic consciousness of different ethnic groups.

#### 5. SUMMARY

So, a multiaspect description of structure, volume and composition concerning the content of derivational slots in different languages may be a representation of certain fragments for a national and a language picture of the world. The cognitive aspect of the word slots study makes it possible to characterize certain conceptual spheres, characterizing the cultural identity of a language and the linguistic consciousness of their carriers. The derivational slots of parametric adjectives in both languages are characterized by the presence of derivatives with idioethnic nature of the nomination, i.e. the words with a specific internal form.

#### Conflict of interest

The authors acknowledge that the presented data do not contain any conflict of interest.

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